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OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 15, 1851, & MARCH 1, 1852.

BY

SAMUEL HAZARD.

COMMENCING 1760.

VOLUME IV.

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Indenture of Agreement, &c., between Lord Baltimore and Thos. and Rich'd Penn, Esqr's, 4th July, 1760.

THIS INDENTURE, made the Fourth Day of July, in the Thirty-fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty, BETWEEN The Right Honourable Frederick, Lord Baron of Baltimore, in the Kingdom of Ireland, only Son and Heir at Law, Devisee and Residuary Legatee of the Right Honourable Charles, late Lord Baltimore, deceased, and as such, or under some or one of the Settlements hereinafter mentioned, true and absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland, in America, of the one part, and Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, Sons and Devisees, under the Will of William Penn, Esquire, their late father, deceased, and true and absolute Proprietarys of the Province of Pensilvania, and Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, in America, of the other part. WHEREAS the said Frederick Lord Baltimore, under and by virtue of a certain Charter or Letters Patent, bearing date on or about the Twentieth Day of June, which was in the Eighth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King Charles the First, and made and granted unto Cecelius then Baron of Baltimore, since deceased, the Great Grandfather of the said Frederick Lord Baltimore, and to his Heirs and assigns, stands seized of and well entitled unto the said Province of Maryland, bounded and described and restrained as in the said Charter is mentioned. AND WHEREAS the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, under and by virtue of a certain other Charter, or Letters Patent, bearing date on or about the Fourth Day of March, which was in the Thirty-third year of the Reign of His late Majesty King Charles the Second, and made and granted unto the said William Penn, since deceased, late Father of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and to his Heirs and Assigns, stand seized of and well entitled, unto the said Province of Pensilvania, bounded and described and restrained as in the said last mentioned Charter is expressed. AND ALSO, under and by virtue of three other Charters or Letters Patent, the first of the same bearing date on or about the Twelfth Day of March, which was in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of the said late King Charles the Second; The second of the same bearing date on or about the Twenty-ninth day of June, which was in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty King Charles the Second; and the third of the same, bear-

* This document was, by its length, excluded from its appropriate place, (page 741) of the preceding volume. It is now printed, after being compared with the original bulky parchment in the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg; the outer sheet, which is much torn and defaced, has been filled up from a recorded copy there. This is the foundation of the famous Mason & Dixon's line, so often referred to of late.

ing date on or about the Twenty-second day of March, which was in the Thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of the said late King Charles the Second, all the same three last mentioned Charters, or Letters Patent, being made and granted unto his Royal Highness, James, then Duke of York, afterwards King of England, but since deceased, and to His Heirs and Assigns. And also under and by virtue of two several Indentures of Feoffment, with Livery and Seizen and Covenants for further Assurance, each of the same bearing date on or about the Twenty-fourth Day of August, which was in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-two, and made and granted by the said James Duke of York, unto the said William Penn, deceased, and to his Heirs and Assigns, and under and by virtue of other mesne Assurances and Conveyances, stand seized of and well entitled to the said Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, in America, bounded and described in such manner as in the said last-mentioned Charters and Indentures of Feoffment, or in some or one of them, are mentioned and described.

AND WHEREAS the said Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, were heretofore called by the name of Delaware, or the Province of Delaware, AND some part of the said Province of Maryland, and also part of the said Three Lower Counties do lie within a certain Peninsula in America, hereafter mentioned, AND the said Provinces of Maryland and Pensilvania, and the said Territory now called the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, lying adjacent and contiguous, (at least in some parts of the same) each unto the other, very long Litigations and Contests have subsisted, from the Year One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-three, down to the present time, and many orders have been pronounced in Council relative thereto. AND WHEREAS, in order to put an end to Litigations and Contests, certain indented Articles of Agreement, bearing date on or about the Tenth Day of May, which was in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-two, were after long and great deliberation entered into and made and executed, under Hands and Seals, and by and between the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, Father of the said Frederick Lord Baltimore, on the one part, and John Penn, Esquire, the late elder Brother of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and since deceased, without issue, and the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn on the other part, upon the side of which said Articles of Agreement, the like Draft, Plan, Diagram or Figure was printed, or impressed, as is printed or impressed upon one of the skins of parchment whereon this present indenture is engrossed,* AND in and by which said Articles of Agreement, (after reciting as therein is recited,) it was agreed (amongst other things) in the words or to the effect following, that is to say, "NOW THEREFORE THESE PRESENT ARTICLES WITNESS, That it is hereby mutually and reci- "procally covenanted, promised, declared and agreed, by each and

* See Lithograph in this Vol.

" every one of the Parties to these Presents, for Himself, and his " Heirs, Executors and Administrators, to and with all and every " other of the same Parties to these presents, and their several and " respective Heirs, Executors and Administrators, in manner and " form following, that is to say, FIRST, That the Draft or Plan print- " ed upon the margin of this Skin of Parchment which contains " a Map of the Peninsula hereinbefore mentioned, and also of the " tracts of ground wherein the said Province of Maryland (or part " thereof) the said Three Lower Countys, Part of the said Province " of Pensilvania and part of Virginia do lye, is a true copy of those " which had been sent over from America to the present partys " hereto by their respective Agents in those parts, for the assist- " ance and guidance of the said partys in the settling of the said " disputes, and by which this present agreement is to be explained " and understood. SECOND, that there shall be the said circle men- " tioned in the said charter for Pensilvania, and Deed of Bargain " and Sale or Feoffment of Newcastle, (or so much thereof as is re- " quisite) drawn and markt out at the twelve miles distance from " the Town of Newcastle, which twelve miles shall be twelve Eng- " lish Statute miles. THIRD, That a due East and West line shall " be drawn across the said Peninsula (or across so much of it as " shall be requisite) such East and West line to begin on the East " part at the Place in the said Draft or Map called Cape Henlopen " (which lyes South of Cape Cornelius,) upon the Eastern side of the " said Peninsula towards the Main Ocean, and at the point of the " said Cape, and to run towards the Western side of the said Pe- " ninsula, which lyes upon the Chesopeak Bay, but to stop in the " exact middle of that part of the same Peninsula, when so run- " ning a due East and West course. FOURTH, That from the West- " ward point or end of the said East and West line (which West- " ward point or end shall be just half way across the said Penin- " sula,) a straight line shall run Northward, up the said Peninsula, " (and above the said Peninsula if it require it) till it shall so touch " the Western part of the periphery of the said circle as to make a " tangent thereto. The said strait line as at present apprehended " will run pretty near South and North, but (however it may bear " on the compass) such strait line shall be run Northward up the " said Peninsula (and above the said Peninsula if it require it,) and " shall begin at and from the Western point or end of the aforesaid " East and West line, and shall run until it touches and makes a " Tangent to the Western part of the said periphery of the said " circle, and there the said straight line shall end. FIFTH, That at " the Northern point or end of the said strait line, a line shall be- " gin, and shall from thence run due North above the said Penin- " sula, but so far only until it comes into the same Latitude as Fif- " teen English Statute Miles, due South of the most Southern part " of the City of Philadelphia. SIXTH, That a due East and West " line shall be run in manner following: It shall begin at the North-

" ern point or end of the said due South and North line, and shall " from thence run due West across Susquehannah River, to the ut- " most Western extent of the said Province of Pensilvania, or so far " as in part thereof as shall be at present requisite in regard that " as the same is to be due East and West line, the beginning part " thereof may be sufficient to continue the same by when further " occasion shall require, and when the lands Westward in the said " Provinces of Maryland and Pensilvania shall be better settled, " and that it would occasion a very great expence, and likewise be " at present needless, to run the same to the utmost extent West- " ward of the said Province of Pensilvania, however the same shall " (at present be run across Sasquehannah River, and about twenty- " five English Statute Miles further on the Western side of the said " River. SEVENTH, That the part of Circle at present drawn with " Red Ink upon the said Draft or Plan, and the Red Lines also " drawn thereupon, are now drawn to serve as an Explanation to this " present Agreement, but not with exact certainty in regard to the " said Drafts or Plans so sent over to the Parties as aforesaid, have " neither scale or compass to them. EIGHTH, That the first above " mentioned, due East and West Line, to run from Cape Henlopen " to the Middle of the Pensinsula, and the said strait Line to run " from the Westward Point thereof Northwards up the said Penin- " sula, (and above the said Peninsula, if it require it,) till it touch- " es or makes a Tangent to the Western part of the Periphery of " the said Twelve Miles Circle, and the said due South and North " Line to run from such Tangent, till it meet with the Upper or " more Northern East and West Line, and the said Upper East and " West Line to begin from the Northern point or end of the said " South and North Line, and to run due Westward at present cross " Sasquehanna River, and Twenty-five English Statute Miles at least " on the Western side of the said River, and to be Fifteen English " Statute Miles South of the Latitude of the most Southern part " of the said City of Philadelphia, are and shall be, and shall at all " times for ever hereafter, be allowed and esteemed to be the true " and exact Limits and Bounds between the said Province of Mary- " land and the said Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and " Sussex, and between the said Provinces of Maryland and Pensil- " vania, excepting only, that in case the said North Line from the " Tangent of the Circle of Newcastle shall break in upon the said " Circle. In such case, so much of the said Circle as shall be cut " off by the said Line, shall belong to and be part of the County of " Newcastle: PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby mutually cove- " nanted, concluded and agreed by and between the Partys to these " presents, that in case it shall happen in the running or setting out " the Lines or Boundarys hereby agreed upon, that the Head or " Heads of any River or Rivers leading either into the Bay of Che- " sopeak or into the Bay of Delaware, or into the Sea, shall remain " on one side the Lines and Boundaries hereby agreed to be run or

" set out, and that the lower part of such River or Rivers, shall " remain within or run through the other Province or Countys, and " on the other side of such Lines and Boundarys, then and in such " case this Present Agreement, or any matter or thing herein con- " tained is not intended, and shall not in anywise be construed, or " extended to give or yield to the People or Inhabitants of the Pro- " vince or Countys within whose limits the Heads of any such Ri- " ver or Rivers shall, according to this present agreement, fall or " remain any sort of Right or Title, to carry on any Commerce " into the said Bays of Delaware or Chesopeak, or either or them, " or into the Sea, through the lower parts of such River or Rivers " which may run through the Territory or Limits of any other Pro- " vince or Countys, without the leave or licence of the respective " Proprietor or Proprietors of the Province or County through " whose Territories such Lower parts of the said River or Rivers " shall run, first duly had and obtained; This agreement or any " thing therein contained to the contrary thereof, in anywise not- " withstanding. NINTH, That the said Charles Lord Baltimore, " and his Heirs and Assigns on his part, and the said John Penn, " Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and their several and respective " Heirs and Assigns on their parts, shall and will, by fit and proper " powers and instruments, within two calender months from the day " of the date of these Presents, authorize and appoint a sufficient " number of discreet and proper persons, not more than seven on " each side, to be their respective Commissioners, with full power " to the said seven Persons, or any three or more of them, for the " actual running, marking and laying out the said part of a Circle, " and the said before mentioned Lines, which said Commissioners " shall give due and proper notice to each other, and shall fix and " agree upon a Time or Times, to begin and proceed in the running, " marking, and laying out the same; and the same shall be begun " at the farthest, some time in the Month of of October next, and " shall be proceeded in with all fairness, candour and dispatch that " may reasonably be; and the said Lines shall be marked out with " the visible Stones, Posts, Trees, Pillars, Buildings, Land-marks, " or other certain Boundaries, which may remain and continue such " Boundaries, to be marked on one side with the Arms of the said " Charles Lord Baltimore, and on the other side with the Arms of " the Proprietors of Pensilvania, and such Lines shall be compleat- " ly so run, marked and laid out, [as far as by this Agreement is in- " tended,] on or before the twenty-fifth day of December, one thou- " sand seven hundred and thirty-three, and when so done, a true " and exact Plan and Survey thereof, with the best and most exact " and certain Descriptions that can possibly be given of the same, " shall be made up and signed, and sealed by the said Commission- " ers on both sides, and by their principals, and shall be entered in " all the Public Offices in the said several Provinces and Countys. " And moreover, it shall be recommended by the respective Pro-

" prietors to the Assemblys of the said several Provinces and Coun-
" tys, forthwith to Pass Acts of Legislature for the Visitation, upon
" certain fixed days, to be agreed on on both sides, (at least once in
" every three years,) and for the continual reparation of the said
" Boundaries and Bound Marks, that no Disputes may hereafter
" arise concerning the same; PROVIDED ALWAYS, And it is hereby
" agreed, that in case a sufficient Quorum of the Commissioners to
" be named on either side shall not from Time to Time, according
" to the Appointments and Adjournments to be made for that pur-
" pose, Attend to, Proceed in the marking and running out the
" Lines and Bounds aforesaid, for want whereof, the same cannot
" be done within the Time before limited, Then this Present Agree-
" ment and every Article and Thing herein contained shall cease,
" determine, and be void. And then and in such case the Party or
" Partys, whose Commissioners shall make such default, his or their
" Heirs, Executors or Administrators, shall and will forfeit and pay
" to the other Party or Partys, whose Commissioners shall attend
" his or their Executors or administrators, upon Demand, the sum
" of five thousand Pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.
" TENTH, That the said Charles Lord Baltimore, for himself and
" his Heirs, doth by these Presents forever renounce, release, and
" quit claim unto the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard
" Penn, and their Heirs, All Rights, Titles, Interests, Powers, Pre-
" rogatives, Claims, Demands and Pretensions to the said Province
" of Pensilvania, and to the said Three Lower Countys of New-
" castle, Kent and Sussex, to be so bounded as aforesaid, [part at
" least of the same Three Lower Countys being now known to be
" comprized within the bounds mentioned in the said Charter of
" Maryland,] and shall also at the request and Cost in the Law
" of the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and
" their Heirs, grant, convey and assure in the most effectual man-
" ner, the said Province of Pensilvania, and the said Three Lower
" Counties to be bounded as aforesaid, and all his and their Right,
" Title, Interest, Powers, Claims and Demands, in and to the said
" Province of Pensilvania and the said Three Lower Counties to be
" so bounded as aforesaid, and every part of the same, free of all
" incumbrances, by the said Cecelius, Baron of Baltimore, Great
" Grand-father of the said Charles Lord Baltimore, Charles, Grand-
" father of the said Charles Lord Baltimore, Benedict, Father of
" the said Charles Lord Baltimore, or by him the said Charles Lord
" Baltimore, Party hereto, his Heirs or Assigns, excepting such
" Grants and Agreements to Planters, as hereinafter mentioned,
" unto the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and
" their Heirs, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, unto the said John Penn,
" Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and their Heirs, to the only Use
" and Behoof of them and their Heirs, forever, in such manner as
" by them the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn,
" or their Heirs, or their Council learned in the Law, shall be rea-

" sonably devised, advised and required. AND, on the other hand,
" the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, for them-
" selves and their Heirs, do by these Presents forever renounce
" and quit claim unto the said Charles Lord Baltimore, and his
" Heirs, All Rights, Titles, Interests, Powers, Prerogatives, Claims,
" Demands and Pretensions to the said Province of Maryland, to be
" so bounded as aforesaid [part whereof when so bounded being
" apprehended to be comprized within the bounds mentioned in the
" said Charter for Pensilvania,] and shall also at the request and
" Cost in the Law of the said Charles Lord Baltimore, and his
" Heirs, grant, convey and assure, in the most effectual manner, the
" said Province of Maryland, to be so bounded as aforesaid, and all
" their and every of their Right, Title, Interest, Powers, Claims and
" Demands, in and to the said Province of Maryland, to be so bound-
" ed as aforesaid, and every part of the same [free of all incum-
" brances by the said William Penn the Grand-father, William Penn
" the Father, Springett Penn, Esquire, deceased, William Penn the
" Son, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs or
" Assigns,] excepting such Grants or Agreements to Planters as
" hereinafter mentioned, unto the said Charles Lord Baltimore and
" his Heirs, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, to the said Charles Lord Bal-
" timore and his Heirs, To the only Use and Behoof of him and his
" Heirs forever, in such manner as by him or them, or his or their
" Council learned in the Law, shall be reasonably devised, advised
" and required. ELEVENTH, AND WHEREAS, during the dis-
" putes which have hitherto subsisted, and now are accommodated,
" between the Partys to these Presents, divers Persons under Grants,
" Patents, Leases, Warrants, Licences and Agreements, made and
" granted from, and agreed with, the said Charles Lord Baltimore,
" and his Ancestors, before the Fifteenth day of May, one thousand
" seven hundred and twenty-four, may have cleared, occupied and
" possessed several Parcels of Lands within the limits and bounds
" hereby yielded and agreed upon for the said Province of Pensil-
" vania, and for the said Three Lower Countys. And in like man-
" ner other Persons, under Grants, Patents, Leases, Warrants, Li-
" cences and Agreements, made and granted from and agreed with
" the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, or their
" Ancestors before the said Fifteenth day of May, One Thousand
" seven Hundred and Twenty-four, may have cleared, occupied and
" possessed several Parcels of Lands within the limits and bounds
" hereby yielded and agreed upon for the said Province of Mary-
" land, and it may be proper to quiet such Occupiers and Possessors
" in their respective Possessions, [which might otherwise be dis-
" turbed by this present agreement of the Proprietors,] under some
" restrictions. IT IS THEREFORE mutually agreed, that in order to
" the Information of the Partys to these Presents touching the Pre-
" mises, each of the said Proprietors shall have full and free liberty
" to take Copys at their respective Costs and Charges of all Grants,

" Patents, Leases, Warrants, Licences and Agreements, which at " any Time before the said fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven " hundred and twenty-four, have been made or granted by the re- " spective Proprietors or their Ancestors, and under which any of the " said Occupiers do hold or Claim any such Parcels of Land. AND " in order to quiet and settle such Occupiers, every of them shall and " may, upon request and payment of the accustomed Fees in such cases " only, have new Grants or Patents from the respective Proprietors, " within whose Territory or Limits their Lands, by virtue of or ac- " cording to this present Agreement shall lye, for the like Estate, " Term and Interest is mentioned in their original Grants, Warrants, " Leases, Licences or Agreements. UPON CONDITION that the said " Occupiers respectively, do first Attorn and become Tenants to their " respective Proprietors, within whose Territories or Limits their " Land now lye, by virtue of or according to this Present Agree- " ment, and do submit themselves in all things to the Government " thereof, and do pay to their new Proprietor or Proprietors [unless " it shall be dispensed with by him or them] All such Fines, Rents, " and Arrearages of Rent and Dutys, as by their Original Grants, " Licences or Agreements, were to have been paid to their former " Grantor or Proprietor, and which have not been really and bona " fide paid to or to the use of such their former Proprietor. AND " for the time to come such Occupiers shall be put upon the like " Foot and Condition with the rest of the Occupiers and Tenants, " who hold Lands in such Parts of the said respective Provinces " and Countys as have never been in contest. AND such Occu- " piers and Tenants claiming originally under another Proprietor as " aforesaid, shall hold their Lands and have Patents thereof granted " them by their new Proprietor, subject to the like Fines, Rents, " Quit-Rents, Duties, Services and Reservations, as the other Land- " holders are and have been generally subject to, in the respective " Provinces and Countys to which they shall belong. PROVIDED, " ALWAYS, that in cases where any persons, during the disputes " which have subsisted between the said Proprietors, have Taken " double Titles, that is to say, from both the said Proprietors or " their Commissioners or Officers, under which they may have shel- " tered themselves by Turns, against each of the said Proprietors, " and also in cases where any Persons during the said disputes, " have, of their own authority, seated themselves down upon any " Parcels of Lands without Licence or Authority in Writing, from " either of the said Proprietors, such persons in respect of such " Lands, are by no means to be included in this present article, but " are (however) to be treated with Moderation and with some Re- " gard, and the more so, in case they have heretofore actually paid " the usual Quit-Rents and Services to either of the said Proprie- " tors, and provided they bring in, Surrender, or yield up their " former Grant, Licence, Warrant, Lease or Agreement, and Sub- " mit to hold only under the proper Lord or Proprietor, as the case

" may be. TWELFTH, That in case the Partys hereto can conclude " upon any further clauses in favour of the Occupiers of any Lands " within the Bounds heretofore disputed, But by these Presents fixed " and determined, the same shall be contained in a subsequent " Agreement between them. LASTLY, That all the Partys hereto " and their Representatives, shall at all Times hereafter, use all " friendly Means and Offices to the utmost of their Power, to assist " and support this present Agreement, and the several and respec- " tive Rights, Interests and Pretensions of the Partys by virtue " hereof." Or to some such or the like Effect, As by the said recited Articles of Agreement, Relation being thereunto had, may appear. AND WHEREAS, the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, on his Part, and the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, on their part, severally and respectively executed Commissions, authorizing sundry Persons, as their respective Commissioners, carry the said articles of Agreement into Execution, and to run, mark, and lay out the said Part of a Circle, and the said before mentioned Lines, by the said Articles of Agreement agreed upon, but sundry Objections thereto being raised in America, by the Commissioners on the Part of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, the same Articles of Agreement were not carried into Execution; Nor were the several Lines, Part of a Circle, and Boundaries therein agreed upon, markt and run out by the Time mentioned, and agreed upon in the said Articles of Agreement; AND after the Time for compleating the Execution of the said Articles had been expired, to wit, on or about the Eighth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, caused to be Presented a Petition in his own Name, to his Present Majesty in Council, Praying that his Majesty would, by a farther Charter or Letters Patent, confirm unto him, the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, and his heirs and assigns, the whole of such Part of the said Peninsula as was contained within the limits of the said Charter, (which had been granted to the said Cecilius, Baron of Baltimore.) Notwithstanding the Words hactenus inculta, in the Recital of the said former Charter or Letters Patent inserted, or to some such or the like Effect; WHICH said Petition was opposed by a Counter Petition, which was Presented to his Present Majesty in Council, on or about the nineteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, on behalf of the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. AND after Refferrences of each of the said Petitions, and several hearings of Council for the respective Petitioners thereon, and after a Report made upon the said Petition of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, his Majesty was most graciously pleased, by his order in Council, bearing date on or about the sixteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, to order that the Consideration of the Report, (made on the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore's said Petition) and of the said Petitions, should be adjourned unto the End of Michael-

mas Term then next, that the said John, Thomas and Richard Penn, might have an Opportunity to proceed in a Court of Equity to obtain Relief, upon the said Articles of Agreement insisted on by them, according as they should be advised, and that after the Expiration of the said Time, either Party should be at Liberty to apply to the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, as the nature of the Case might require; Or to some such or the like Effect, as by the said last mentioned Order in Council, relation being thereunto had, may appear. AND WHEREAS, the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, in Pursuance of the said last mentioned Order in Council, on or about the twenty-first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, exhibited their Original Bill of Complaint into his Majesty's high Court of Chancery in Great Britain, against the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, as Defendant thereto; Which Bill was afterwards amended, and Sundry Bills of Revivor and Supplemental Bills were afterwards filed from time to time in the said Cause, upon the decease of the said John Penn, and as other Occasions required, by which several of the Children of the said Richard Penn, and the Executors in Great Britain of the said John Penn, deceased, were additionally made Co-Plaintiffs. And also his Majesty's Attorney General and sundry other Persons, were additionally made other Partys, Defendant thereto. BY WHICH said Bill, the Plaintiffs in the said Cause Prayed (amongst other matters,) that they might be quietted in the Possession of the said Three Lower Countys; And that the said Defendant, Charles, last Lord Baltimore, might be Decreed to Desist from giving them any further Trouble or Molestation, by renewing his old and often Overruled Claims in the said Bill mentioned, and that the said therein recited Articles of Agreement, of the tenth of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, might be Decreed and declared to exist and subsist, and to be in full force and virtue, and might be decreed to be forthwith specifically Performed, and to be carried into full force and Execution in all Points and Respects whatever. And that all Necessary and Proper Directions might be given in order thereto. And that the Pretended Doubts set forth and mentioned in the said Bill, as to the fixing a Centre for the Circle round the Town of Newcastle. And as to the Dimensions of the said Circle or Distance from the said Town, at which it was to be markt out, and any other Doubt or Pretended Difficulty that the Defendant, the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, had, or Pretended to have, relating to the said Articles of Agreement, or any thing therein contained, or the Execution and Performance of the same, might be removed and cleared up by the Authority and Decree of the Court. And that the said Defendant might then instantly, and might again, after the said Lines and Bounds should be run, markt and laid out, in a more certain and Particular Manner, Pursuant to his Covenants and Agreements in the said recited Articles of Agreement contained, make further and better Assurances and convey-

ances to the Plaintiffs, their Heirs and Assigns, of the said Province of Pensilvania, and of the said Three Lower Countys, to be bounded according to the intent and Meaning of the said Articles of Agreement, And of all his Right, Interest, Pretensions, Claim and Demand in and to the same. And that the said Defendant might be Decreed to Pay the Plaintiffs all the Costs and Expences of their Commissioners, and otherwise relating to the Executing the said Agreement of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and likewise all the Costs which the Plaintiffs had been any way put to, by reason of the Breach and Non-performance on the Part of the Defendant of the said Articles of Agreement, and by Reason of the said Petition of the said Defendant, Presented to his Majesty on the said eighth of August, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four. And that the Plaintiffs might have all such further and other Relief in the Premises, and in such other manner as should be consistent with Justice and Equity, or to some such or the like Effect. AND WHEREAS, the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, put in his Answer or Answers to the said Bill or Bills, and thereby (amongst other things) insisted on Fraud and Imposition in obtaining the said Articles of Agreement, and that the said Articles were absolutely void, and were a voluntary Agreement, and without any manner of Consideration given him for entering into the same, and therefore sayd that he hoped the Plaintiffs should nōt have any such Relief as was prayed by their Bill against him, and that the said Articles should not be carried into Execution by the Aid, Assistance, or direction of the said Court in any respect whatsoever, but should be delivered up to him to be cancelled, and that the Plaintiffs should be decreed to Pay his Costs and Expences, or to some such or the like Effect. AND WHEREAS the said Cause was carried on in an adversary Manner and at great Expence, and being regularly at Issue, great Numbers of Witnesses were duly examined therein on each side, both in America and in Great Britain. After which the said Cause came on to be heard, and was heard, before The Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in Presence of Council learned for all Partys, on or about the third, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, and fifteenth days of May, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, and upon the said fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, the said Lord Chancellor pronounced a Decree in the said Cause, in the Words or to the Effect following, that is to say, "HIS LORDSHIP DOTH DE-"CLARE, that the Articles of Agreements of the tenth day of May, "one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, are valid and obliga-"tory upon the several Partys who Executed the same, or the In-"dorsements thereupon, and their Heirs and Assigns. And that "the said Articles ought to be specifically Executed and Performed "by and between the said Partys respectively, notwithstanding that "the several Periods of Time thereby Limited for doing and per-"forming divers Matters and Things therein mentioned and Agreed

"upon, are elapsed. BUT that the said Articles do not bind or "Prejudice any Prerogative, Property, Title or Interest of the "Crown, in or to the Territorys, Districts or Tracts of Land com- "prised in the said Articles or any part thereof. Nor any Estate, "Right, Interest or Possession of any of the Planters, Proprietors, "Tenants or Occupiers of any Lands or Tenements within the said "Territories, Districts or Tracts, of, in, or to, and Lands, Tene- "ments or Hereditaments lying within the same, which the Partys "aforesaid had not a Right or Power, by virtue of the respective "Charters or Grants under which they claim to bind or conclude. "AND HIS LORDSHIP Doth therefore ORDER AND DECREE, That "the said Articles of the tenth of May, one thousand seven hun- "dred and thirty-two, and the several Matters and Things therein "contained be performed and carried into Execution, by and be- "tween the said Partys and every of them. AND to that End it is "further Ordered, That the Plaintiffs, Thomas Penn and Richard "Penn, the Father, in their own Right, and as standing in the "Place of John Penn, deceased, and the Defendant, the Lord Bal- "timore, do respectively, before the End of Three Calendar Months "from this Day, execute under their Hands and Seals two several "proper Instruments, appointing and authorizing proper Persons, "not more than seven on each side, with full powers to the said "seven Persons respectively, or any three or more of them, for the "actual running, marking and laying out the part of a Circle, and "the several Lines in the said Articles mentioned, and such Com- "missioners are to give due Notice to each other, and to fix and "agree upon a Time or Times to begin and Proceed in the running, "marking and laying out the same. AND it is further Ordered, "That the same be begun at the farthest, some time in the Month of "November next, and be proceeded in according to the said Arti- "cles. And that the said Lines be marked out by visible Stones, "Posts, Trees, Pillars, Buildings and Landmarks, or other certain "Boundaries, which may remain and continue. AND it is further "Ordered, that such Boundarys be marked on one side with the "Arms of the said Defendant, the Lord Baltimore, and on the "other side with the Arms of the Plaintiffs, the Penns, and that "such Lines be compleatly so run, marked and layd out, on or be- "fore the last day of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty- "two. AND when so done, it is further Ordered, That a true and "Exact Plan and Survey thereof, with the best and most exact and "certain Descriptions that can be given of the same, be made up, "signed and sealed by the said Commissioners on both sides, and "by their Principals, and be Entered in all the Public Offices in "the Provinces of Maryland and Pensilvania, and the Three Lower "Countys of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex. AND that a True Copy "of such respective Instruments for Appointing Commissioners, "when prepared, be delivered by the Sollicitor of the one Party to "the Sollicitor of the other Party. AND in case the Partys shall

"differ about such Instruments, or either of them, It is further Or-
"dered, that it be referred to Mr. Spicer, one of the Masters of this
"Court, to settle the same. AND TWO Questions in Particular,
"having been raised in America by the Commissioners formerly
"appointed by the Defendant, the Lord Baltimore, and being now
"made in this Cause, (vizt.) where the Centre of the Circle agreed
"by the said Articles to be drawn about the Town of Newcastle,
"therein mentioned, ought to be fixed, and whether the said Circle
"ought to be of a Radius or Semi-diameter of twelve Miles, or only
"of a Periphery of twelve Miles. AND a Third Question being
"also made in this Cause, (vizt.) At what Place the Cape called
"in the said Articles Cape Henlopen, is situated, HIS LORDSHIP
"doth Declare, That he is of Opinion, that according to the true in-
"tent and construction of the said Articles, the Centre of the said
"Circle ought to be fixed in the Middle of the Town of Newcastle,
"as near as the same can be computed. And that the said Circle
"ought to be of a Radius or Semi-diameter of Twelves Miles; And
"that Cape Henlopen ought to be deemed and taken to be situa-
"ted, at the Place where the same is laid down and described in
"the Map or Plan annexed to the said Articles to be situated. AND
"THEREFORE HIS LORDSHIP doth further Order and Decree, That
"the said Articles be carried into Execution accordingly. AND
"after the said Limits and Boundarys shall be so set out and ascer-
"tained by the said Commissioners, IT IS further Ordered, That the
"Plaintiffs, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, the Father, in their
"own Right, and as standing in the Place of the said John Penn,
"deceased, and the Defendant, the Lord Baltimore, do respectively
"Release and Convey to each other, and their heirs, the respective
"Rights, Titles, Interests, Powers, Prerogatives, Claims, Demands
"and Pretensions, in or to the respective Territories, Districts and
"Lands severally Allotted to them, according to the Tenth Article
"contained in the said Articles of Agreement, at the Costs and
"Charges of the Person or Persons to whom such Release and Con-
"veyance shall be made. AND the said Master is to settle such
"Releases and Conveyances, if the Parties differ about the same.
"AND all proper Parties are to Join in such Releases and Convey-
"ances as the said Master shall direct. BUT this Decree is to be
"without Prejudice to any Prerogative, Power, Property, Title or
"Interest of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors in or to the said
"Territories, Districts or Tracts of Land, or any part thereof. And
"also to any Estate, Right, Interest or Possession of any of the
"said Planters, Proprietors, Tenants or Occupiers of, in or to any
"Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments lying within the same, which
"the Parties to the said Articles had not a Right or Power, by vir-
"tue of the respective Charters or Grants under which they claim
"to bind or conclude. AND in case His Majesty, his Heirs or Suc-
"cessors, shall insist upon any Power, Title or Right whatsoever,
"either on Behalf of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, or any

" of his or their subjects residing in or being possessed of, or inter-
" ested in any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments lying within any
" of the said Territories, Districts or Tracts of Land, so as to hinder,
" obstruct, or interrupt the effectual Execution or Performance of
" the said Articles, or any Part thereof; Then and in every such
" Case, any of the Parties are to be at Liberty to apply to this Court
" from Time to Time, as they shall be advised. AND his Lordship
" doth reserve the Consideration of any further or other Directions
" to be given, as between the Plaintiffs and the Defendant, the Lord
" Baltimore, and the Defendants Claiming under William Penn,
" Esquire, deceased, upon any such Application. AND it is further
" Ordered, That the Plaintiffs do Pay unto the Defendant, the Earl
" Powlett, his Costs of this Suit, to be Taxed by the said Master.
" AND that the Defendant, the Lord Baltimore, do Pay unto the
" Plaintiffs their Costs of this Suit to this Time, to be Taxed by
" the said Master. AND his Lordship doth reserve the Considera-
" tion of the subsequent Costs, and of all further Directions, until
" the Time hereinbefore limited for performance of the said Articles
" shall be expired. AND any of the Parties are to be at Liberty to
" resort to the Court as there shall be Occasion." Or to some such or the like Effect. AND the said Decree hath since been duly Signed and Enrolled, As by the Bills, Answers, and other Proceedings in the said Cause, and the Examinations of the Witnesses therein, and the said Decree, and the Enrollment thereof, duly filed and remaining as of Record in the said Court of Chancery, Relation being thereunto severally and respectively had, may more fully and at large appear. AND WHEREAS, after Pronouncing the said Decree, the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, submitted thereto, and to the Performance of the same. AND in Obedience to and part performance of the same, Commissions were respectively Executed by the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, under his Hand and Seal, on his Part, and by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, under their Hands and Seals, on their Part, Authorizing sundry Persons as their respective Commissioners, to carry the said Articles of Agreement and Decree into Execution, and to run and mark out the Lines, part of a Circle and Boundaries so agreed and Decreed. AND the Commissioners proceeded therein; BUT in the Course of such their proceedings, sundry other Objections were raised in America, to some Part of the said Work by the Commissioners, on the Part of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore. WHEREUPON, the said Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, on or about the sixteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, Presented their humble Petition to the said Lord high Chancellor of Great Britain (Pursuant to the Reservation contained in the said Enrolled Decree,) humbly setting forth the New Objections which had been so made as aforesaid, and Praying (amongst other Things,) that it might be declared that the Circle round the Town of Newcastle ought to be at twelve miles distance from the Centre, according to

Horizontal and not superficial Measure, and that the fifteen Miles due South of the Southernmost Part of the City of Philadelphia, ought to be computed acording to the like Measure, or to some such or the like Effect. AND the said Petition came on to be heard before the said Lord high Chancellor, on or about the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth days of the same Month of March, but in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, in Presence of Counsel for the said Plaintiffs, and for the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, and the said Lord high Chancellor, on the said twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, made an Order upon the said Petition to the Effect following, that is to say, His Lordship Declared that the part of a Circle mentioned in the said Decree to be drawn round the Town of Newcastle, ought to be at twelve Miles distance from the Centre, according to horizontal, and not superficial Measure, and that the fifteen Miles due South of the Southernmost Part of the City of Philadelphia, ought to be computed according to the like measure. And did Order that the Commissioners appointed on both sides, should observe that Rule in carrying the said Decree into Execution, and reserved the Consideration of the costs of that Application in like manner as the Costs subsequent to the Hearing were reserved by the said Decree, or to some such or the like Effect, as by the said last mentioned Order, Relation being thereunto had, may appear. AND WHEREAS, the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, departed this Life in Great Britain, on or about the twenty-third day of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty one, leaving the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his only Son and Heir, then an Infant, and having, after the time of pronouncing the said Decree, duly made and executed his last Will and Testament, in Writing, which was attested by three Witnesses, and bears date on or about the seventeenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, and having thereby devised his Real Estate and therein mentioned. And after Payment of his Debts, Legacys, Funeral Charges, and the Charges of his Executors, devised the residue of his Personal Estate to his said Son, as by the said last Will and Testament, which was soon after the said Testator's decease duly proved by some of the Executors therein named, in common Form, in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. AND WHEREAS, the Commissioners so decreed to be authorized and appointed, and who were so authorized and appointed by the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, and by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, severally and respectively as aforesaid, proceeded in America towards the Execution of the said Agreement and Decree, especially in such Parts thereof of which no Difficultys had been before raised. AND more particularly, the said Commissioners on each side, or Quorums of them respectively, upon and before the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, duly Signed a Minute or Instrument in Wri-

ting, declaring it to have been agreed by them; FIRST, That a due West Line should be run, measured, layed out, and marked by Visible Stones, Trees, Buildings or Landmarks, to begin at a Point on the Verge of the Main Ocean, (being at the distance of one hundred and thirty-nine Perches due East from a Stone fixed by the said Commissioners on the Northern part of the Land called Fenwick's Island, near to Four Mulberry Trees there growing,) across the Peninsula to the Bay of Chesopeak, Which fixed Stone was marked on the side thereof turned to the South, with the Arms of the Lord Baltimore, and on the other side thereof turned to the North, with the Arms of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn; and SECONDLY, That the said Point and Place of beginning, should be esteemed, taken for, and agreed to be the Place where the Cape, called in the Articles of Agreement between their several Constituents, Cape Henlopen, was situated, and that the said Line, when so layed out, should be esteemed, taken for, and be the East and West Line, which the said Commissioners were directed and empowered to draw across the said Peninsula, by virtue of their several Commissions, according to the third Article of the said Agreement, from the Middle whereof a Tangent Line was to be drawn to the Western Part of the Periphery of a Circle, at twelve Miles distance from the Town of Newcastle, Subject, nevertheless, to the Alteration or Confirmation by the Right Honourable the Lord high Chancellor of Great Britain, for the Joint Order or Directions of their Constituents, or to some such or the like Effect. AND WHEREAS, the said Commissioners and their Surveyors in consequence of such their Agreement, began, in their own Persons, to Perform and execute the same, and fixed a Meridian Line to their Satisfaction, and measured, or caused to be measured and marked out the said East and West Line, due West from the said Point or Place of Beginning, on the Verge of the Main Ocean, and found the extent of the said West Line from the Verge of the Ocean on the East Part, as far as to a certain Place or Water, called Slaughter's Creek, on the West Part, (at which Place or Water, the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore's said Commissioners insisted the said Line should stop,) amounted to sixty-six Miles and two hundred and forty-eight Perches and an half; But that when such Line was continued on farther West, quite to the Verge of the East side of the Chesopeak Bay, (To which Bay, the Commissioners of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, insisted the said Line ought to run and extend,) the same amounted to sixty-nine Miles and two hundred and ninety-eight Perches, as by the said Commissioners and the Surveyors' Journals and Minutes approved of, and signed by the said respective Commissioners, Relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. AND WHEREAS, the said East and West Line, when extended West to the verge of the Bay of Chesopeak, runs thro' Taylor's Island, and thro' a small part of James's Island, at near the Southern End of the said James's Island. AND

WHEREAS, the measuring and marking out the said East and West Line, was a Work attended with a large and heavy Expence to the Partys, and altho' some part of the said Work was carried on by the Commissioners and Surveyors in America, after the day of the decease of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, in Great Britain; Yet the same was bona fide carried on and finished, long before the respective Commissioners in America received any Information there of the death of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore. AND the consequence of extending the said Line West to the said Bay of Chesopeak is, that according to the said articles of Agreement and Decree, the said Tangent Line to be drawn up the said Peninsula, and to make a Tangent to the Western part of the Periphery of the said Circle, at twelve Miles distance from the Town of Newcastle, is to begin at the middle of the said East and West Line, (that is to say,) at the distance of thirty-four of the said miles and three hundred and nine Perches, from the said point or place of beginning of the said East and West Line, at the said East end of the same East and West Line. AND WHEREAS, the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, together with sundry of their children, and the Executors in Great Britain of their deceased Brother, the said John Penn, on or about the eighth day of November one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, Exhibited into the said Court of Chancery their Bill of Revivor and Supplemental Bill of Complaint against the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and sundry other persons therein named, as partys Defendants thereto, and thereby stated the Proceedings and the said Decree, and subsequent Order which had been obtained in the said former cause against the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, and also the proceedings of the said Commissioners in America, and the new Question which was made by the Commissioners of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, whether the said East and West Line should extend West across the said Peninsula, quite Home to the Bay of Chesopeak, or should stop short thereof at the said other place or Water called Slaughter's Creek, and also the Will and death of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, and many other matters. AND thereby prayed, (amongst other Things,) That the said former suit, the said Enrolled Decree and subsequent Order, and all other the proceedings therein, which abated by the death of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, might stand and be revived in full force against and be fully, compleatly, and in every part thereof obeyed, performed and executed in all respects, by all and every one of the then Defendants, or by such and so many of them as had received, or did claim, or should appear to have any Estate, Right, Title, Trust, Claim, Demand or Interest in or to the said Province of Maryland, or any part thereof, and that all and every one of the said Defendants might, by the Order and Authority of the said Court be decreed to obey, perform and Execute the said Decree, and every part of the same; And that the said then Defendants might shew cause, (if any they had,) why the

said Decree and proceedings should not be revived, and might answer the supplemental matters contained in the said Bill, and that the matter whether the said East and West Line should stop at its Western End at Chesopeak Bay, or at any and what particular place short of the said Bay, might be settled by the Judgment of the said Court of Chancery, and for a discovery of all settlements or pretended settlements, or agreements to settle the said Province of Maryland, or any part thereof, and for further Relief, Or to some such or the like Effect. AND WHEREAS, the Plaintiffs in the said Cause, on or about the twenty-first day of November one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, obtained an Order of the said Court to revive the said former suit and proceedings against the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore. AND WHEREAS, the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, on or about the twenty-second day of March one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, put in his plea to part and answer to other part of the said Bill of Revivor and Supplemental Bill. AND by such his plea insisted on certain settlements, said to be made, of the said Province of Maryland, by Indentures of Lease and Release of the thirtieth and thirty-first days of December, in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight, and by other Indentures of Lease and Release, of the tenth and eleventh days of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty, and that he the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, by virtue of and under the said settlements, or one of them, was seized to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, of the province of Maryland, which he pleaded in Bar to the Relief sought by the said last mentioned Bill, and insisted that his Right and Interest in and to the said Provinces of Maryland and Pensilvania, and the three Lower Countys, or any of them, ought not to be bound or affected by the Articles of Agreement in the Bill, mentioned to have been executed by his Father, or to some such or the like effect, As by the said last mentioned Bill, Order of Revivor, and Plea and Answer remaining, filed and as of Record in the said Court of Chancery, Relation being unto the same respectively had, may more fully and at large appear. AND WHEREAS, the said Plea was set down and came on to be in part argued before The Right Honorable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, on or about the seventh day of May, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five. BUT the said Plea was not fully argued or determined, and the Counsel for the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, then agreed to deliver over Copys of the several Family Settlements and Agreements to Settle, made of the said Province of Maryland, by the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and his Ancestors, in order to shew to the Plaintiffs that the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, was not bound by the said Articles of Agreement so entered into by his said Father, or by the said Decree or subsequent Order so obtained against his said Father as aforesaid, or by any of them. AND ACCORDINGLY, the Agent of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, did deliver over unto

the Agent of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Copys of one settlement of the said Province of Maryland, bearing date on or about the said thirty-first day of December, one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight, and made and executed by way of Lease and Release, by Charles, late Lord Baltimore, the Elder, (late Great Grandfather of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore,) and by Benedict Calvert, then son and Heir apparent of the same Charles, late Lord Baltimore the Elder, and of another settlement of the said Province of Maryland, bearing date on or about the said eleventh day of July, one thousand seven hundred and thirty, and made and executed by way of Lease and Release, by Charles, late Lord Baltimore, (the late Father of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore,) and of a certain Indenture of Covenants and Agreements relating to the said Province of Maryland, bearing date on or about the ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, and entred into and executed by the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and the Honourable Cecilius Calvert, Esquire, his Uncle. AND WHEREAS, the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and other the Plaintiffs last mentioned, after that they and their Council had considered the said Deeds as delivered over, Upon Motion made to the said Court of Chancery, did obtain a certain Order of the same Court, bearing date on or about the sixteenth day of the said Month of May, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, that the Plaintiffs might be at Liberty to amend their said Bill as they should be advised, on payment of twenty shillings costs, and paid the said costs. AND on or about the sixth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, exhibited and filed in the said Court of Chancery a new Engrossment of their amended Bill of Revivor and supplemental Bill of Complaint, against the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and several other Persons as Parties named for Defendants thereto, and thereby charged and put in Issue, as well the several last mentioned Proceedings of the said Commissioners in America, as the said Will and death of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, (Father of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore,) and the said several Family settlements and Indenture of Covenants and Agreements relating to the said Province of Maryland, (Copys whereof had been so delivered over as aforesaid,) and insisted that the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, was bound by and ought to Perform the said Articles of agreement of the tenth of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and the said Enrolled Decree of the fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, and the said subsequent Order of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, and also insisted on the Validity of the said Commissioners last mentioned Proceedings, and prayed (amongst other Things,) That the said former suit, Enrolled Decree and subsequent Order, and all other the Proceedings therein, which abated by the Death of the said Charles, late Lord Baltimore, might stand and be revived in full force against, and be fully, compleatly,

and in every Part thereof obeyed, performed, and executed in all respects by all and every one of the then Defendants, or by such and so many of them as had received, or did claim, or should appear to have any Estate, Right, Title, Trust, Claim, Demand or Interest, in or to the said Province of Maryland, or any part thereof, and that all and every one of the then Defendants might, by the Order and Authority of the said Court, be decreed to obey, perform, and execute the said Decree and every part of the same. And if the Court should not think proper to Decree the Defendants specifically to execute and perform the said Articles of Agreement, and every thing relating thereto, that then the Plaintiffs might have a Decree for a Discovery and Account of the Real and Personal Assets of the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, and that the same might be paid to or secured for the Plaintiffs, as well for paying their Costs decreed them as aforesaid, as also for and towards making them a satisfaction for the very great Damages they had already incurred, and for the much greater damages they might thereafter sustain, by the Breach and Non-Execution, and Non-Performance of the said Articles of Agreement of the tenth of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, or any way relating thereto. And that the said Enrolled Decree and subsequent Order might be Ordered and Decreed to be obeyed, Performed and Executed in all Points, by all and every of the then Defendants, or by such and so many of them as ought to Perform and obey the same, and by their respective Issues, and by all Persons claiming or to claim, by, from, or under them, and every or any of them, and that the Plaintiffs and Proprietaries of Pensilvania might have the Decree and Perpetual Injunction of the Court to hold and Enjoy to them and their Heirs forever, the said Territories and Lands so released by the said Charles, the last Lord Baltimore as aforesaid, by the said Articles of Agreement of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, as against the Defendants, Frederick, Lord Baltimore, Louisa Calvert and Cecilius Calvert, and their Heirs, Assigns, and respective Issues, and against all Persons claiming or to claim, by, from, thro', under, or In Trust for them or any of them, and that the costs which by the said Decree were Decreed to be paid by the said Charles, Lord Baltimore, and those which by the said Decree and by the said subsequent Order were reserved for the future consideration of the Court, might all be Decreed to be paid by the Defendants, or by such of them as the same might concern, and that the pretended Doubt and Question touching the Extent Westward of the said East and West Line to run cross the said Peninsula, might be cleared up and determined by the authority of the Court, and for the further and other Relief, or to some such or the like Effect, as by the said last mentioned amended Bill of Revivor and supplemental Bill remaining duly filed, and as of Record in the said Court of Chancery, Relation being thereunto had, may more fully and at large appear. AND WHEREAS, the parties to these Presents

have come to an amicable Agreement in manner as hereinafter mentioned, NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That for the putting a final and perpetual End for ever to all disputes and differences between the Parties to these Presents, relating to the Extent, Bounds and Limits of the said Province of Maryland, Province of Pensilvania, and the Three Lower Countys of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, in America, and to every or to any of them, and in order that the same Provinces and Countys may respectively be peaceably Possessed and quietly governed by the respective Proprietarys, and that the Business of the Settlement and Improvement of the same may be carried by the respective Proprietaries without further Interruption, and to as great a degree as may be done, and for the putting an end to that Excessive Expence which the partys on both sides and their respective Ancestors have long sustained, during the said Contests. THE SAID Frederick, Lord Baltimore, for himself and his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and for each and every of them, doth acknowledge, testify and declare, and doth also Covenant, Promise, Grant and Agree to, and with the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and their several and respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and to and with each and every of them, by these Presents in manner and form following, (that is to say,) THAT the Commissioners who had been last so respectively appointed by the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, on his Part, and by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn on their Part, as is hereinbefore mentioned or recited, did duly proceed in the Execution of such Commissions, and did justly agree upon, fix and determine the true spot or point, or Place for Beginning, from whence to Measure the due West Line across the said Peninsula, which was agreed and directed by the said Articles of Agreement and Enrolled Decree. THAT the said spot or point, or place for beginning such due West Line, was and is, and shall at all times for ever hereafter, be established, held, taken and adjudged to be, where the said Commissioners so agreed upon, fixed and determined the same to be, namely at a Point on the Verge of the Main Ocean, being at the distance of one hundred and thirty-nine perches due East, from a stone fixed by the said Commissioners on the Northern Part of the Land called Fenwick's Island, near to Four Mulberry Trees there growing, which stone was marked on the side thereof turned to the South, with the Arms of the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, and on the side thereof turned to the North, with the Arms of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. THAT the said spot or point, or place of beginning such due West Line, was and is, and shall at all times forever hereafter be esteemed, held, taken and adjudged to be the Point of the Cape Hinlopen, mentioned in the said Articles of Agreement of the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, at which the East and West Line across the said Peninsula mentioned in the same Articles, was meant and intended to begin. THAT the said Commission-

ers and their Surveyors did, in due Manner, rightly fix and settle the true Meridian Line, and did then Proceed justly, according to the said Articles and Decree, and their respective Commissions, and did Measure a true West Line, (from the said spot or Point or place of beginning at the East End thereof,) quite across the said whole Peninsula to the Verge on the Eastern side of the said Bay of Chesopeak at the West End thereof,) in exact Pursuance of and Compliance with the said recited Articles of Agreement and Decree, and the true intent and meaning of the same. THAT the said Commissioners did find and agree that the said West Line measured quite across the said whole Peninsula, to the Length or Extent of sixty-nine Miles and two hundred and ninety-eight Perches. THAT the true Length and Extent of the said West Line was and is, and shall at all Times for ever hereafter be esteemed, held, taken and adjudged to be sixty-nine Miles and two hundred and ninety-eight Perches, and neither more nor less. THAT consequently, the exact middle of such West Line, (from whence the other Line is to begin, which is to run up the said Peninsula till it makes a Tangent, to the Western Part of the Periphery of the said Part of a Circle, at the distance of Twelve English Statute Miles horizontally, measured from the Court House in the said Town of Newcastle,) was and is, and shall at all times forever hereafter be esteemed, held, taken and adjudged to be, at the exact distance of Thirty-four of the said Miles and three hundred and nine Perches so measured, West from the aforesaid Spot or Point, or Place of beginning of the said West Line, as the same were so measured as aforesaid. THAT as the said exact middle of the said Western Line (as now fixed and forever agreed,) will be a very material Bound or Corner mark between the Parties to these Presents two different ways, So in addition to or rather in ascertainment of that Part of the said former Agreement, there shall be at the Joint Expense of the said respective Proprietarys, Partys hereto, and their Heirs, one or more large and remarkable stones erected and set up, and continued for ever there, according to the angle made by the said due West Line, and by the said Tangent Line for dividing the said Peninsula, which stone or stones on the outward sides of the same, facing towards the West and towards the South, shall have the Arms of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, graved thereon, and on the inward sides of the same, facing towards the East and towards the North, shall have the Arms of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn graved thereon. THAT the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and his Heirs and Assigns shall, within the space of thirty days from the date of these Presents, Prepare, execute and issue, under his and their Hands and Seals, one or more Commissions, appointing seven impartial and proper Persons, or any number of them, not less than three, as Commissioners on his and their Parts, to mark, run out, settle, fix and determine all such Parts of the said Circle, Lines, Marks and Boundarys as are not yet compleated, and to carry the

said former Articles of Agreement, Decree and subsequent Order, and the Agreement in these Presents contained, into full and compleat Execution, in all respects whatsoever, agreeable to the Plain Intent and true meaning of the same former Articles, Decree and Order, and of these Presents. THAT such Commissioners shall proceed to execute such Commissions with all fairness and Despatch. THAT neither the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, nor his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, nor any of them, shall at any Time or Times hereafter, be consenting to, aiding, or assisting in, or incourage or promote in any manner whatsoever, or lend his or their, or any of their Name or Names towards the commencing, prosecuting or defending any suit or suits, cause or causes whatsoever, to be commenced, prosecuted or defended in any Court of Law or Equity whatsoever, by any of the Tenants of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or by any of his Grantees, or the Grantees of any of his Ancestors, whereby the Right of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs and Assigns, to the said Province of Pensilvania in America, with all and singular the Rights, Loyalties, Members and Appurtenances thereof, and all those Territories and Tracts of Land now called, or known by the name or names of the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, in America, with all and singular their and each of their Rights, Royalties, Members and Appurtenances. The said Province and Counties bounded and to be bounded according to the Extent, Bounds and Limits which were agreed by the said Articles of the tenth of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and decreed and ordered in and by the said inrolled Decree of the Court of Chancery, and the said subsequent Order of the said Court of the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand and seven hundred and fifty-one, and according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, May be drawn in question or controverted in any matter whatsoever. THAT the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and his Heirs and Assigns, shall and will, on his and their Parts, at all Times, on Request, and at the Costs and Charges of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs and Assigns, make, do, perform, and execute any further Matter and Thing (exclusive of the Acts hereby stipulated and intended to be Performed at a joint Expence,) which shall any way be necessary to be done, for rendering the said former Articles of Agreement, Decree and subsequent Order, and these presents, most perfect, valid, Sure and effectual, at all Times for ever hereafter. THAT the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, shall and will, within three days after the Execution of these Presents, in his own proper person, duly acknowledge his Execution of this present Indenture, and his Consent that the same may be Enrolled before one of the Masters of the said Court of Chancery, to the intent that the same may be enrolled in the said Court. THAT the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, shall and will, within thirty days next after that a Bill shall be filed by the said Thomas Penn and

Richard Penn or their Heirs, against the said Frederick, Lord Balti more, in the said Court of Chancery, for carrying the said Matter and Things contained in these Presents into Execution, duly put in his Answer thereto, and in such Answer shall and will admit all such matters as are herein by him admitted, and particularly that he, the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and all Persons claiming or to claim the said Province of Maryland, by, thro', from or under him, shall be bound to obey and perform the said former Articles of Agreement, and the said Enrolled Decree and subsequent Order of the said Court of Chancery, and also the said Proceedings of the said Commissioners, in and about the said spot or point, or place of beginning of the said West Line, and in and about the said Meridian Line, and in and about the running and measuring the said Line due West across the said Peninsula, and in and about the true Length and Extent of the said West Line as aforesaid, and that such Bill and answer shall be settled with the approbation of Council on both sides. THAT neither in such answer or at any other Time, or in any other Manner, shall the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his Heirs or Assigns, or any his or their Council or Agents demand or Pray any Costs to be decreed or Ordered to him or them in Respect of the said present suit now depending. But the said present suit and all proceedings therein shall be forthwith dismissed, upon a proper application to be forthwith made by the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, to the Court of Chancery, as for want of Prosecution. THAT upon Request made to the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or his Clerk in Court or Solicitor, after such Answer shall be put in, the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or his Clerk in Court, shall instantly sign or otherwise give a full Consent, for setting the said Cause down to be heard before the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, upon Bill and upon such Answer. THAT the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, shall by his Councill appear gratis, to hear the said Cause at such Time as shall be appointed for the same, without being served with a subpena for that purpose. THAT at such hearing, and on other necessary Occasions, the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and his Heirs and Assigns, and his and their Council and Agents on his and their parts, shall and will Consent and agree that a Decree be pronounced against him, and them agreeable in all respects to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, and of the Partys hereto, as the same are mentioned and expressed in these Presents; and further, that Liberty be therein reserved for either Party to apply to the Court for further Directions as they shall be advised, and to Pray no Costs to the time of the hearing, and to Consent that the subsequent Costs be reserved. THAT the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his Heirs or Assigns, shall not at any Time or in any manner whatsoever oppose such Decree as shall be so made in the said Cause, Pursuant to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, or the signing and Enrolling such Decree. AND THAT in case the said Thomas Penn

and Richard Penn, or their Heirs or Assigns, shall at any Time hereafter, (whether before or after the said Cause in Chancery shall be heard,) be desirous to lay this Present Indenture and the matters hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them, by an humble Petition before his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, in his or their Privy Council, and humbly to pray the Royal Allowance, Ratification and Confirmation of the said former Articles of Agreement, and the said Enrolled Decree and subsequent Order of the said Court of Chancery, and of these Presents, to be forever established as between the respective Proprietarys of the said Provinces and Counties for the Peace and Welfare of the same, and of his Majestys subjects in those Parts, The said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns shall forthwith, upon request, join in and become a Co-Petitioner or Co-Petitioners therein, or otherwise, with his and their own hands, sign a full Consent to such Petition at the foot thereof, and shall and will, by all other fitting and Proper means, give his and their full Consent and agreement to the same, either in his and their own proper Persons, or by such other means as shall be most valid and effectual. AND WHEREAS, the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and their Ancestors and Predecessors, by themselves, or by some of their Tenants, Grantees or Agents, under their Right and Title, have been from Time to Time, and now are in the actual Possession of all the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments hereinafter mentioned to be hereby released by the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, unto the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn and their Heirs. NOW THEREFORE, THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH, That for the Ends and Purposes, and from the motives aforesaid, and in order to render these Presents the most valid that may possibly be, and for and in Consideration of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, in hand paid, by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, at or before the sealing and delivery of these Presents, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, HE, the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, for himself and his Heirs, HATH released, renounced and quitted Claim, and by these Presents DOTH fully and absolutely release, renounce, and quit claim unto the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and to their Heirs and Assigns forever, ALL that the said Province of Pensilvania, in America, with all and singular the Rights, Royalties, Members and Appurtenances thereof; AND ALL those Territories and Tracts of Land now called or known by the name or names of the Three Lower Countys of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, in America, with all and singular their and each and every of their Rights, Royalties, Members and Appurtenances. The said Province and Countys bounded and to be bounded according to the Extent, Bounds and Limits, which were agreed by the said Articles of Agreement of the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and Decreed and Ordered in and by the said En-

rolled Decree of the said Court of Chancery, and the said subsequent Order of the said Court of the twenty-ninth day of March one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, and according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Yearly and other Rents, Issues and Profits, and Arrears of Rents, Issues and Profits, of all and singular the said Province of Pensilvania and three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, and of each and every of the same, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Power, Prerogative, Claim, Demand and Pretensions whatsoever of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and his Heirs, of, in, and to the same, and every or any part or parts of the same. PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between the said Partys to these Presents, and it is the true intent and meaning of them and of these Presents, That neither these Presents, nor any Clause, Article, Matter or Thing whatsoever therein contained shall extend, or be deemed, construed, or taken to extend to the right of any Grantee or Grantees, and those claiming under them, to any the Farms, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, now in the actual possession and occupation of all and every, or any the Tenants or Occupiers of the said Province, Lands, Hereditaments and Premises hereby released, or intended, or agreed to be hereby released, as aforesaid, Which have been at any time and in any Way or Manner heretofore granted, by or under the authority of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or by or under the authority of any of the Ancestors of him, the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore. But that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every such Tenants and Occupiers of the same Premises and every part thereof, their and every of their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from Time to Time, and all times hereafter; TO HOLD AND ENJOY their said Farms, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and every of them, and every part thereof, for and during all and every such their several and respective Estates, Terms and Interests in the same, and every of them, and every part thereof, subject, nevertheless, to and by, and under all and every the same Quit-Rents, Reservations and Services to be from henceforth payed, rendered and performed to the Proprietarys of the said Province of Pensilvania for the Time being, as they the said Tenants and Occupiers and every of them were lyable at the Time, of and immediately before the Execution of these Presents, to have paid, rendered and performed to the Proprietary of the said Province of Maryland, any thing hereinbefore contained, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. PROVIDED ALSO, and it is hereby further declared and agreed by and between the said Parties to these Presents, and it is the true intent and meaning of them and of these Presents, That neither these Presents, nor any Clause, Article, Matter or Thing whatsoever therein contained, shall extend or be deemed, construed or taken to extend to the Right of any Grantee or Grantees, and those claim-

ing under them, to any the Farms, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, which are situate, lying and being on the West side of the River Susquehanna, and within the space or distance of one Quarter of a Mile more North than the East and West Line mentioned in the sixth article of the said Articles of Agreement of the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and which have been at any Time and in any Manner heretofore granted, by or under the authority of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or by or under the authority of any of the Ancestors of him, the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and are now in the actual Possession or Occupation of All, every, or any the Tenants or Occupiers of the said Province, Lands, Hereditaments and Premises; Nor to the Estate, Right, Title, or Interest of such Tenants or Occupiers, or any of them, in or to the said Lands and Premises last mentioned, or any Part thereof. But that it shall and may be lawful, to and for all and every such Tenants and Occupiers of the said last mentioned Lands and Premises and every Part thereof, their and every of their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, To HOLD AND ENJOY their said Farms, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and every of them, and every part thereof, for and during all and every their several and respective Estates, Terms and Interests in the same, and every of them, and every part thereof, subject, nevertheless, to and by, and under all and every the same Quit-Rents, Reservations and Services to be from henceforth paid, rendered and performed to the Proprietarys of the said Province of Pensilvania for the Time being, as They the said Tenants and Occupiers, and every of them, were lyable at the time of and immediately before the Execution of these Presents, to have paid, rendered and performed to the Proprietary of the said Province of Maryland, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. AND THIS INDENTURE ALSO WITNESSETH, That for putting a final and perpetual End forever to all Disputes and Differences between the parties to these Presents, relating to the Extent, Bounds and Limits of the said Province of Maryland, Province of Pensilvania, and the Three Lower Countys of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, in America, and to every or to any of them; and in order that the same Provinces and Countys may respectively be peaceably possessed and quietly governed by the respective Proprietarys, and the Business of the Settlement and Improvement of the same may be carried on by the respective Proprietarys without further Interruption, and to as great a Degree as may be done, and for the putting an End to that excessive Expence which the Partys on both sides and their respective Ancestors have long sustained during the said Contests. THE SAID Thomas Penn for himself and his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and for each and every of them, and the said Richard Penn for himself and his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and for each and every of them, Do acknow-

ledge, testify and declare, and do also Covenant, promise, grant and agree, to and with the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and to and with each and every of them, by these Presents, in Manner and form following, that (is to say,) THAT the Commissioners who had been last so respectively appointed by the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, on his part, and by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn on their part, as is hereinbefore mentioned or recited, did duly proceed in the Execution of such Commissions, and did justly agree upon, fix, and determine the true Spot or Point, or Place for beginning, from whence to Measure the due West Line across the said Peninsula, which was agreed and directed by the said Articles of Agreement and Enrolled Decree. THAT the said Spot or Point, or Place for beginning such due West Line was and is, and shall at all Times forever hereafter be established, held, taken and adjudged to be, where the said Commissioners so agreed upon, fixed and determined the same to be, Namely, at a Point on the Verge of the Main Ocean, being at the distance of one hundred and thirty-nine Perches due East from a stone fixed by the said Commissioners, on the Northern Part of the land called Fenwick's Island, near to four Mulberry Trees there growing, which stone was marked on the side thereof turned to the South with the Arms of the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, and on the side thereof turned to the North with the Arms of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn. THAT the said spot or point, or place of beginning such due West Line was and is, and shall at all Times forever hereafter be esteemed, held, taken, and adjudged to be the Point of the Cape of Hinlopen mentioned in the said Articles of Agreement of the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, at which the East and West Line across the said Peninsula mentioned in the same Articles, was meant and intended to begin. THAT the said Commissioners and their Surveyors did, in due manner, rightly fix and settle the true Meridian Line, and did then proceed justly, according to the said Articles and Decree, and their respective Commissions, and did measure a true West Line from the said Spot or Point, or Place of beginning at the East End thereof, quite across the said whole Peninsula to the Verge on the Eastern side of the said Bay of Chesopeak, at the West end thereof, in exact Pursuance of and Compliance with the said recited Articles of Agreement and Decree, and the true intent and meaning of the same. THAT the said Commissioners did find and agree that the said West Line measured quite across the said whole Peninsula, to the Length or Extent of sixty-nine Miles and two hundred and ninety-eight Perches. THAT the true Length and Extent of the said West Line was and is, and shall at all times for ever hereafter be esteemed, held, taken, and adjudged to be sixty-nine Miles and two hundred and ninety-eight Perches, neither more nor less. THAT consequently the exact Middle of such West Line, (from whence the other Line is to be-

gin, which is to run up the said Peninsula till it makes a Tangent to the Western Part of the Periphery of the said Part of Circle, at the distance of twelve English Statute Miles horizontally, measured from the Court House in the said Town of Newcastle,) was and is, and shall at all Times for ever hereafter be esteemed, held, taken and adjudged to be at the exact distance of Thirty-four of the said Miles and three hundred and nine perches so measured, West from the aforesaid Spot or Point, or Place of beginning of the said West Line, as the same were so measured as aforesaid. THAT as the said Exact Middle of the said Western Line (as now fixed and forever agreed,) will be a very material Bound or Corner-Mark between the said Parties to these Presents two different Ways, so in addition to, or rather in ascertainment of that part of the said former Agreement, there shall be at the joint Expence of the said respective Proprietarys, Parties Hereto, and their Heirs, one or more large and remarkable stones erected or set up, and continued for ever there, according to the angle made by the said due West Line, and by the said Tangent Line for dividing the said Peninsula; Which stone or stones on the Inward side of the same facing towards the East, and towards the North, shall have the Arms of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn graved thereon, and on the outward sides of the same facing towards the West and towards the South, shall have the Arms of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, graved thereon. THAT the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and their Heirs and Assigns, shall and will, within the space of thirty days from the date of these Presents, prepare, execute and Issue, under their Hands and Seals, one or more Commissions, appointing seven impartial and proper persons, or any number of them, not less than Three, as Commissioners on their Parts, to mark, run out, settle, fix and determine, all such Parts of the said Circle, Lines, Marks and Boundarys, as are not yet compleated, and to carry the said former Articles of Agreement, Decree and subsequent Order, and the Agreements in these Presents contained, into a full and compleat Execution in all respects whatsoever, agreeable to the Plain Intent and true meaning of the same former Articles, Decree and Order, and of these Presents. THAT such Commissioners shall proceed to Execute such Commissions with all fairness and Dispatch; THAT neither the said Thomas Penn, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, nor the said Richard Penn, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, nor any of them, shall at any Time or Times hereafter be consenting to, aiding or assisting in, or incourage or promote in any manner whatsoever, or lend his or their or any of their name or names towards the Commencing, Prosecuting or defending any suit or suits, cause or causes whatsoever, to be Commenced, Prosecuted, or defended in any Court of Law or Equity whatsoever, by any of the Tenants of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, or either of them, or by any of their or either of their Grantees, or the Grantees of their or any of their Ancestors,

whereby the Right of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns, to the said Province of Maryland, in America, with all and singular the Rights, Royalties, Members and Appurtenances thereof, bounded and to be bounded according to the Extent, Bounds and Limits which were agreed by the said Articles of the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and decreed and ordered in and by the said inrolled Decree of the Court of Chancery, and the said subsequent Order of the said Court, of the twenty-ninth day of May one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, and according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, may be drawn in Question or controverted in any manner whatsoever. THAT the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and their Heirs and Assigns, shall and will on his and their Parts, at all Times, on Request, and at the Costs and Charges of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his Heirs and Assigns, make, do, Perform and Execute any further Matter and Thing (exclusive of the Acts hereby stipulated to be Performed at a joint Expence,) which shall any way be necessary to be done for rendering the said former Articles of Agreement, Decree and subsequent Order, and these Presents, most Perfect, valid, sure and effectual, at all Times forever hereafter. THAT the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn shall and will, within Three Days after the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, shall have acknowledged the due Execution of these Presents in such manner as he hath hereinbefore agreed to do, cause these Presents to be Enrolled in his Majesty's high Court of Chancery. THAT the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn shall and will, within Thirty days next after they can or may obtain an Office Copy of such Answer as aforesaid, which the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, hath hereinbefore agreed to put in as aforesaid to the said Bill, to be filed for the Purposes aforesaid, make proper application to the said Court of Chancery to have the said Cause set down for hearing, by Consent upon Bill and Answer, at some early Day, so soon as the said Court shall think fit to appoint for that purpose, and shall and will previously give notice of such intended application, either unto the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or unto his Clerk in Court, or Solicitor, in Order to have a full and proper Consent thereto, on the Part of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore. THAT the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn shall and will set down the said cause to be heard at such Time as shall, on such Application be appointed for the same, and shall and will by their Council, duly attend the hearing of the same. THAT on the Hearing of the said Cause, the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn shall and will by their Council, consent and pray that all Partys may have Liberty to resort to the Court from Time to Time, for further Directions, in case any Difficulty or Doubt should happen to arise in the carrying the said former Decree and subsequent Order, or any Decree or Order to be hereafter made in the said Cause into Compleat Execution, and shall not Pray any Costs in the said Cause to the time of the hearing,

and shall consent that the subsequent costs be reserved. THAT neither at the Time of Hearing the said Cause upon such Answer, Consent and Submissions as aforesaid, or at any other subsequent Time, shall the said Thomas Penn or Richard Penn, or their Heirs or Assigns, or any of their Counsel or Agents, demand or Pray any Costs to be Decreed or Ordered to him or them, in Respect of the present suit now depending. But the said present suit and all proceedings therein shall be forthwith dismissed, upon a proper Application to be forthwith made by the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, to the Court of Chancery, as for want of Prosecution. THAT the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, or their Heirs or Assigns, shall not at any Time or in any Manner whatsoever, oppose such Decree as shall be so made upon such consent as aforesaid, in the said Cause to be commenced by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Pursuant to the true intent and meaning of these Presents hereinbefore declared or expressed, or the signing and Enrolling of such Decree. THAT in case the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or his Heirs or Assigns, shall at any Time hereafter (whether before or after the said Cause in Chancery shall be heard,) be desirous to lay this Present Indenture and the Matters hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them, by an humble Petition before his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, in his or their Privy Council, and humbly to Pray the Royal Allowance, Ratification and confirmation of the said former Articles of Agreement, and the said Enrolled Decree and subsequent Order of the said Court of Chancery, and of these Presents, to be forever established as between the respective Proprietarys of the said Provinces and Countys, for the Peace and Welfare of the same, and of his Majesty's subjects in those Parts. The said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and their Heirs and Assigns, shall forthwith upon Request, join in and become Co-Petitioners therein, or otherwise with their own Hands sign a full consent to such Petition at the foot thereof, and shall and will by all other fitting and Proper Means, give their full consent and agreement to the same, either in their own proper Persons, or by such other means as shall be most valid and effectual. AND for the Consideration aforesaid, the said Thomas Penn for himself and his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and for each and every of them, And the said Richard Penn for himself and his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and for each and every of them, Do and each of them DOTH hereby further Covenant, Promise and Agree to and with the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and every of them, That they the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and each of them, their and each of their Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and also some or one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said John Penn, deceased, shall and will, on the day after the date and Execution of these Presents, upon Request to be to them made in that Behalf, and for the Consideration of the sum of one shilling only, to be to

them Paid, but at the Costs in the Law of the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, Give and Execute unto him or them, and unto the Executors of the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, and also unto the Executors of the said Samuel Ogle and John Sharpe, two of the said Executors, who are since dead, and unto all and every other Person or Persons claiming or to claim, by, from, or under the said Charles, Lord Baltimore, and Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or either of them, and also unto all and every the Estates, Real and Personal, of the said Charles, Lord Baltimore, a full Receipt, Acquittance, Discharge and Release, for all and every such costs as by the said former Decree and subsequent Order were Decreed to be Paid by the said Charles, last Lord Baltimore, or were reserved for the future consideration of the said Court of Chancery, and for all Costs and Damages which they the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and the Executors of the said John Penn can or may at any Time hereafter, have or claim against the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, or the Executors of the said Charles, Lord Baltimore, or any other the Person or Persons aforesaid, by virtue of the said Agreement of the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, Decree and Order and other the Proceedings aforesaid, any or either of them, or otherwise howsoever to the day of the date of these Presents. AND WHEREAS, the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and his Ancestors and Predecessors, by him or themselves, or by some of his or their Tenants, Grantees or Agents, under his or their Right and Title, have been from Time to Time, and now are in the Actual Possession of all the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments hereinafter mentioned to be hereby released by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn unto the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and his Heirs. NOW THEREFORE THIS INDENTURE MOREOVER WITNESSETH, That for the Ends and Purposes, and from the motives aforesaid, and in Order to render these Presents the most valid that may Possibly be, and for and in consideration of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain, to the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn in hand Paid by the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, at or before the sealing and delivery of these Presents, the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, THEY, the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, for themselves and their Heirs, HAVE released, renounced, and quitted claim, and by these Presents DO fully and absolutely Release, renounce, and quit claim unto the said Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and to his Heirs and Assigns forever, ALL that the said Province of Maryland, in America, with all and singular the Rights, Royalties, Members and Appurtenances thereof, bounded and to be bounded according to the Extent, Bounds and Limits, which were agreed by the said Articles of Agreement of the tenth day of May one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and decreed and ordered in and by the said Enrolled Decree of the said Court of Chancery, and the said subsequent Order of the said Court,

of the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one, and according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, yearly and other Rents, Issues and Profits, and arrears of Rents, Issues and Profits of all and singular the said Province of Maryland, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Power, Prerogative, Claim, Demand and Pretensions whatsoever of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and their Heirs, of, in, and to the same, and every or any Part or Parts of the same; PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said Partys to these Presents, and it is the true intent and meaning of them and of these Presents, That neither these Presents, nor any Clause, Article, Matter or Thing whatsoever therein contained, shall extend or be deemed, construed, or taken to extend to the Right of any Grantee or Grantees, and those claiming under them, to any the Farms, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments now in the Actual Possession or Occupation of all, every, or any the Tenants or Occupiers of the said Province, Lands, Hereditaments and Premises hereby released, or intended or agreed to be released as aforesaid, Which have been at any Time and in any Manner heretofore granted, by or under the authority of the Proprietarys of the said Province of Pensilvania for the Time being; But that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every such Tenants and Occupiers of the same Premises and every Part thereof, their and every of their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, to hold and enjoy their said Farms, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments and every of them, and every Part thereof, for and during all and every such their several and respective Estates, Terms and Interests in the same, and every of them, and every part thereof, subject, nevertheless, to and by, and under all and every the same Quit-Rents, Reservations and Services to be from henceforth paid, rendered and Performed to the Proprietary of the said Province of Maryland for the Time being, as they the said Tenants and Occupiers, and every of them, were lyable at the Time of and immediately before the Execution of these Presents to have paid, rendered and Performed to the Proprietarys of the said Province of Pensilvania, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. PROVIDED ALSO, and it is hereby further declared and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, and it is the true intent and meaning of them, and of these Presents, That neither these Presents nor any Clause, Article, Matter or Thing whatsoever therein contained, shall extend, or be deemed, construed, or taken to extend to the Right of any Grantee or Grantees, or those claiming under them, to any the Farms, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, which are situate, lying and being on the East side of the River Susquehannah, and within the space or Distance of one Quarter of a Mile more South than the East and West Line mentioned

in the sixth Article of the said Articles of Agreement, of the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, and which have been at any Time and in any Manner heretofore granted by or under the Authority of the Proprietarys of the said Province of Pensilvania for the Time being, and are now in the actual Possession or Occupation of all, every, or any the Tenants or Occupiers of the said Province, Lands, Hereditaments and Premises. But that it shall and may be lawful to and for all and every such Tenants and Occupiers of the said last mentioned Lands and Premises, and every Part thereof, their and every of their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, to hold and enjoy their said Farms, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and every of them, and every Part thereof, for and during all and every their several and respective Estates, Terms and Interests in the same, and every of them, and every part thereof, subject, nevertheless, to and by, and under all and every the same Quit-Rents, Reservations and Services, to be from henceforth paid, rendered and Performed to the Proprietary of the said Province of Maryland for the Time being, as they the said Tenants and Occupiers, and every of them, were liable at the Time of and immediately before the Execution of these presents to have Paid, rendered and Performed to the Proprietarys of the said Province of Pensilvania, any Things hereinbefore contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. IN WITNESS whereof, the said Parties before named to this Present Indenture, their Hands and Seals have hereunto set, the Day and Year first above written.

F. [L. S.] BALTIMORE, THO. PENN, [L. S.] RICH'D [L. S.] PENN.

(*Acknowledgement on the Margin.*)

Acknowledged by the Right Honourable Frederick, Lord Baron, of Baltimore, and Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, the 4th day of July, 1760, before

T. HARRIS.

(*Attestation Endorsed*)

Sealed and Delivered by all the Parties within named, (being first duly stampt,) In the Presence of

STIRLING,
JOHN LEWIS,
HEN. WILMOT,
HUGH HAMERSLEY,
JOHN'A LANCASTER.

Enrollment Endorsed.

"Enrolled in his Majesties High Court of Chancery, another Part of this Indenture, the fourth day of July, in the Year of our Lord, 1760, being first duly stampt, according to the Tenor of the Statute

made in the Sixth year of the Reign of their late matyes King, W^m. and Queen Mary.

By Humph. Hackshaw."*

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

New York, 1st January, 1761.

Sir:

Yesterday arrived here Captain Prescott, one of my Aid de Camps, with Letters from Mr. Secretary Pitt,† Notifying to me the most melancholy News of the Death of the Late King, on the 24th October, in the most Sudden manner. His Majesty having appeared perfectly well the day before, and even that very morning, that His present Majesty was proclaimed next day, that the Parliament met on the 26th, and that the King was firmly Resolved Steadily to Support His Allies, and to prosecute the War with the utmost vigor.

These being His Majesty's Resolutions, altho' I have not as Yet received any Commands for the particular operations, which it may be found Expedient further to pursue in this Country, I think it Incumbent on me to give You the Earliest Notice of the Kings Intentions; and at the same time to acquaint You that the Services which still remain to be put into Execution, for Compleating the great object of the War in America, will require the further aid and Assistance of His Majestys good and faithfull American subjects; Wherefore, I must Desire You to be prepared for the immediate Compliance with the King's Requisition, for such a number of men from Your Province, as shall be thought requisite by His Majesty to answer the proposed End of procuring a good and lasting Peace, which Requisition I doubt not You will receive soon.

I am with great regard sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^ble Governor Hamilton.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

New York, 18th January, 1761.

Sir:

I am this morning favored with Your Letter of the 12th Instant, and the two several Messages therein referred to. I am sorry to

* On the 10th April, 1849, an act was passed authorizing a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to unite with one from Delaware and Maryland, in relation to boundaries between the three States. Joshua P. Eyre, Esq., of Chester, was appointed, and made his report March 8, 1850, accompanied with a joint report and other documents, for all which see Exec. doc. for 1850.

† See Vol. III., p. 759, also Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 516-520.

find that from the then temper of the Assembly, You had so much room to apprehend that very little, if any part of the aid & Assistance required of them would be granted, and hope, with You, when they meet again they will listen to reason.

I must not fail, at the same time, Commending Your Zeal in not Disbanding the small Garrison of Fort Augusta, till You have had the opportunity of some further Conference with them upon that head, in which I sincerely wish that You may prevail on them to keep it up, as otherwise it must distress me much, as I have no Troops to replace them, and indeed if those that arrived some time ago from England had not Come, as they did, I should not have known what to do to keep up the Communication to Pittsburgh.

I am with great regard sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ Governor Hamilton.

Proclamation, and Submission of Inhabitants to George III., 1761.*

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy Our late Sovereign Lord King George the Second, of Blessed and Glorious Memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, France and Ireland, as also the Supreme Dominion and Sovereign Right of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Three Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware River, and all other his late Majesty's Dominions in America, are solely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Prince of Wales; We, therefore, the Deputy Governor and Council, with numbers of the Principal Inhabitants of this Government, do now hereby, with one full Voice and consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of happy and glorious Memory, become our only Lawfull and Rightfull Leige Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Supreme Lord of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and of these Three Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, and all other his late Majesty's Territories and Dominions in America; To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and Constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection, Beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to

* See a similar document on the death of King George I. and accession of the late King George II. in 1727. Archives, Vol. I. p. 204.

bless the Royal King George the Third, with long and happy Years to Reign over Us. Given at Philadelphia, the twenty first day of January, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty one.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JACOB ROSS,	SLATOR CLAY,
THOS. DUNN,	JAMES HAMILTON,
ÆNEAS ROSS,	ROBT. STRETTELL,
DANIEL THANE,	BENJ[a] SHOEMAKER,
JNO. FINNEY,	JO. TURNER,
THOMAS MONTGOMERY,	RICHARD PETERS,
THOS. MCKEAN,	BENJAMIN CHEW,
JNO. Y[h]. GEZELL,	THOS. CADWALADER,
GEO. MONRO,	WM. TILL,
Z. V. LEUVENIGH,	WM. PATTERSON,
JOHN THOMPSON,	DAVID BUSH,
ROBERT MONTGOMERY,	EVAN RICE,
MATTH'W KEAN,	JAS. MCMECHEN,
CHAS. GORETON,	JOHN JONES,
JAS. WALKER,	R'D W. WILLIAM.

GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1761.

New York, 3[d] February, 1761.

Sir,

Upon the Representation of Brig[r] General Monckton, that Colonel Vaughan, Commanding His Majesty's Regiment of Royal Welsh Volunteers, at present Garrisoning the several Posts within the Communication to Pittsburgh, was apprehensive he could, within the Province of Pensilvania, Enlist a Number of Men to replace a part of those which that Corps are deficient in, I have this day granted a beating Order for the said Province; and I must beg that if Your authority should at any time be wanting to Enforce the request it Contains to the Civil Magistrates for their Aid & Assistance in forwarding this Service, that You will be so good as to grant the same.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon[ble] Lieut. Governor Hamilton.

Dedimus Potestatem to Administer Oaths, 1761.

By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieu-
[L. S.] tenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To William Peters and Richard Peters, of the City of Philadelphia, Esq^rs, Greeting:

Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty & Integrity, I have authorized and impowered, and by these presents do authorize and impower you, the s^d William Peters and Richard Peters, or either of you, to administer to all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners and all other Officers, Civil and Military, and all other person and persons whatsoever, within the said City of Philadelphia, as well the Oaths of Office, as also the Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy, & other the usual Declarations, Tests, and Qualifications required by Law to be taken by the said several Officers, Civil and Military to qualify them, every or any of them, for the entering upon and execution of their several and respective Offices to which they are or shall be Commissioned, or as any other occasion may make it requisite & proper to Tender or Administer the said several Oaths, Tests and Qualifications, or any of them, to such Officers and other persons, until my pleasure shall be further known therein.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the day of February, Anno Domini, 1761, and in the first Year of our Reign.

R. Peters to Sir Wm. Johnston, 1761.

Philadelphia, 12th February, 1761.

Sir,

Mr. Croghan has no doubt given you, from time to time, a particular Account of Indian Affairs on and to the Westward of the Ohio, and that there is a general Disposition in all the Tribes of Western Indians to come to Philadelphia next Summer, which will produce a numerous meeting. He will further have informed you of the very bad behaviour of Teedyuscung, at Pittsburgh, and in the other places were he had any thing to do, and that he is in very low repute among his Ohio Brethren of the Delaware Nations. In fact, Chingass and his Relations have the best pretensions to the Lands, concerning which the Complaints were made at Easton, in 1757, and neither Teedyuscung or any of his Jersey Basket makers ever made the least pretence to Lands on the West side of the River Delaware. However abundance will be said by them at the ensu-

ing Treaty, and many things which may affect the Rights and former proceedings of the Six Nations, and therefore it may be absolutely necessary that there shou'd be a very respectful Body of Deputies properly instructed and impowered by the Council at Onondago present at this meeting, and with them I hope and earnestly entreat that Mr. Clause may be sent, cloathed with the Authority of a Deputy, and as Interpreter likewise; for poor Mr. Weiser is no more,* he dyed suddenly in the Summer, and has not left any one to fill his place as Provincial Interpreter, His Son Samuel has almost forgot what little he learned. Considering these Circumstances, and the Connections the Proprietaries, as well as myself, claim to have with Mr. Clause, on all necessary Occasions, I flatter myself you will readily spare him to assist this unhappy Province, or at least the Government, in this important meeting; And if any thing happens to him that he cannot come, or he is necessarily employed in other publick Concerns, I beseech you to send as able a Minister and Interpreter, and honour me with a Letter by him. I shall write to Mr. Clause with your Leave, as soon as I am favoured with your answer.

The Connecticut People are making their grand push both in England for a new Grant from the King, and in this province for a forceable Entry and Detainer of the Indian Lands, on no other pretence than that their Charter extends to the South Seas, and so like mad Men they will cross New York & New Jersey, and come and kindle an Indian War in the Bowels of this poor Province.

Mr. Clause will be necessary as a Witness on this occasion, because he knows all the particulars of the vile management of Lidyus in the Year 1754, and the sentiments and purposes of the Six Nations with respect to that Deed that was signed at Lidyus's House by the Indians, as Lidyus cou'd bribe them or get them Drunk.

The Governor has wrote you at large on this wicked revival of the Connecticut Claims, and I wish either You or General Amherst cou'd fall on some means to have it laid aside, for it will breed a Civil War among our Back Inhabitants, who are sucking in, all over the Frontiers, the Connecticut poison and Spirit, and will actually, in my Opinion, go into Rebellion in the opening of the Spring.

I could heartily wish that the Delaware Complaints were heard and adjusted, for as I am determin'd to quit all Public business, I shou'd be glad, before this be done, to vindicate myself, as well as the Proprietaries, against all aspersions and accusations.

If by mistake any Error has been committed it would give me a pleasure to have it detected and rectified; but I know of none, nor has there been so much as a Secret in Indian Affairs during my management.

* Since 1744, he has acted a prominent part between the Indians and the Government, by whom his loss will be severely felt. A faithful sketch of him by some of his descendants would be exceedingly interesting.

May the Almighty preserve your Life, that in case of a general peace, the Colonies may avail themselves of your Influence and Judgment, in the settlement of all matters between the Indian Nations and his Majesties Subjects in every part of North America.

I imagine Instructions shou'd be given by the Onondago Council to their Deputies about this Connecticut mad attempt, Or if it was mentioned to the Six Nations, they wou'd of themselves come to some Resolutions, & transmit them to the Connecticut Government.

I most heartily congratulate You on the Surrender of Canada, and on the most favourable situation of all our Affairs.

I am with very cordial esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

Supersedeas of Thos. Yorke, as Judge, 1761.

George y^e^ Third, by y^e^ Grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of y^e^ Faith, and so forth : To Thomas Yorke, of the County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsilvania, Gentleman, Greeting : .

Whereas by a Comission, bearing date the twentieth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty nine, under the Great Seal of the said Province, you, the said Thomas Yorke, now assigned and appointed by Our late Royal Grandfather George the Second of Great Britain, &c., to be one of our Judges of the County Court of Comon Pleas for the said County of Philadelphia, as, in and by the same Comission (reference thereto being had) more at large appears, Nevertheless, Know you, that for certain Causes, specially moveing us, it is our pleasure that you, the said Thomas Yorke, shall no longer hold, exercise, or enjoy the said Office of one of the Judges of the said County Court of Comon Pleas for the County of Philadelphia ; And we do hereby strictly comand and enjoin you, the said Thomas Yorke, that from further acting in the said Office, or exerciseing, executeing or intermedleing in any of the Powers or Authority granted or expressed in the said Comission, or incident or appertaining to the said Office, you intirely supersede, desist and forbear, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril, the said Comission, or any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In Testimony whereof, we have caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, James Hamilton, Esquire, by virtue of a Comission from Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, Head and absolute Proprietaries of the said Province and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, and with our Royal Ap-

probation, Lieutenant Governor and Comander in Chief of the Province and Counties aforesaid, at Philadelphia, the twenty seventh day of February, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty one, and in the First Year of our Reign.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Indorsed,

Memorandum. Mr. Thomas Yorkes Supersedeas, dated the 27th February, 1761, and recorded in Commission Book A, Volume 2, page 339, &c., as certified by Charles Brockden, on y^e^ 3^d^ March, 1761. Was personally served by me on the 4^th^ of March, 1761.

Mr. Rowland Evans's, Do. Date, recorded in Do. Book, page 337, certified by Mr. Brockden, 3^d^ March, served the 4^th^.

Mr. John Hughes's Supersedeas, dated the 27^th^ Feb., recorded in Do. Book, page 339, certified the 2^d^ March.

Mr. Jam. Wharton's Supersedas, dated do., recorded in Do. Book, page 336, certified the 3^d^ March.

Mr. John Potts's Supersedeas, dated do., recorded in Do. Book, page 838, certified 3^d^ March.

Mr. Rowland Evans's Commission in the same as Yorke's, save that after sec. the word King is inserted, and instead of *more at large*, it is said *more fully* appears. And the word *said* County of Philadelphia in the 10^th^ Line, instead of the County without the word *said*, and the word *or* before executing, in the 12^th^ Line, is inserted, *On* instead of *upon* Delaware.

Samuel Warton's Commission is the same as Mr. Yorke's, save that the word King is inserted after sec., and y^e^ word *said* is inserted before *the County of Philadelphia*, in Line 11^th^, and the words the Judges instead of our Judge, in Line 6^th^.

Jno. Pott's Commission y^e^ same as Yorke's, except the words the Judges are instead *of ye Judges*, and the word King is inserted after sec., and the words *more fully and at large* instead of y^e^ words *at large*—the word said before the County of Philadelphia, in 10^th^ Line, the word on instead of upon.

John Hughes's Comm^n^ y^e^ same as Mr. Tho^s^ Yorke's, except the word over Great Britain, &c., King, instead of Great Britain, &c., without y^e^ word King, in George ye 2^ds^ Title, our instead of the, carried instead of exercise, the said County of Philadelphia instead of the County, on instead of upon.*

Service of Supersedeas, Wednesday, 4^th^ Mar., 1761.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 575.

Sir Wm. Johnson to R. Peters, 1761.

Fort Johnson, 4th March, 1761.

Sir,

I have been duly informed by Mr. Croghan, &c., of the present disposition of the Indians in them parts where he has been these two years past, & am glad to find them so well pleased with the change, if proper care is taken by us to use them well in trade & otherwise, & keep up to one uniform plan for the management of Indian affairs; I am certain they will all become our friends, on the other hand they can be very troublesome Enemys.

I am told by Mr. Croghan, & understand from the Indians that there is a very great meeting of many Nations of Indians to be held about Detroit the ensuing Spring. And the Six Nations are asked to attend, but I have not heard any Indian talk of the Six Nations going to Philadelphia, altho' they say they received three Belts of Invitation, since winter, which I could scarce credit.

As for Tedyescungs character, it has never been very favourably represented to me, I shall know more of him I presume 'ere long, as I expect every day to hear when & where he and his Tribe will meet me, wh, when known, I shall Imediately acquaint the Proprietarys Commissioners, then I shall enquire into & hear his Complaint, which was laid before his Majesty, (& what the latter have to say in defence of it,) and his Order in Council Ishued to me for that purpose.

I was obliged to leave Mr. Claus in Canada to act there as my Deputy, when he can be relieved is uncertain. I have not another, should there be ever so great an occasion for one, (capable to interpret or transact any business with Indians) since General Amherst was pleased to discharge my Officers, who, now for a Livelyhood, are preparing to go atrading amongst the Indians.

The Connecticut People, or any other Settling on Lands as is said not to be fairly & openly purchased of the Indian Proprietors, is very wrong, & contrary to his Majestys Intentions, and may at this critical Juncture, when all Indians are more or less Jealous of our power & encroachments, be attended with very bad consequences, tho it may not appear in that light to Others. I heartily wish the affair could be soon settled, if General Amherts interposition cannot effect it. I know of nothing else here can.

I am sir,

Sincerely your Welwisher,

& very Humble Servant,

WM. JOHNSON.

Richd Peters, Esqr.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

New York, 20th March, 1761.

Sir,

I Deferr'd Acknowledging the Receipt of Your Favour of the 12th Instant, untill I heard from You again on the Subject of the Aid of Three Hundred Men I had requested from Your Assembly for the Communication to Pittsburg; and as I have the Satisfaction to Learn by Your Last, of the 15th, that my Requisition has been Granted, it remains with me to thank You and the Assembly for this Testimony of Zeal for the good of His Majesty's Service, which is a sure Earnest to me that You will hasten, to Your utmost, the Appointment of the Officers, and Urge them to all possible dispatch in raising the men, who, as usual, will be Victualled at the King's Expence, and that they may be, without loss of time, posted at their Several Intended Stations, I Intend that Brigr General Monckton shall himself Repair to Philadelphia, in order to give the necessary Directions for that purpose, as likewise for the motion of Vaughan's Regiment.

I am much beholden to You for Your Obliging Assurances of Assisting Capt. Pryce in the Execution of my Orders; by a Letter I have from him, I have the pleasure to Learn that he had done his Business, without being under the necessity of troubling You; I am not the less Indebted to You for Your kind Offers, which I freely Accept of, if there should be any Occasion for Your Countenance and Authority, to procure the Additional Tonnage I have since directed him to take up.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Honble Lt. Govr Hamilton.

Deposition of Aaron Dupui, 1761.

On the 6th day of April, Anno Domin, 1761, before ye Honoble Jas. Hamilton, Esqr., Lt. Govr of ye Prov. of Penna, &c., personally appeared Aaron Dupui, of Lower Smithfield, in ye County of Northampton, Esqr., & made Oath on ye Holy Evangelists, yt ye hereto annexed Paper is & contains a true Narrative and Report of ye Proceedings and Transactions of this Depont, & ye other Subscribers thereto, vizt., Lewis Ihlot, John Moor, and Lewis Gordon, [who, as

also this Depon^{t}, are Justices of y^{e} Peace, & y^{e} s^{d} John Moor is also y^{e} present Sheriff of & for the s^{d} County,] in a Journey lately taken by them into y^{e} upper parts of Northampton County, near Cushietunck, on y^{e} River Delaware, within the Limits of this Province, in consequence of an Order or Message sent them for y^{e} purpose by the s^{d} Governor Hamilton.

And this Depon^{t} further saith, y^{t} since y^{e} Publication of y^{e} s^{d} Gov^{r} Hamilton's late Proclam^{n} respecting the s^{d} proposed Scheme of settling y^{e} s^{d} Lands near Cushietunck, by this Depon^{t}, hath been well informed by several ℔sons of good Credit, (who, as they told this Depon^{t}, had it from some of y^{e} people themselves, who come from Connecticut to settle y^{e} s^{d} Lands,) that they, the s^{d} Settlers, had sent one of their Head Men to Connecticut to y^{e} Comittee there [consisting of Thirteen Hundred Persons, as this Depon^{t} was inform'd by some of the s^{d} Settlers,] who have y^{e} Direction of that Affair, to acquaint them wth y^{e} s^{d} Proclam^{n}, & to know if y^{e} s^{d} Comittee wou'd, notwithstanding y^{e} s^{d} Proclam^{n}, give the People Encouragement to proceed in their Design of settling the s^{d} Indian Country, & whether they woul'd send an armed Force to support & protect y^{e} Settlers therein; And y^{t} y^{e} s^{d} Settlers do publickly threaten & give out, y^{t} if they can receive y^{t} Encouragem^{t} & Protection from the s^{d} Comittee, they are resolved to go on to settle & keep y^{e} possession of the s^{d} Lands by Force, or to y^{t} effect.

Taken & Sworn, y^{e} s^{d} 6th April, 1761, Before me.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

New York, 15th April, 1761.

Sir,

Captain Pryce arrived here Yesterday, and some of the Transports he has taken up in Your Government, are also arrived. I like them well, and am much Obliged to You for Your kind & chearfull Assistance in procuring them.

On a representation of Cap^{t}. Pryce, I am necessitated to give You some further Trouble, he alledges that the Sally, belonging to your Port, was Imprest & measured at the Government's Expence; but that the Owner did not fit her, and that he had accordingly applied to You not to let her pass the Port untill you should hear from me. I approve much of Cap^{t}. Pryce's precaution, and as her not proceeding on the Service she was Imprest for, after having been measured at the Expence of Government may be attended with bad consequences, and be the means of Causing Difficulty in procuring any Shipping that may be wanted hereafter, I must beg of you to Cause her to be fitted and to proceed hither without delay, the more so, as she makes part of the Tonnage I have Ordered, and am in

want off; tho' Indeed if I had no Occasion for her, I would still, to avoid such a bad precedent, Insist upon her coming to this Port.

I am, with great regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ L^t^. Governor Hamilton.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

New York, 19th April, 1761.

Sir,

I was last night favoured with your Letter of 16th Instant, acquainting me, that you had communicated mine of the 11th* to your Assembly, who entered on a reconsideration of His Majesty's Requisition, and agreed to raise and pay, to the 25th November next, five hundred men, in addition to the three hundred and fifty already voted, which was the utmost they could be brought to do.

At the same time you inform me, you are extreamly doubtfull whether this resolve of theirs can be carried into execution, from the ways and means they have agreed upon for raising the money.

I flattered myself, from what I wrote to you, your Assembly would not only have reconsidered, but have chearfully complyed with His Majesty's requisition, and have acted up to it in every part, it would give me great pleasure to be inabled to represent their Services to the King, in such manner as might merit His Majesty's approbation, which I can't but still hope they will try to deserve.

I am with great truth and Regard,
Sir,
Your most Humble
and most obedient Servant,
JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ L^t^. Governor Hamilton.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

New York, 26th April, 1761.

Sir,

I have Your several Letters before me of the 20th, 23d & 24th Instant. By the first of which, you seem to apprehend that Your Assembly is Determined not to Comply with the King's Commands, by passing a Bill in such manner as you Could accept of it; and

* Probably 10th:—See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII. p. 602.

by Your Letter of the 24th, I see Your Apprehensions appear to be too well founded, but as I am still to hear further from You on this subject, I shall not altogether Despair of their being brought to a due Sense of the Duty they owe to His Majesty's Commands.

I am sorry you have had so much trouble about the Brigantine Sally; from what you have been pleased to send me, I can't but think Captain Pryce has been very Unsteady through the Whole transaction. I am much obliged to You for the trouble you have given Yourself about the Affair, and I shall drop all thoughts of her being in the King's Service.

I am, with great regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ L^t^. Governor Hamilton.

Message of Gen. Amherst to the Indians, 1761.

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors of the Many Nations.

Take notice of what I am going to say in the Name of the Chief Commander of all his Majesty's Forces on this Continent.

Brethren:

I let you know, that our Great King has sent me into this Country to lead and command all his Warriors, and that he has given me a Sword to protect and defend his Subjects, and to act against his Enemies.

Brethren:

As I have nothing more at Heart than the good and welfare of the Community, I do assure all the Indian Nations, That his Majesty has not sent me to deprive any of you of your Lands and Property; on the contrary, so long as you adhere to his Interest, and by your behaviour give proofs of the Sincerity of your attachment to his Royal Person and cause, I will defend and maintain you in your just rights, and give you all the aid and assistance you may stand in need of, to repress the Dangers you may be liable to from the Enemy, thro' your attachment to us.

This I firmly mean to adhere to, so long as you behave like good and faithful Allies. But on the other Hand, if any of you shou'd commit any Act of Hostility, or do any Injury to any of his Majesty's Subjects, You are Sensible I must resent it and retaliate upon them, and you know that I have the might so to do, ten fold, for every breach of Treaty or Outrage you could be guilty of. And if

any of his Majesty's Subjects, under my command, shou'd Kill or Injure any of our Indian Brethren, they shall, upon due proof thereof, receive equal Punishment.

As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this.

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors:

I mean not to take away any of your Lands, But as the necessity of his Majesty's Service obliges me to take Post, and build Forts in some parts of your Country to protect our Trade with you, and prevent the Enemy from taking possession of your Lands, and hurting both you and us, as you are sensible, that if we do not build Forts the French will. In that case I assure you, that no part whatever of your Lands joining the said Forts shall be taken from you, nor any of our People be permitted to Hunt or Settle upon them; But they shall remain your absolute Property, and I will even promise you some Presents, as a consideration for the Lands where such Forts and Trading Houses are or may be built upon; And as it is expensive and inconvenient for us to carry Provisions for our Warriors, from our Settlements to these Forts, and also to Supply our Brethren the Indians when they come to See us, if you will lay out a Space of Ground adjoining every Fort to raise Corn; In that case, fix yourselves the Limits of that part of your Lands so appropriated to us, and you will receive such a Consideration for it as will be agreed between you and Us, to your Satisfaction. As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this.

Brethren, Kings, Captains and Warriors of the several Indian Nations:

Those who will join His Majesty's Arms, and be aiding and assisting in Subduing the Common Enemy, shall be well rewarded; and those that may not chuse to Act in conjunction with the Forces, shall be equally Protected, provided they do not join in any Act of Hostility with the Enemy, or carry them Intelligence which may prove prejudicial to the publick good. Upon these Terms you shall find me your fast Friend; But on a breach of them you would force me to treat you as our Enemies, the Consequences of which would be fatal to you, and very disagreeable to the King, my Master. I say this out of the tender regard I have for the Lives and Welfare of our Brethren, the Indians, and I chuse you should know what you have to trust to, since I intend to be as good as my word.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Arms, at Head Quarters, at Fort George, in the City of New York, this twenty seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and Sixty

JEFF. AMHERST, [L. S.]

By His Excellency's Commmand.

J. APPY.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

New York, 8th May, 1761.

Sir,

I should, before this time, have Answered your Letter of the 26th of April, which I had the favour of receiving on the 29th, if there had been any thing material that required an Immediate Answer.

I am Sorry I have not been Enabled to give the King's Ministers such an Account of the Proceedings of Your Assembly, as far as are come to my knowledge, as would have been Satisfactory to His Majesty.

I Can't but approve entirely of Your Intentions of Laying the Whole before His Majesty's Ministers.

I am, with great Truth, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ L^t^. Gov^r^ Hamilton.

Gov. Hamilton to R. Peters, 1761.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1761.

Sir,

I hope this will find you safely arrived at New York.

I received by the Post, a letter from Governor Fitch, in answer to mine of the 10th* of Feb'ry, of which I have inclosed you a Copy. I have likewise inclosed you Hyndshaw's original affidavit agreeable to your request, to Mr. Allen.

You will observe by Mr. Fitch's letter, which is a meer piece of artful Evasion, that this Settlement at Wyomen has the Countenance of the Connecticut Assembly, who, in order to encourage it, have disclaimed any right to the Lands as belonging to that Government, and have put the adventurers upon petitioning his Majesty's for a new Grant of those Lands, and for a Govern^t^ to be erected therein.

As I hear there is a Ship bound from New York to some part of England very soon, I desire you will inclose this Copy to Mr. Penn, and write him fully on the subject of this projected Settlement, when you shall have discoursed with General Amherst, and know what he is willing to do on the Occasion, to which end I hope you

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 568.

will reason the point with him as closely as possible. I have now wrote to S^r^ W^m^. Johnson, and desired him to inform me whether the Six Nations are acquainted with this proceeding of the Connecticut men, and what they say respecting it, and have pray'd him to join his endeavours to those of General Amherst, to put a stop to it. What he will do on the Occasion I know not, but I think it was right in me to desire it.

In Case Mr. Amherst should decline meddling in this matter, I think you should advise with Mr. Ogden, or any other Lawyers of your acquaintance, what would be the best method to be taken to remove the Intruders. I hope the Government and proprietors of New Jersey have a proper Sense, both of the injustice and of the danger of such an intrusion.

I have nothing to add, but to assure you of my being, with great esteem,

Sir,

Your most Obedient &
most humble Serv^t^.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Richard Peters, Esq^r^.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

New York, 17th May, 1761.

Sir:

Mr. Peters has laid before me Your Letter of the 10th Ins^t^., and has fully Explained to me a Subject which I must own to You gives me great Concern; as I am certain the King's Ministers, when they find the little Success His Majestys Requisition has had in raising the number of Troops that were required of the Province where You preside, that the Regular Forces might be spared for Essential Services; His Majesty's Ministers must undoubtedly be astonished to see two Provinces at this Juncture disputing their Rights, and at the same time alarmed at the Consequences that may happen if the Indians should be Irritated at it; which Steps seem to be Directly in opposition to the Services for which You are acquainted the Troops will be called for this Campaign.

I shall not Interfere in any matter of Dispute about Right of Land between Province & Province.

I wish Sincerely this Affair may be amicably settled, and that we may not be Involved in an unnecessary War, for which purpose I shall write to the Governor of Connecticut, who must be so Sensible of the ill Consequence that must attend any Disputes at present,

that I should hope he will Use his best Endeavors to keep Every thing in Peace and Quiet.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient,
humble Servant,
JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ L^t^. Governor Hamilton.

Lt. C. Graydon to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Fort Augusta, the 20th May, 1761.

Sir:

I begg leave to inform your Honour, that on the 20th ult., the Bearer, Tellinemut, was here, and came and told us by a String of Wampum, "That he desired to wash our Eyes & open our Ears & "Hearts, and that he desired to acquaint us that he was going "home in about five days, and from thence he was to proceed to "the Council, where the Successor of the deceas'd, Tagushata, was "to be establish'd, and that he wou'd return here in One hundred "Days, and bring down the prisoners they had in French Marga- "ret's Family." He afterwards alter'd his mind, upon our pressing him to bring them sooner, & promised to defer going to the Council & bring them down in thirty days.

Tellinemut* returned within in the limited time, and brought with him three prisoners, viz^t^., Ann^t^ Carr, her daughter Lizey and Amey Brannan, the two last he takes with him to Philad^a^, and the other not being able to undertake the Journey on foot by Land, we have sent down to your Hon^r^ by the way of Lancaster.

They expected a Reward for these prisoners, But I told them I understood that they were already rewarded for bringing in these Prisoners at the last Treaty, at Easton, when they promised to bring them in immediatly, but they have still detain'd them 'till now. They denied that they or any of their Family had received any thing at Easton in Consideration of these prisoners, But what Trifle they gott there was for their Kindness in assisting two men prisoners in making their escape from their place to the Inhabitants, & for a Canoe they lett them have, and that they wou'd go to Philad^a^ themselves to the Governor. I thought it a good way enough to settle matters to their satisfaction, and therefore did not discourage them from their Intention.

Our Garrison is very hearty—I have nothing more to inform your Hon^r^ of, than that I am with greatest Respect,

Your Honour's most obedient
humble Servant,
C. GRAYDON.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 628.

Recommendation of a Clerk of the Market at New Castle, 1761.

To the Honorable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, and Province of Pennsylvania.

We, the Subscribers, beg leave to Recommend to your Honor John Booth, of the Town of Newcastle, (who has a numerous famely of Small Children) as a fit and Proper Person to be Clerk of the Market in the said Town, in the Room and Stead of the late Clerk, Philip Vanleuvenigh, now deceased.

We are Your Honor's

most Obedient and most

Humble Servants,

Newcastle, 25th May, 1761.

Tho. McKean,
Æneas Ross,
Jacob Ross,
Robt. McLonan,
Alex'r Harvey,
Manlove Tarrant,
Thos. Moody,
Moses Ledby,
Geo. Read,
David Finney,
Arch'd Finney,
Dan'l McLonen,
Nath'l Silsbee,
Robt. Morrison,
Jno. Vn Gezell,
Slator Clay,
Wm. Blackburn,
John Stewart,
Wm. Till,
R. McWilliam,
Jno. Finney,
Geo. Monro,
Jno. Thompson,
Z. V. Leuvenigh,
James Boggs.

Commission to Appraisers of Vessels as Transports, 1761.

By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

To Mr. Henry Harrison, Merchant, and to Messrs. Oswell Eve and Michael Hewlings, Shiprights:

[L. S.] Whereas, a number of Ships and Vessels have been taken up in this Port, as Transports in his Majesties Service, which, by the Charter partys, are to be insured by the Crown

against the Enemy; in order, therefore, to ascertain the true Value of such Vessels, You, the said Henry Harrison, Oswell Eve and Michael Hewlings, are hereby authorized and impower'd to appraize, measure and value all Such Ships and Vessels so taken up and employed in his Majesties Service, together with their Ground Tackle and Sails, agreeable to the Instructions hereto annexed, and to make Report to me, on Oath or Affirmation of their true Value, and for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, this thirteenth day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and sixty one, and in the first year of his Majesty's reign.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honours Command.

RICHARD PETERS, Sec'ry.

Ex[d] and Compared with the Originals, and found to agree, this 12th Ffeb'y, 1762.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Vessels Names.	Masters Names.	Owners.	Length of Gun deck.	Length of Keel.	Breadth of Beam.	Depth of Hold.	Tunage.	Value.
Schooner Dolly,	Randle,		63 4	50 9½	20 11	9 7½	108 73/94	650 Pounds Sterling.
Ship Rachel,	Rodgers,	Meredith,	75 11	61 7½	23 10		186 17/94	1400 Pounds Sterling.
Ship Jo^{s} & Nancy,	Taylor,	Murray,	76 1	61 11¼	23 7		183 9/94	1400 Pounds Sterling.
Brig Polly,	Cockran,	Caningham & Co.	74 4½	60 7	23		170 44/94	1100 Pounds Sterling.
Ship Nancy,	Foster,		69 3	55 4½	23 2		159 29/94	1100 Pounds Sterling.
	Sibble,		76	62 2½	23		175 3/94	1550 Pound Sterl^{s}.
Brig Margery,	McKinsey,	Murrell,	77 2	64 4½	21 3½		155 20/94	1000 Pounds Ste^{r}.
Brig Hannah,	Powell,	Mifflin,	76 1	61 8½	23 11½		188	1325 Pounds Ste^{r}.
Ship Rachel,	D^{a} Smith,	Francis & Relfe,	84	69 4	24 6		221 34/94	1600 Pounds Ste^{r}.
Brig Fair Lady,	Harrin,		70 11	57 3¼	22 9		157 72/94	1100 Pounds Ste^{r}.
Brig Old Harbour,	Doughaty,	Rogerson,	68 2	54 1½	23 5	10 3	138 18/94	825 Pounds Ste^{r}.
Sloop Mary,	Corn. Hynson,		74	59 4⅓	24 5	10 10	164 85/94	1425 Pounds.
Schooner Success,	Lampson,		66 9	53 11	21 5	9 7	117 67/94	700 Pounds Ste^{r}.
Ship Phenix,	Mitchel,		80 10	65 10	24 11		217 37/94	1500 Pounds Ste^{r}.
Snow Boscowen,	Spain,		76 6½	62 1	24 1½		192 13/94	1400 Pounds Ste^{r}.
Ship Francis,	Alexd^{r} Adams,	Francis & Relfe,	99 8	83 10	26 5		311 16/94	2850 Pounds Ste^{r}.

Pursuant to the within Warrant to us directed, we have viewed the above named Vessels and find they are all Compleatly fitted and otherways sufficient as Transports for his Majesties Service; we have also measured and valued said Vessels, and above is the Number of Tuns and Appraisement of each Vessel now taken into his Majesties Service at Philadelphia.

HEN'Y HARRISON,
OSWELL EVE,
MICHA'L HULINGS.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of November,
Anno Domini, 1761. JAMES HAMILTON.

Instructions for the Gentlemen that Survey the Transports, 1761.

Take the breadth of the Ship from out side to out side (not the whale) take the length of the Vessel on the Gun deck from the after part of the Stern to the after part of the Stern post.

Deduct 3-5ths of the breadth for the Rake, the remainder is the length of the keel, which multiplied by breadth and half breadth for the Depth, divided by 94.

The hull, Masts, Yards and Boats, are to be valued as are the Cables, Anchors, Sails, standing & running Rigging, and the other Stores.

You are to see each Ship has three Cables (Bowers) of 120 Fathom each, or 360 fathoms with Anchors in proportion; A Stream Anchor and Cable, a Compleat suit of Sails with all small sails, with spare Courses and Topsails, and two sufficient Boats, all of which is to be Serviceable to proceed a Voyage.

You are to muster the men, six Seamen to One Hundred Tonns, and see them on board, with the provisions and water Casks for their Ships Company, with necessary Fewells; when all are on board you are to make a report me, that you have measured, surveyed and valued the Ships agreeable to the above directions, and make Oath to the impartiality of your Proceeding, for which each of you are to be paid Ten Shillings Currency ℔ Ship by His Majesty.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, this day of June, 1761.

DAV'D PRYCE.

Messrs. Oswell Eve, Michael Hewlings, } Shipwrights.

You are to see Kettles provided sufficient to dress provisions, at the rate of two men to three Tonn.

The above orders are by order of his Excellency, Genl Amherst.

D. P.

Compd and found to agree with the Original,
this 12th Ffeb'y, 1762.
James Hamilton.

Rich'd Peters to Sir Wm. Johnson, 1761.

New York, 18 May, 1761

Sir,

I thank you heartily for your kind answer to mine of the 12th Feb'ry.* Mr. Hamilton has laid before General Amherst a large Detail of the Connecticut Peoples proceedings, and desired his Excellencys Interposition, so far as to prevent any fresh disturbances with Indians. The Issue it is put upon with ye General is, that the De-

* See p. 40.

lawares were placed by the Six Nations on the Sūsquehanna, (I think in 1744 or 1745) and Teedyuscung, at the Treaty of Easton, in 1757, just before the Peace Belts were exchanged, did demand that the Lands at Wyomink & parts adjacent, shoud be granted to him & his Delawares for their Habitation, and houses be built for them there, which was acceded to, so far as could be done, for Lands not purchased of Indians; and in consequence of this stipulation, to which Mr. Croghan, your Deputy Agent, was consenting, together with the Six Nations present, Houses have been built for these Indians at Wyomink, Now for them to be turned out of their peaceable Possession, so solemnly stipulated, as well in his Majesties name as in that of the Six Nations, is such a breach of Faith as deserves the highest resentment in them, and most certainly they will shew it, if the attempt to settle these Lands be carried into Execution. The Governor thinking that General Amherst might want to be informed of some particulars that were mentioned in the Governors Letter, gave me the charge of it, and I have endeavord to set before the General the Stipulations made with the Sasquehanna Indians, and the Consequences of a Breach of them, and he has wrote to the Governor of Connecticut on the head, which, with any other people woud have a proper Effect, but with these I imagine that his writing will not be regarded. Governor Fitch, will, I suppose, disown on the Part of the Government any Grant or Countenance to these Land Companies, and say that it is a project of their own, & they must be dealt with according to the Laws of the Province into which they intrude themselves. This is what he has said to Governor Hamilton, & it may be truth. But what is the Consequence? Some Indians espouse their Cause—some even live among them—others are angry and threaten to do them mischief. The Civil Power, by a Sheriff and the Posse of the County, we will suppose, endeavours to apprehend them as Trespassers and Breakers of the Peace, (for so they are, having no Grant from the Gov^{r}, Council & Assembly of Connecticut,) they resist, and being numerous, people are Killed on both sides, and perhaps some Indians that are their Friends and abettors Fall in the Fray. Will not this kindle fresh disturbances? at least until the Indians are properly acquainted with this matter, & their minds known, no force can be used against them; and if in the mean time they multiply, Umbrage will be given to y^{e} Indians, and so it may prove very bad this way. It is a very bad affair, & I shoud be extremely obliged to you for a little advice, as to y^{e} Lands it is an indifferent matter to the rest of the Kings Subjects, whether the People of Pennsylvania or of Connecticut have not the legal Property of them—but not being purchased of Indians, and appropriated to the Delawares for an habitation, at a Treaty where Peace was concluded between his Majesty and the Indians; This, I say, makes it a national not a provincial Cause, and the Controversy is not between Subject and Subject, but between Indians & Englishmen.

Teedyuscung told Governor Hamilton that he had not received a

second Letter from you, and until he does, I imagine, by y^e^ habit of drunkenness that he has got into, that he will neglect this as he does most other things.

Mr. Shuckburg will, I hope, relieve some of the distress that you must be in for want of Secretaries and other Assistants. I beg pardon for this trouble, but my mind is so much disturbed least the Indians fall again into hostilities, that I coud not rest till I had opened my griefs to a Gentleman who has the clearest understanding, and the most in his power in all matters relating to Indians. I am, with a very sincere regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient
& most humble Serv^t^.
RICHARD PETERS.

S^r^ W^m^. Johnson.

W. Pitt to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Whitehall, July 8, 1761.

Sir:

The King having been pleased, this Day, to declare in full Council, His Resolution of demanding in Marriage The Princess Charlotte, Sister of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, I send you herewith, by His Majesty's Order, an Extraordinary Gazette, which has been published this Evening, in order to make known this Event to all His Majesty's Subjects, and I have the greatest pleasure in congratulating You upon the same, as I doubt not but you will receive it with the utmost Joy & Satisfaction.

I am sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,
W. PITT.

Dep^ty^ Gov^r^ of Pensylvania.

Commission to Physicians to Examine Sickly Vessels, 1761.

By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To Mr. Thomas Coombe, Health Officer:

[L. S.] Proof having been made to me that the Schooner Carolina, lately arrived in the River Delaware from the West Indies, is a sickly Vessel—that the Captain of the said Vessel dyed in the Bay of Delaware—that one of the Boys is now ill on board her, and that James Woodhouse, Mate of the said Vessel, is now lying ill of a Fever in the City of Philadelphia, where he has been landed contrary to Law; You are hereby authorized and commanded to remove the said James Woodhouse out of the said City into the Pest house on the Province Island, there to remain until it shall be judged by the Physician attending him, that he is free from any infectious distemper, and to take care that the said Schooner does not come nearer than one mile to any Port of this Province, nor suffer any Person on board her to come ashore until Lycense be obtained for that purpose from me and the Council of this Province; And for so doing this shall be your sufficent Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, this Tenth Day of July, in the First Year of His Majesties Reign, and in the year of our Lord, One thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty one.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honours Command.
Richard Peters, Secretary.

Report of Dr's Græme and Bond, 1761.

Sr:

In obedience to your Order, delivered to us by Mr. Thomas Coombe, the Health Officer, we have visited James Woodhouse, Mate of the Schooner Carolina, and found him recovering of a Fever he has labour'd under for some Time; He inform'd us that several of the People, with the Captain, had been ill of Fevers since they left the West Indies, that the Capt. Dyed in Delaware Bay, and one of the Boys was now ill on Board the Vessel. We are of opinion that James Woodhouse Should be removed out of the City, and that the Schooner shoud not be permitted to come into Port until there is clear Proof that she and every thing on Board has been well aired

and purifyed, and that none of the Mariners should be allowed to land.

THO. GRÆME,
THO. BOND.

July 10, 1761.

To his Honour the Governour.

Gov. Hamilton to the Indians on the Ohio, 1761.

Brothers:

I have received Information that some of our friendly Indians have been found dead among us, and as some white men are suspected to have occasioned their death the Magistrates have put them into prison, where they shall safely remain until the matter be tried by Law, of which you shall have notice.

I send you a Belt, to assure you that nothing shall be omitted on the part of this Govern^{t} to bring any persons that may have perpetrated this horrid fact to Justice. Given under my hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, this 10th day of July, 1761.

Indians to the Governor, 1761.

Mowhewamick, The 15th July, 1761.

Honnarable Governer, Your Brothers, the Indans, Now A Rived at this Pleas, Desired me to right to Your Honner, and to let you Know that We are Come Down according to your Desier, & Bringing of Your all along with Us.

A White Belt 8 Roas.

Hear is abelt of Seven Roas in it, Comes from Home To aQuaint Your honer that We are all ways In Dred & in fere of our Lifes, By Genneral Johnston, For We are all Shure of Nothing Else from Johnston, But Deth Never the less, Brother, we venter Down to See you according to your Desier, But we are all ways in fear; But Brother, we Know that you all ways talk'd very Good and Mild to us, your Brothers the Seven Nations, & that is the Reason that you Do Not See your Brothers, y^{e} Onidos & the Tuskerorors, for thy would not verter Down, Nor the Sinicos would Knot Come when we Come allong the Road as fore as Whealusing; we sent Back a mesinger for them, But we Cant tel wether thy wil Com Don or Not.

Timothy Horsfield to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

May it Please Your Honour,

This Evening Came Jo Peeby, with another Indian named Jacob, a Nanticoke; he Delivered me the Inclosed Papers, with the four Belts of Wampum, which he Desired I would Send Express to your Honour.

Jo & his Companion Stays here to night, & tomorow morning Sets off to meet the Indians, & Expects to find them at Fort Allen; I Desired him not to let them Come from the Fort till your Honours pleasure was known Concerning them, that I Expected the Express to return Saturday Evening or Sunday morning, at which time Jo promised to be here.

I beg leave to mention to your Honour that I have urgent business which calls me to New York, & Expect to Set off Monday next.

I am your Honour's

Most Obed^{t} humble Serv^{t}.

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

Bethlehem, July 16, 1761.

There is Here at this Plees—Onondagos, 51; Quioges, 37; Nanticocks, 37; Conays, 9; Futales, 20; Mohecans, 26; Shawanos, 8.

Directed,

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pensylvania.

With 4 Belts of Wampum.

Indians to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Dear Brother:

I have acquanted you wher I am know at Mowhewamick, and from that I take my Jurney to go to Eastown, where we Kindled the fier, therfor Brother, I Desier that you would meet me there or where you shall opoyint, for I Supose that you have wated so Long that you are in redyness to meet us Brother. I Desier you to met your Brothers to gave me an answer at Bethlehan.

A Six Road Belt: We Desiere you, Brother, to Stop all Strong Drink, & to Send me Some Wagons and Provisons, a Sum Paint for my young People; that is all, at present, from your Brother, King of the Six Nations.

Ritten by David Owens.

Directed.

To His Honner the Governor, James Hambleton.

Justis Horsfiel your Desiered to Send this Post Hast to the Governer.

Edward Shippen to R. Peters, 1761.

Lancaster, 18 July, 1760,
A. M., 10 o'Clock.

Sir,

I just now received your Favour of the 8 Instant, by order of the Governor; please to let His Honour know that I shall take horse presently for Hempfield, and take Mr. James Wright with me to the Indian Town in the Mannor, to do the business recommended to our Care, and then shall send down an acc^{t} of our Proceedings.

To Do Jemmy Ennis Justice, he does frequently call on me, but I desire he may always do so, it will not only be of use to my self, But also the Army; but I beg you will not hint to him that I have desired you to speak to him.

I am your most
Humb. Serv.
EDW'D SHIPPEN.

What if you shoud tell Mr. Ennis that he ought to call always: to which he will reply, he never misses, but ——.

Directed.
To Richard Peters, Esq^{r}., Philadelphia. ℔ Ennis.

Wm. Logan to Richard Peters, 1761.

Stenton, 7mo., 19, 1760.

Respected Friend,

Frederick Post having yesterday lent me his Journal to peruse, which is the first time I have had y^{e} opportunity of know^{s} what he had been doing in the Woods. After duly Considering the whole Conduct of the Indians and Teedyuscung, I think it is absolutely necessary he should Sett off again for y^{t} General Council beyond the Ohio, by way of Allegheny, & this is what those Indians, who Stoped him and desired his return, Express themselves; They three say, (*meaning the Road thro their Country*) *That is a Road which the Minguese never Suffer any white man to travel, and that if he has any Business at ye Allegheny he must go in the Great Kings Road opened there.* I think the attendance of some person at y^{t} Great Indian Council, who Can make observations on the Whole, & Can be depended on for his Honesty in making the Indians fully acquainted with our Dispositions towards them, is absolutely necessary, and also to Sett them Right where they have, thro the French Emissaries, been made to believe every thing Wrong. We may de-

pend on it, the French will have some People there to represent their King, and shall the English have none? for my part I think it an Affair of the Greatest Consequence, and at the most Critical time of Any thing y^t^ We have Ever as Yet had to transact with them. I desire thee, therefore, to Consider it well & advise with Frederick Post, whether it might not be proper to propose it to the Govern^r^. I dont think there Can be any Necessity of advising with any of the Assembly upon it—the Gov^r^ has had their Concurrence and approbation of his intended Journey, & as he Could not go the Road he Sett out on, He should take y^t^ they will allow him to travel in—which is the Direct Road to Ohio—& if he Does not Go to the Grand Council, He should at least Go to General Monckton and inform him fully what he has done, & advise him what steps is necessary for him to take. If he Should go the Ohio Phaps he may See some Indians of Note & Consequence, with whom he might Converse & make them fully Acquainted with all the Steps that have been taken, & they may afterwards think it necessary to provide him a safe Escort to the Grand Council. If It should be thought best for Post to Go, the privater y^e^ better, & He Can be provided by the General with Every thing he wants If he should Go further.

I am in haste, (as the Bearer Waits.)

Thy Real Friend,

WILL'M LOGAN.

Directed,

To Richard Peters, Esq^r^., Philadelphia.

Authentication of Indian Conferences, 1761.

By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

To all whom it may concern:

On the Twentieth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixty one, personally appeared Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of the said Province, before the said Governor Hamilton, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that the hereto annexed or subjoined Copys contain the substance and purport of three Conferences* had in this Deponents presence, between Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief, and the said Governor Hamilton, respecting the settlement of Lands belonging to the Indians on the West

* No minutes accompany this, and no dates of the Conference are given.

side of Sasquehannah, nearly opposite to Cushietunck, in the Province of New Jersey.

In Testimony whereof, the said Governor Hamilton hath hereunto set his Hand and caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, at Philadelphia, the said Twentieth day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty one.

Edward Shippen to R. Peters, 1761.

Lancaster, the 20th July, 1760.

Sir,

Please to present my kind Compliments to His Honour the Governor, and acquaint Him I have been at Hempfield with M^r. Wright, where Bill Sack and two or three more of the Conestogo Indians happened to be, and that M^r. Wright has undertaken to Supply all y^e Indians at the Town with necessarys, & so he told Bill Sack and the rest who were with him.

I am, Sir,

Your most Humble Serv^t.

EDW'D SHIPPEN.

Richard Peters, Esq^r.

Directed.

To Richard Peters, Esq^r. Philadelphia.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Albany, 23^d July, 1761.

Sir,

I am this day favored with Your Letter of the 8th Instant, by which I have the pleasure to Learn, that the Children returned from Captivity in Canada,* which I Directed to be Delivered over to You, had Arrived safe, and were, except Two, already Restored to their Friends, for which Care and Intelligence I Return You many thanks.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 629.

Proclamation of Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Information hath been made to me, That on or about the Twenty-fourth day of June last, a certain Indian Man, called Thomas Hickman, of the Delaware Tribe, was found grievously wounded by the Shot of a Rifle or Fusee, near a Deer-lick, in the Valley of Tuscarora, in the County of Cumberland, of which said Wound he shortly after died. And whereas it is supposed that the said Fact was wilfully perpetrated by some white Person or Persons hitherto unknown, with Intent to kill and murder the said Thomas Hickman, notwithstanding his well known constant Friendship and Attachment to the English, during the whole Course of the War, which greatly heightens and aggravates the Horror of the Deed. And whereas it is at all Times, but more especially in the present Situation of our Affairs with the Indian Nations, of the utmost Consequence to the Peace of the Province, not only to avoid giving them any just Cause of Complaint, but to make them the best Reparation in our Power for any Injuries they may have sustained, either by the Folly or Wickedness of any of our Inhabitants; I Have Therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Officers civil and military, and all other His Majesty's Liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the Authors, Perpetrators, Abettors or Accomplices of the said Murder, hereby promising the Reward of One Hundred Pounds for each and every Person who shall be apprehended and convicted thereof, or of being in anywise aiding, assisting or abetting the same, to be paid immediately after Conviction to the Person or Persons who shall discover, apprehend and secure the said Criminals, or any of them. And I do hereby further strictly enjoin and require all His Majesty's Subjects within this Government, to avoid all Quarrels and Contentions with any Indians, who either do reside in, or are passing through this Province, and earnestly recommend it as a Measure that may be highly conducive to the Peace and Safety thereof, to treat them with Civility and brotherly Kindness.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-eighth day of July, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-one, and in the first Year of His Majesty's Reign.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secr.

God save the King.

Lewis Gordon to R. Peters, 1761.

Easton, July 29th, 1761.

Sir:

Mr. Horsfield, passing through this Town to day on his Way to New York, communicated to me the following Story, which, tho' only an Indian one, seems worthy of Notice. It is this: One Henry Quamash,* a lame Indian, who is under great Obligations to the Moravians, and particularly to Mr. Horsfield, for the Care taken with him during his Cure, coming down to Bethlem, Mr. Horsfield was inquisitive to know upon what Business the Indians were come to treat. The Indian was shy in replying, but in a broken unconnected manner told him it was about the Lands at Wyoming, &c.,; That certain Nations (here Mr. Horsfield's memory failed him, he can't be positive as to what Nations, but) he thinks the Senecas is one of them, that (Quamash told him) had actually sold those Lands to the New England People. That the Nations now coming down, had invited those that Sold the Lands to this Treaty repeatedly, but that they not only refused to come, but at last hid themselves in the Woods to shun their Solicitations. It is added that Teedyuscung, since he came down, waited on the Onondago Chief with a large Belt of Wampum, & requested those Lands for him & his Children, and that the Chief answer'd that those Lands were already disposed of to the New England men; who, thereupon replied, that he and his men would retire to Allegany. But the Chief dissuaded him from such a Step, and gave him some encouragement that things might never the less be adjusted & settled amongst them.

If there be any Truth in this Story, it will be necessary to conceal it from the Country as much as possible; for, there are many People in this County who are afraid to Pay the Proprietaries of this Province for their Lands, being apprehensive of the New England Claim, and this will furnish them with a stronger Pretence.

As soon as You have settled the Point, Pray favour me with a Line as to the Road the Governor & Council intend to Travel to Easton—whether by Bethlem or Durham, & when you propose to be at either of those Places, that I may have it in my power to pay my Respects by attending You some part of the Way hither. We expect the Indians here this Evening.

I am very respectfully, Sir,

Your most obed^{t}., and

most humble Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Directed.

To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., at Philadelphia.

By favour of Mr. Dan^{l} Brodhead.

* See Vol. III., p. 758.

Lewis Gordon to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Easton, July 30th, 1761.

May it Please your Honour,

At the desire of the Indians is inclosed their Message. They seem impatient to See you, tho' they came only yesterday. Their number is upwards of 400. They have been hitherto orderly and sober except Teedyuscung, and they request you will be pleased to Order them some Paint.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,
Your most obliged and most
Humble Servant,
LEWIS GORDON.

Directed.

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., at Philadelphia.

By Mr. Melchor Hoy.

Thomas Boone to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

P. Amboy, Aug^{t} 24th, 1761, 2 o'clock.

Sir:

I have this morning Received an Account from Col. Vancampen, who Commands the Sussex County Regiment of Militia in this Province, of a dissatisfaction which seems to prevail among the Indians on our Frontiers, for which no particular Reason is assigned.

One Indian of Six, that were at one Westbrook's, in Sussex County, threaten'd the owner of the house to burn it, & assured him that an Indian War would soon break out; this man made off, but the other Five were detained, as they appear to me neither to have been guilty of any outrage or even menaces, I have order'd them to be set at Liberty. The Inhabitants of that part of the Country seem to be a good deal alarmed, but I think without sufficient Cause; I have, however, with advice of Council, sent orders to the Commanding Officers of the Militia of the three Exposed Counties, Sussex, Morris & Hunterdon, to hold their Regiments in Readiness to Repel any Attack, or Reciprocally to give each other assistance. I think it my Duty to Communicate to you what Intelligence I have, which is Corroborated by affidavits, that if you think proper you may put the Inhabitants of your Province on their Guard.

I am, Sir, with great Regard,
Your most Obed^{t}. and
most H^{ble} Servant,
THO. BOONE.

L^{t}. Gov^{r} Hamilton.

Gov. Hamilton to Gen. Amherst, 1761.

Philadelphia, August 31, 1761.

Sir:

Having been lately very unexpectedly called upon to meet a numerous body of Indians, consisting of Six Nations, Delawares, Nanticokes, &c., who had come into the inhabited parts of the Province, without any invitation from me.

I thought it expedient to attend them at Easton, and to hear what they had to say, the purport of which is contained in the Copy of the Treaty I now do myself the honour to inclose you.

As I believed these people came down merely with a View to the Presents it is usual to give them on such occasions, I was not surprized at their having so little of consequence to communicate.

Your Excellency will observe, that the whole of their pretended Business is intirely insignificant, except that part in which they complain of Sir William Johnson's treatment of them; of the propriety whereof, or even whether the same be true in Fact I cannot take upon me to judge, being altogether ignorant of it, yet I thought it very proper for your Consideration.

I likewise inclose you Copies of two letters I have very lately received, which a good deal alarm'd me—The first is from Governor Boone,* the other from One of Our Magistrates in the back Counties, relating to the behaviour of the Indians in those parts. But as the intelligence contained in the last of those letters has not been confirm'd by any of a later date, I am in hopes it is without much foundation, and rather the effect of the peoples Fears, from some accidental drunken quarrels between the Indians and them (in which One of the former lost his life,) than from any well grounded reason they have to believe, that the Indians intend to renew their depredations.

I have, however, dispatched expresses to that part of the Country to procure the best information that can be had upon all the points necessary to be known, which, as soon as I receive them, I shall do myself the honour to communicate to you, if they shall be (in any sort) deserving of your notice.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Sir, y^r^ Excel^cy^ most obedient

& most humb. Serv^t^.

His Excellency,

S^r^ Jeffry Amherst, Knight of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America, at New York.

* See preceding Letter.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Staaten Island, 6th September, 1761.

Sir:

I was Yesterday favor'd with Your Letter of the 31st Ult°., and with the Copy of the Minutes of the Conference which You have lately had with the Indians at Easton; I received at the same time from Maj^r Gen^l Monckton, the Copies of the two Letters you mention having Enclosed in yours, relating to the behavior of the Indians in the back Country, which had a good deal Alarmed you.

I believe I may venture to say, that you need not be Under any Apprehensions of any Mischief from the Indians, for if they had any Design to disturb the publick Tranquility, which I was some time ago Informed they had, those Designs are, I take it, entirely laid aside; Every thing, when I lately passed the back Country, which I did on purpose in my way down from Albany, appearing to be very quiet there; I flatter myself therefore, as you say, that the Intelligence you have received proceeds rather from the Effects of the Peoples fears than any real Danger, and that you will hear no more of it; Your precaution, however, of Sending Expresses to that part of the Country to procure the best Information that can be had upon all the points necessary to be known, is a very prudent one, and if Your Returns are such as may make it necessary to be Communicated to me, I shall be Obliged to You for Imparting them to me.

As the Indians, in their Conference with You, have Complained of S^r W^m. Johnson's treatment of them, which it is very necessary for him to be acquainted with, I suppose a Copy of those Conferences have been transmitted to him, that he may Clear that matter up, (which I am confident he can Easily do) at the meeting he is now holding at the Detroit, with the Chiefs of the most considerable tribes of the Western Indians.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Hon'ble Gov^r. Hamilton.

Commission to Dr. Thomas Coombe, 1761.

By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

[L. S.]

To Mr. Thomas Coombe, Health Officer.

Proof having been made to me, that the Brigantine Hope of this port, Captain John Strange Master, lately arrived in the River Delaware from the Island of Hispaniola, is a sickly vessel; That one man actually died on board who was taken ill soon after they left the said Island; and that one other is now so bad as not likely to recover of a disease which may be infectious, and that the said Vessel has contrary to Law been brought to a wharf at the north end of this City, whereby there is manifest danger of her introducing an infectious disease into this City: You are hereby authorized and commanded to remove all the persons sick as well as healthy, that came in the Brigantine Hope out of this City into the pest-house on the Province Island, there to remain until it shall be judged by the physicians that they are free from any infectious Distemper. And you are hereby further commanded to take care that the said Brigantine be forthwith removed to and remain at the distance of at least one mile from any port of this province, and that no person be suffered to go into, or come out of the said vessel without a special License from me and the Council of this province, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, this nineteenth day of September, in the First year of His Majesties Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Directed.

By His Honour's Command, Richard Peters, Secretary.

R. Peters to Lewis Gordon, 1761.

Sir,

Herewith you will receive fifty of the Governors second Proclamations against the settlements of Lands at Cushietunck* and any other Lands not purchased of the Indians, wch you are to publish at Court, and take care that there be a charge to ye Grand Jury given agreeable thereto.

Mr. Biddle is likewise instructed how to draw and support a proper Indictment agt them, wch may be found on the view of the

* See it Col. Rec. Vol. VIII, p. 663.

Justices and others, who went to Cushietunck agreeable to your Report.

Mr. Biddle has likewise with him the original Letter of Gov. Fitch, and the Att'y & Solliciter General's opinions, together with an extract of the Letter he wrote to General Amherst, wherein he positively asserts that they have not ye countenance of the Connecticut Goverm^{t}, &c., you may show, or extract thereof, as you shall think it adviseable.

The Proprs. and Govr. expect that the Indictments be found and ye process thereon duly served as soon as possibly it can be done after the court, and that proper persons be engaged to serve ye process for reasonable rewards.

Great care must likewise be taken yt every thing in Court be done and entered rightly, for the proceedings must all be sent to England to support the Proprs. complaint before ye King in Council.

The Gov^{r} would likewise be glad to know for certain how many are left at Cushietunck, and in what condition they are as to a winter's support, and if they intend to keep possession, together with every other material particular yt is or can be known concerning these Intruders.

Much is expected from your care and zeal to rid the country of these troublesome people, who will else throw every thing into confusion as well as draw upon us the Resentm^{t} of the Indians.

Indorsed.—"Sent with copies of Govr. Hamilton's and Govr. Fitch's letters, in 1754. Case of Connecticut trespassers, with Attorney and Solicitor General's opinions. Hyndshaw's Deposition. Govr. Fitch's answer to Govr. Hamilton, 7th May, 1761. Extract of Govr. Fitch's letters to General Amherst. Draught Chief Justices letter, with a warrant."

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1761.

Staaten Island, 27th September, 1761.

Sir,

I have to own the Receipt of the favor of Your Letter of the 13th Instant.

As I have heard nothing more of the Alarms of the Settlers on the Frontiers, since my arrival here, I take it for granted every thing is quiet among the Indians.

I have sent a copy of the Conferences you transmitted me, to Sir William Johnson: They will probably meet him in his Return from the Detroit, as I imagine his stay there will be but short.

I am, with great Truth and Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Directed.

Hon'ble Lt. Governor Hamilton.

An Address to the Governor, from the Assembly of Lower Counties, 1761.

May it please your Honor,

We have received your Honors Message delivered to us by the Secretary this day, and the Letters referred to therein, by which we perceive, that the Agent appointed by Act of Assembly, to apply for and receive the distributive share of the monies allotted to these Counties in Virtue of the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1758, hath some time since received the same; which deducting the necessary Charges, amounts to the net sum of £3075 9 11 Sterling.

And as the Act of Assembly aforesd hath not directed any particular purposes to which the said monies when received should be apply'd or appropriated; We will with the greatest Cheerfulness imediately consider in what manner the said monies may best be disposed of, and appropriated for the ease and benefit of our Constituents.

And we beg leave to return your Honor our sincere Thanks for your readiness in this as well as every other Instance of concurring with us in every Measure that can promote the true Interest of the good People of this Government.

Signed by Order of the House,

JACOB KOLLOCK, Speaker.

Octor. 22d, 1761.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly at New Castle, 1761.

Gentlemen,

By the letters I have ordered to be laid before you, you will observe, that the Agent appointed by Act of Assembly to apply for, and receive the distributive share or proportion of the money allotted to those Counties in virtue of the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1758, hath some time since received the same: which, deducting the fees and charges paid at the Treasury and Exchequer amounts to the nett sum of £3075 9 11 sterling.

But as the Act of Assembly aforesaid hath not directed any particular purposes, to which the said money, when received, should be applied; I do now recomend it to you, to consider, in what manner it may best be disposed of for the benefit and advantage of your Constituents, in which I shall chearfully concur with you.

Octr. 22, 1761.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

New York, 14th March, 1762.

Sir:

Last Night I had the favor of Your Letter of the 11th Instant, Acquainting me of Your having Laid the King's Commands, in regard to furnishing Recruits for filling up the Regular Regiments, before Your Assembly, together with my Letter on the same Subject; and that You had at the same time sent them a Message, Enforcing a Speedy and Effectual Compliance therewith.

The Apprehensions You Express of the Assemblys not Complying fully with His Majesty's Requisitions, I fear, from what You acquaint me, are but too well Grounded. I am Certain nothing will be wanting on Your part to Convince them how much it is their Interest, as well as Duty, to Exert themselves on this Occasion, as the measures proposed by the King, which have been fully pointed out by His Secretary of State, tend only to the Happiness & Welfare of His Majesty's Subjects in General.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.*

The Hon^ble^ L^t^ Governor Hamilton.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

New York, 15th March, 1762.

Sir,

I am this moment favored with your Letter of the 12th & 13th Instant, by Express, and, at the same time, that I beg leave to Return you my thanks for the Early Notice you have given me of the Proceedings of the Assembly, as well as for the Endeavors you have Used to Convince them how much it is their Duty to Comply fully with the King's Requisition, I Cannot sufficiently Express my Astonishment at their Conduct in Acting so contrary to the Commands which His Majesty has been pleased to Honor them with.

I Would, however, still hope that they will Seriously Consider the Consequences of Acting so Unbecoming Subjects of so good a King, whose Sole Views are Calculated for their Welfare and Happiness, and that they will therefore shew, by their Obedience to His

* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII., p. 689.

Commands, a due Sense of the Blessings they Enjoy under His Benign Government.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Hon^ble^ L^t.^ Gov^r^ Hamilton.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

New York, 18th March, 1762.

Sir,

It gives me some pleasure to find by Your Favor of the 14th Instant, this moment received, that the Assembly have, contrary to your Expectations, Determined to Raise the money for the pay of the Provincial Troops by ways and means, to which You can give your Consent.

I must, however, Expect a full Complyance with His Majesty's Commands in every particular, which only can Entitle them to the King's Approbation; and, therefore, I flatter myself they will Acquit themselves in such a manner as to deserve that High Honor. I am particularly obliged to You for the Information You are pleased to give me, from time to time, of the Proceedings of your Assembly, and I beg leave to Assure you that

I am, with great truth & Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon'ble Governor Hamilton.

Answer of Teedyuscung to Sir Wm. Johnson, 1762.

Wioming, y^e^ 19th of March, 1762.

When I, David Zisberger, arriv'd at Wyoming, I deliver'd both the Governors & Sir Will^m^ Johnsons Letter to Tadeyuskung & got them translated to him, whereupon he calld his Council, & after consulting with them, the next day being the 20th of March, he gave the following answer:

First he spoke to Sir W^llm^ Johnson.

Brother Sir W^llm^ Johnson I am very glad to receive your Letter, by which I am inform'd, that you did not get an Answer to your Letter I receiv'd from you two years ago. Now I inform you, that when I receiv'd your Lettar I imediately sent you an Answer from Bethlehem, & this last fall I sent a seven row'd Belt of Wompum by Francis, a Mohikan Indian. When I receiv'd your Letter at Bethlehem I was upon my Journey to Ohio, & when I opened the Letter & found that it was about the Lands, & being then busy with other Affairs, I thought it proper to let the Land affairs stand untill I should return home again & be at rest, then we would finish that matter about the Lands; And by the Belt I have sent to you last fall I did let you know, that I was now at rest, & stretch'd out my hand & took you by the hand, & told you to come to Philadelphia in six months time, where we should settle the Affair of the Lands.

And now, Brother, I return you an Answer to your Letter I receiv'd the 19th March, 1762, by a Messenger from the Governor of Philadelphia, & finding now that you are put in Trust to see the Indians done Justice, we are now no more strangers to one another. I take you by the hand & desire you to come to Philadelphia in two months time, for I find that I can put my Trust in no body but only in you, & by the Space of two months I & the rest of my people shall be in readiness.

Gave a String.

TADEYUSCUNG,
TADBESKOHON,
Cheefs of the Dellawares at Wioming.*

Teedyuskung's Answer to the Gov'rs Letter, 1762.

Wioming, March y^u^ 19th, 1762.

Brother, the Governor of Pensilvania:

I am very glad that when you hear any thing that you let me know of it, as one Brother does to another, & now Brother turn your face to the Road that comes to Philadelphia, & in fourteen days you shall see your Brother coming in to look at your Work, for if one Brother is making a thing, perhaps that other B^r^ may come & find fault with it after it is done; it is two years now since I calld in the head Nations from Ohio, & I think Brother that two heads are better than one.

Gave a single String.

* See Sir Wm. Johnson's Letter to R. Peters, April 21, p. 77.

Certificate Respecting Peter Razer, 1762.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieute-
[L. S.] nant Governor of the Province of Pennsylv^a, &c^a.

I do hereby certify, that Peter Razer, Esquire, appointed by a Warrant from the Commissioners of his Majestys Customs, at London, Collector of the Customs of the port of Lewes, in the Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, in America, did this day take and subscribe the Oaths and Declarations enjoyed by Law, to be taken to qualify him to enter upon the Execution of his Office, & also an Oath for the faithful discharge of his Duty, before me, this 29 day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty two, 1762. Witness my hand and Seal at Arms, the day and Year abovesaid, at Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

New York, 21^st^ March, 1762.

Sir,

I am Sorry to find, by the Copy of the Assembly's Message,* Enclosed in Yours of the 18th Inst., that they persist in Refusing to Comply with the King's Commands, with respect to filling up the Regular Corps, and that the Number they have Voted for the Provincial Service, come so far Short of the Quota Demanded.

It would have given me pleasure, their Conduct on this Occasion had been more Correspondent with their Declarations to the King. A due Obedience to His Commands is certainly the Strongest proof of Zeal & Loyalty, and as His Majesty's gracious Intentions by Demanding Assistance from His Several Colonies for the prosecution of the present War, were so fully pointed out in the Secretary of State's two Letters, and which You laid before the Assembly of Pensylvani^a, with Arguments Enforcing the Necessity of Complying therewith, I should have Expected they would have unanimously Resolved on furnishing the Quotas Demanded, & thereby Demonstrated by their Actions their Loyalty to the best of Kings.

I am, with great regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon^ble^ Governor Hamilton.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., pp. 691, 692.

Sir Wm. Johnson to R. Peters, 1762.

Fort Johnson, April 21st,*, 1762.

Sir,

Yours of the 6th of March, enclosing Teedyuscungs Answers to me, I was favored with yesterday, and am much obliged to you for the care you took in sending my Letter to Wyoming.

Teedyuscung, by his letter, which is dated the 19th of March,† has appointed the meeting to be at Philadelphia within two months from that date, but, as I am now in a few days to hold a meeting of the 6 Nations here, I am thereby, and by other affairs so circumstanced that it will be impossible for me to attend at the time he desires. I should be very unwilling to postpone an affair I am so desirous to finish, and which hath hitherto been greatly delayed, but that the business I now have in hand must unavoidably be first accomplished, I have therefore wrote the herewith enclosed to Teedyuscung (which I beg the favour of you to forward) acquainting him with the necessity I am under of putting it off until about the 15th of June, and that as I look upon Easton to be better calculated for the place of meeting, both for the Indians and myself, as well as least expensive, I shall attend there at the abovementioned time, making no doubt that you, and the rest of the Gentlemen who are to attend will consider a journey from Philadelphia there as trifling, by reason of its convenience & Vicinity to the Indians, &c.

I have not heard from Mr. Croghan relative to the belts which he delivered to Governor Hamilton from the Beaver, and other Indian Chiefs, neither can I see any necessity there is for a meeting with the Western Indians at present, affairs having taken a considerable turn since the Treaty at Easton, & they having settled all matters & established Peace at the *Detroit* last year in my presence—at the same time, I am readily induced to believe the Governors motive to have been the procuring the delivery up of such prisoners as remained in the Country of the 6 Nations, which they have informed me of, and are collecting them for that purpose.

I herewith enclose a Letter to Gov^{r} Hamilton, desiring he will be so good as to give his directions to the Commiss^{rs} to attend, in case Teedyuscung shall approve of the time & place before mentioned, of which I can have no reasonable doubt.

I am truly, Sir,

Y^{r} Welwisher & Humble Serv^{t}.

WM. JOHNSON.

Rich^{d} Peters, Esq^{r}.

* See answer p. 80.

† See page 74.

Teedyuscung's Answer to Sir Wm. Johnson's Letter, 1762.

Of the 21st April, taken down by David Zeisberger, at Wyomink, May 14, 1762.

Brother Sir William Johnson:

I received your Letter yesterday, and am very glad and well satisfied that you have appointed a place for us to meet at, and I suppose that the Governor of Philadelphia hath nothing to say against it, and as we have appointed Easton in former times to be a place of Council, I and the rest of my people shall be ready to meet you at Easton the 15 June, such as are concerned in the Land Affair and my kins people. I also expect to meet the Governor, and all the Gentlemen from Philadelphia who are concerned in the affair. I shall bring no other Indians along with me but such as are necessary to be present, because the other Nations will not be obedient to me, but gets drunk and do a great deal of mischief, for which I cannot be answerable, but I can answer for my own people.

A String.

TEEDYUSCUNG,
Chief of the Delawares, at Wyomink.*

A Message from Teedyuskung to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

To His Honor the Governor of Pensilvania, taken down by David Zeisberger, at Wyoming, May 14th, 1762.

Brother:

As Sir W^m^. Johnson hath appointed a time to meet at Easton, I desire you, & all such of the Gentlemen as are concerned in the Land Affair, to meet us at the above mentioned place at the 15th of June next, & I shall make myself ready to set of from hence in 24 Days from this date.

Now, Brother, as it is a very hard time at present for provisions I desire that you would provide some Victuals for us, to meet at Baumans against the time before mentioned, & as I shall bring a good many old men along with me who will get weary on the road I begg also to appoint some small Beer or Cider at some house where we shall stop on the road to refresh ourselves.

Brother, I desire further to bring an Interpreter along with you perhaps Isaac Still, so that we may understand one another perfectly.

A String.

TEEDEYUSKUNG.

* See foregoing Letter, p. 77

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

New York, 16th May, 1762.

Sir:

I am favored with Your several Letters of the 9th, 10th & 13th Instant, and am sorry to find the Assembly were Determined to break up, without Complying in any Degree with His Majesty's Requisitions; Their Conduct, in this Respect, being altogether unjustifiable, cannot fail of Incurring the King's high Displeasure, which I have more than once flattered myself they would have Endeavored to avoid, by Acting as becometh Loyal & Dutifull Subjects.

Altho' in the Examination of Mons^r Boyrie's* Papers, there appeared no proofs of his having Either Carried on a Criminal Correspondence, or given any Intelligence to His Majesty's Enemies, Yet I am persuaded that the many Vessels lately seen at Cape Francois from Philadelphia, could not have been sent thither without such Emissaries as he, who have all Come to this Country on Account of their Healths, altho' in the Letters of Recommendation to the Governors of the Dutch Settlements there is no mention made of their Healths, which plainly shew their Designs; However, I think nothing more could be done by you, without further proofs, than by Confining him, as well as Mo^r Le Roy, to their Rooms.

The Difficulty I find in procuring the Small Quantity of Tonnage I ordered to be taken up at Philadelphia, Obliges me to Desire the General Embargo† may be Continued for Some time longer, as I See no other way of bringing the Merchants to let their Vessells for the King's Service. I Have Desired an Embargo at Every place from whence I think there is any Suspicion of the Enemy's being Supplied with provisions, which I hope will have the Desired Effect.

As the Province of Pensylvania have done nothing towards Raising the Recruits Demanded for the Regulars, I have thought proper to Send a Beating order to Lieut. Frazer, of Gage's Regiment, who is now at Philadelphia, to Enlist such Voluntiers as he can find within your Province, and I must beg the favor You will be pleased to grant him Your Countenance & Assistance in the Execution of this Service.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 713, 714.

† See Gov'rs order to Collector, Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 713, 714.

R. Peters to Sir Wm. Johnson, 1762.

Philadelphia, 20th May, 1762.

Sir,

The Messenger did but return this morning from Teedyuscung, and delivered to me his Answer to your last Letter, taken down in Writing from his own mouth by the Express, & as it is Post day I have an opportunity of forwarding it to you without loss of time.

The Governor has appointed Mr. Chew and myself to attend the hearing on the part of the Proprietaries, and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Easton on the 15th of the next month.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

Directed.

On His Majesties Service.

To Sr. William Johnson, Baronet, at Fort Johnson, New York:

Mr. Fox to Teedyuscung, 1762,

June 9, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung:

We find the Allegheny Indians are not likely to come so soon as we expected, and that the time & place you have appointed Sr Wm. Johnson to meet at Easton, will not be so suitable as to meet him when all the Indians are together. We have, therefore, informed Sir Wm. Johnson that it will be better to put off the intended meeting till that time, and to meet you all together; And as we think, Brother, you will be willing to have the Business well done, we desire you not to come from Wyoming till you hear the Western Indians are come to Shamokin, and then to come down with them to the same place they do, where we shall order provisions to be ready for you.

Mr. Fox's letter to Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung to Gov. Hamiilton, 1762.

Brother:

You have put me to a great Stand to think that the thing that was made by Sr William Johnson & me, that you have put a Stand to it, and calls the Treaty to wait for the Indians that come from Allegheny; them people has nothing to say to the Lands, they are coming to talk about Life Affairs, therefore, let me know as soon as you can what you think.

A String.

I was just in readiness to go down, all my people but waiting. I received your Letter, it put a stop to.

This is a true Copy of a letter received from Teedyuscung, delivered to me by Mr. Joseph Fox, on the 9th of June, 1762, in the Evening.

Copy of Letter (Gov. H.,) to Teedyuscung, 1762.

In answer to one I received from him by Mr. Joseph Fox, on Wednesday evening the 9th June, 1762.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I last night received your letter and String of wampum from Wyoming, which were delivered to me by Mr. Joseph Fox.

Brother,

I very much wonder that you should send such a letter to me, as if I had been the means of putting you to a stand, or endeavoured to prevent your coming to meet Sir William Johnson according to your agreement with him.

Brother,

I let you know by this String, that I was no ways concerned in writing the letter you received, to prevent your coming down to Easton at the time appointed. And I now further inform you that Sir Wm. Johnson is now on his Journey, and will be at Easton on next Tuesday the 15th of this month, being the time agreed upon between him and you, in order to hear your complaint against the proprietors, about the Lands you say you have not been paid for.

And I desire that as soon as you receive this Letter, you will immediately come away to Easton, with such of your people as are necessary to bring with you to lay your complaint before Sir Wm. Johnson, whom, the Great King George hath ordered to hear your Grievances. And I further tell you, that it will be exceedingly wrong in you, to disapoint Sir William Johnson by not meeting him according to your agreement, after he hath made so long a Journey on your account, and to hear what you have to say.

I shall send persons on the part of the Proprietors, who will be at Easton on Tuesday next, the day you appointed, and will wait there for your coming, which I again desire, may be as soon as possible after this comes to your hands.

I am your loving Brother,

JAMES HAMILTON.

[L. S.] Sealed with my Seal, the mark of every letter that comes from me.

Gov. Hamilton to Teedyuscung, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I received your letter two days ago from Mr. Fox, in which you tell me I have put you to a stand, and desire me to let you know as soon as I can, what I think.

Brother,

I was no ways concerned in writing the letter which you say was sent to you, and which put you to a stand. And as Sir William Johnson will be at Easton on Tuesday next the 15th of this month, according to his appointment with you, in order to hear your complaint against the proprietors about Lands which you say the Indians have not been paid for. I desire by the string that you will immediately on receipt hereof set off for Easton, with such of your people as you think necessary, to make good your complaint against the proprietors, which Sir William Johnson is ordered by our Great King George to hear.

A String.

I am your Loving Brother,

J. H.

Friday, June 11th, 1762.

Delivered the original to Mr. Fox, to be sent to Teedyuscung this Day, at 7 o'clock, Friday.

Sealed with my seal.

Gov. Hamilton to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1762.

Sir,

The Intelligence I have lately received from the Indian Country has made it necessary for me to reinforce the Garrison at Fort Augusta with men & Provisions, &c., and that no time may be lost, I desire you will proceed into Lancaster County in order to forward that Service. I have furnished you with blank Recruiting Orders & Commissions which you will fill up with the names of such Persons as you shall judge best capable of speedily raising a number of Voluntiers & commanding them as Officers; and you will give them such Orders with respect to the Rendezvous & March of their Recruits as shall appear to you best (from the Circumstance of the Intelligence you may receive) to answer the Design of raising them.

You will also proceed to Harris's Ferry, and collect together at that Place or at Fort Hunter as many Battoes & Canoes as will be wanted for the transportation of the Provisions & Ammunition, &c.,

which will be sent immediately from Philadelphia to Augusta. These Battoes & Canoes may be hired for the Trip, or if that cannot be done, purchased on acco^{t} of the Province.

You may also, if necessary, hire as many Battoemen as will be requisite for the Service.

In case you should receive further & certain Intelligence of the Enemy's Design of attacking Fort Augusta, and it should appear to you to be necessary that a Reinforcement of men be sent thither without Delay for the Defence of the Place and before the Recruits can be raised, You may collect & hire as many of the Frontier Inhabitants as you can (not exceeding ninety) and fit them out with Provincial Arms & Ammunition, and allow them Soldiers Pay while they continue in Service, and order them to march with the utmost Expedition to Augusta and put themselves under the Command of the Commanding Officer there, till they shall be discharged or relieved by the Soldiers now to be raised.

You will see that a good Store either at John Harris's or Fort Hunter be provided for the Provisions, Arms & Ammunition to be sent from hence.

You will herewith receive seven hundred and fifty pounds, which you will lodge in the hands of Edward Shippen, Esq^{r} for this service to be drawn for by Yourself or the Recruiting Officers as occasion may require. And you will transmit to me by Express an account of your proceedings or of any Intelligence you may receive, that you think of Importance for me to know.

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philada, June 13th, 1763.

Directed,

To Joseph Shippen, Jr., Esq^{r}.

Settlement at Cushetunck, 1762.

Information of John Williamson, who was employed by Jn^{o} Jennings to go to Cushetunk, and gain Intelligence of the Numbers settled there, &c.

16 Families are settled on the river, their whole settlement extends 7 miles.

Their head man is named Moses Thomas, lives in y^{e} 2^{d} Settlem^{t}; his Brother lives ½ a mile from him, & is named Aaron Thomas, lives in y^{e} 1st Settlem^{t}.

3d Settlemt.
Isaac Tracey owns a Saw Mill, } Brothers.
Christopher Tracey, }
Jonathan Tracey, their Couzin lives wth Christr.
Reuben Jones, lives wth Isaac Tracey.
Moses Kimboll, Do.
Levi Kimboll, Do.
James Pennin.
Daniel Cash.
4th Settlemt.
Nathan Parks.
Tyler.
Cummins.

There are in all 40 Men—told him they held their Lands under N. England—have laid out a Town 4 miles to the West of them, on a Body of fine Land on a Branch running in Lackawaxen—threatnd if any Sheriff came to molest them they wou'd tie a Stone about his Neck, & send him down to his Governor, they knew the woods well, and would pop them down 3 for 1.

Nathan Chapman, who lives on the Jersey side, told him no Body of men cou'd come up without their having Notice ½ a day before they arriv'd from the Minisink people, who had promised to give them Intelligence. They told him they had not heard from Connecticut a great while, & did not know whether any persons were coming from thence to settle among them, but that whenever Wioming was settled they wd leave Cushetunk & go & settle there under N. England, (except Nathan Park, who said he wou'd submit to any government that had the right to it) was inform'd by them that the Land held good for 50 Miles up Delawr, said their agent was lately return'd from England & brot News that there was no doubt of getting the Land for Connecticut. Some have got 4 or 5 ars of Indian Corn, some 3, some 2; no wheat—Live in pretty good Log houses, cover'd wth white pine Shingles or Boards, vast Quantities of that kind of Timber there, very fine. The Land on which they are settled is very good; Did not pretend to hold under any Indian right; Said it wou'd be hard to hurt them, shou'd fall on those who sent them—were in general scarce of Provisions, especially bread—get their Corn in Canoes from Minnisink. The Land Flies are intollerable. The Rout he took was up Delr to Minisink to Keikendahls, wch is 70 mile from Easton, cross'd Delaware at Wolpack, 15 mile above Depuis; from Keikendalls travelled in an Indian path to Cushetunk, wch is 40 miles, a miserable rocky Country. At Goshen a man told him his wife had lately return'd from In River, where she heard yt 100 families were coming from Connt, in as private a manner as possible, to settle the Lands at Wyoming.

Indorsed.—[Memorandum of the Information given by John Williamson, of the State of the Settlements made at Cushetunck, by the Connecticut People, 18th June, 1762. Paid the Express £5; see his receipt enclosed.]

Speech of Teedyuscung to Gov. Hamilton and Sir Wm. Johnson, 1762.

Brother:

What I now am about to say I had determin'd on, and intended to say yesterday before you spoke to me.

At a Treaty held here about six years ago, I made a Complaint agst the Prop^{rs} & charged them with depriving us of our Lands by forgery and fraud, which we did at a time when we were just come from the French, by whom we were very much incensed against our Brothers, the English. This matter was afterwards, by our mutual consent, refer'd to the great King George over the Water, who directed you, Brother, to enquire into the circumstances of the Case and make a Report to him, that he might do what was just therein.

You have taken the Trouble to come here for this purpose, & many days have been spent in this Affair. It now appears, by sundry old writings and papers, which have been shewn by the prop^{y} Commiss^{rs}, & read at this conference, that the said charge of forgery was a mistake, into which mistake we were led by the accounts we had received from our Ancestors concerning the Lands sold by Maykerikishe Sahoppey & Tahaughsey to old W^{m}. Penn, in the year 1686.

As to the Walk the prop'y Comm^{r} insist that it was reasonably performed, but we think otherwise, which Difference in opinion may hapen without either of us being bad Men. But this is a matter that Brethren ought not to differ about, wherefore, being desirous of living in peace & friendship with our Bro^{r}, the Proprietaries, & the good People of Pensylvania, we bury under Ground all controversies about Land, and are ready such of us as are here to sign a Release for all the Lands in Dispute, & will endeavour to persuade the rest of our Brethren who are concerned to sign the same.

his
TEDYUSCUNG ⋈
mark

(Copy.)

Indorsed.

[Copy of Tedyscung's Speech to S^{r} W^{m}. Johnson & Gov^{r} Hamilton, retracting his charge of forgery & Fraud agst the Prop^{ry}. Easton, June 28, 1762.]

Speech of Gov. Hamilton to Teedyuscung, 1762.

Brother Teedyuscung, and all our Indian Brethren now present.

Take Notice of what I am going to say.

It gives me great Pleasure to hear that you are now satisfied that the Charge you made against the Proprietors of Forgery, at a Time when you were incensed by the French against your Brethren, the English, was founded on a Mistake, and owing to your being misinformed by your Ancestors. The Proprietors, knowing their own Innocence, and that their Father, William Penn, had fairly bought and paid for the Lands conveyed in the Deed of 1686, were pricked to their Hearts when they heard that their Brethren with whom they sincerely desired to live in Friendship had charged them with Forgery, and it will give them much Pleasure to be informed that you did them the Justice to acquit them of the Charge, as soon as you were made sensible of your Error.

Brothers:

As to the Walk, you say you think it was not reasonably performed, and the Proprietary Commissioners on the contrary contend that it was; Whether it was or was not, is mere Matter of Judgment and Opinion, it being an uncertain Thing at best how far a Man can or should go in one Day and an half Walk. It is no uncommon Thing for the wisest and best of Men to differ in Judgment, but this ought not to cause ill Blood especially among Brethren, wherefore I heartily join with you and bury all Disputes about Land under Ground, so deep that neither we nor our Children shall ever hear of them again. You shew your good Disposition in offering to sign a Release for these Lands yourselves, and to endeavour to persuade the rest of your Brethren to sign it also. However prudent it might be to take a Release, in Order to shew your Children that this matter was fully settled and cleared up at this Time; yet, I do not think a Release at all necessary to confirm the Proprietaries Title, as they have already Two Deeds for the Land executed at different Times, and what further convinces me it would be improper at any Rate to accept such a Release you offer is, that you have said many of the People, who you suppose were the Owners of the Lands about which you have complained were absent, and are not now here.

Brothers:

When I first returned from England, I had it in Charge from the Proprietors to be kind to you, and to give you Proofs of their Regard, as soon as their Characters were set right & cleared from the heavy Charges made against them. This End being now happily attained, I propose, as a Mark of their Reconciliation with you, and a Token of their Affection for you to give you a Present, to supply the Wants of your Wives and Children. I expect shortly to

meet at Lancaster the Rest of your Brethren, the Delawares, who lived near the Ohio, and shall then give them the like Marks of the good Disposition of the Propr towards them. And now, Brethren, I hope that all Heart Burnings and Animosities are at an End, and will be buried so deep in the Earth as never to rise again, and that we and our Children may live in perfect Peace and ffriendship together, as Brethren, as long as the Sun shines and the Rivers run. In confirmation whereof I give you this Belt.

A Belt of 12 Rows.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Easton, June 28th, 1762.

Gen. Amherst to Gov. Hamilton, 1762.

New York, 11th July, 1762.

Sir,

I am Obliged to Trouble you in Relation to a Vessel taken, with many Others, into the King's Service at Philadelphia, by my Orders.

The Affair is this: Mr. Plumsted had my Directions for taking up the Transports, to be sent to this place without Delay; and, amongst the Rest he took up the *Roebuck*, and put some Water Casks on Board, Ordering the Master to proceed directly to New York, but the Owners Refused to Comply, unless I should consent to Leave out the power of Mulcting them in the Charter party, in Case of Nonperformance thereof, which is Usual in all Government Charters. This was so unreasonable a Demand, and would be Attended with so many Inconveniencies to the Service, that I Acquainted Mr. Plumsted I Could not, by any means, Comply with the Owners Request, and therefore Directed him to Order the Vessell to this place without delay. He now Acquaints me that they have turned out all the Water Casks that had been put on Board the Vessell, & absolutely Refuse to Allow her to proceed hither.

I Must, therefore, Request you will Use your Authority to Compell the Owners Immediately to Comply with the Usual Charter party, to which no Reasonable Objection can be Raised, if they Intend to fit the Vessell out in a proper manner, as in that Case no Mulct whatsoever can be made, and I can See no View the Merchants can have in Desiring this but to try to bring me to Consent to Bad Precedents, which they shall not do, as I think it would be very Wrong to make any Alterations for their Fancy, in the Terms that are always agreed to by the Owners of Every other Vessell taken into the Service.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir, Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Honble Govr Hamilton.

Lt. C. Graydon to Col. Shippen, 1762.

Fort Augusta, July y^e^ 12^th^, 1762.

Dear Sir:

This is to acquaint you, That the Indian Agent here came to me this morning, and informed me that He had detected Col^o^. Burd's Store Keeper in selling Liquor to the Indians, and that he had sufficient Proof to convict him, at the same Time demanded my Authority in seizing his Liquor, which, according to the Govern^rs^ Instructions to me, I was obliged to comply with. The Storekeeper denies the Fact. It seems that Mr. Holland, Col^o^ Burd's good Friend, had been posted at a Peep Hole made in the Wall in the adjacent House, from whence he could see in the Col^os^ Store—and the Proof is, "That He saw some Squaws in the House with the Store-"keeper & me; That one of them asked for Rum & shew'd a Dollar; "That I went away, Then the Storekeeper shut the Door and de-"livered the Squaw some Rum." I was in the House when some Squaws were there but did not stay long, and did not notice any of the above circumstances, nor did I suspect the Storekeeper of any Intention of selling them Liquor. I know not what might have happined after I came away.

Now, from what I can judge of the Agents Sentiments of the matter, He suspects Col^o^ Burd of being privy to & encouraging this long continued Practice, as he calls it, and I make no Doubt has represented it to the Commiss^rs^ in as bad a Light as he cou'd to the prejudice of Col^o^ Burd; I, therefore, thought proper to inclose you this in one to my Sister, by the Express sent on this occasion to the Commiss^rs^ by the Agent, That you may be able to defend the Col^o^ ag^st^ any thing that may be complain'd of to His prejudice. I am, Sir, with great Esteem and Respect,

Your most Obed^t^ &

Aff^te^ H^ble^ Servant,

C. GRAYDON.

I shall write the Col^el^ tomorrow.

Col^o^ Shippen.

James Burd to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1762.

Lancaster, 18th July, 1762.

Dear Brother,

I am pestured with that fellow Nathaniel Holland, Clerk to the Indian Store at Fort Augusta, He has accused Mr. Dennis McCormack, my Clerk, for Issuing Provisions at that place, with having carried on a trade with the Indians, in Consequence of which he has

seized all the Rum in Store, and he further says that this Clandestine Trade is carried on by my Particular orders, Mr. Holland has sent an Express to Philada., and Mr. McCormack has come down to me here, and in order that this letter may come to your hand soon & safe, I have sent him with it to you.

Inclosed is Mr. McCormick's Deposition, which was taken here, as I intended to have sent him back to Augusta, if I could have forwarded my letters by a safe hand to Philadelphia, but failing of this I am under the Necessity of sending himself.

Now Sir, as to a trade being carried on with the Indians By me, for me, by my Clerk, by the Officers, or Garrison of Fort Augusta, or in any manner, or way whatsoever, at Fort Augusta, to my knowledge, I hereby declare to be absolutely False, & to the truth of this I am ready & willing to take my oath in any words that the Commissioners, or even that Scoundrell Holland would Committ to paper, and further, I can procure if Necessary the oaths of the Officers and Garrison of Augusta to the same purpose, & of every person living on the Susquehanna from Harris's to Augusta, that I never brought a skin or any other Indian Commodity whatever to their knowledge from Augusta.

You will observe by the Deposition that Mr. McCormack did want of an Indian Squa a thin Indian dress'd winter Skin to line a pair of plush britches for himself which he was getting; if this is the ground of the Complaint it must appear to His Hon^{r} the Gov^{r} & Commiss^{rs} to be intirely malitious in Holland, & not from a well grounded zeal of Serving His Country.

Upon a former Complaint something of this kind made by Holland, I wrote the Governor much to the same purpose, & His Hon^{r} plainly saw the disposition of that Gent^{n}.

It Realy vexes me much to be eternally plagued in this manner by Holland, and the more so that it is an accusation of the highest breatch of trust for me to break a well known Law of that Government whose bread I daily eat.

I must therefore beg your friendly offers in laying the state of the case clearly before the Governor, if Nesassary; and if this affair is mentioned to my disadvantage, that you would represent it as it realy is, & you are fully at liberty to show this letter to any Person whatsoever, as I shall support it in every particular. I hope to hear from you by Mr. McCormick, in the mean time I am with much Esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate Brother,

JAMES BURD.

Please show Bro. Ned this and the affidavit.

Directed,

Joseph Shippen, Jun. Esq^{r}.

Names of Indians at Treaty at Lancaster, 1762.

Cheefs and Warriors of Tedeyuskung's Company.

1 Tedeyuskung,
Takokaghela, his son Amos.
2 Tapeskohonk, Samuel.
3 Weholelahund, Jos. Peepy.
4 Memenowat, Augustas.
Woapelawehund,
5 Kakalopoment, } Compass.
Meghowaleghink, }
6 Naywolaken,
Wenekahemen, Jos. Nutumer.
Maguas,
Kaomayghelas, Cap. Bull.
Memetoweeghenk,
Poajoawes, Doctor.
Capt. Cornelius,
Alemeohom, Smaling.
7 Penowotis, John Philipps.

Monseis or Minnissink Indians.

1 *From Assinnissink & Tiahoge.*

1 Echhoan,
2 Jaghcabus,
3 Tennowankeghla,
4 Chowock,
Aghkiamoawach,
Woanpokchak,
Twishk,
Metamen,
Komelolakit,
Eleman,
Canogharis,
Egheu,
Mamalekan,
Richall,
Matalish,
Ashooch,
Wegheelap,
Oghquetoto,
Kakulelaman,
Memenelawat,
Ochles,
Woleeghan,
Quiloawas,
Ulamatahemen,
Peshawao,
Queshkshima,
Teelashk,
Peeshquoloaton,
Pamoawonagh,
Shekoape,
Kobus,
Cheelanos,
Unakesh,

1 *Wickhalousin Indians, Papoonhanks people.*

2 Wanoadea,
3 Tunkghoak,
1 Papoonan,
Newoale,
Wajeathu,
Sakimoamos,
Tutulas,
Loapeghk,
Queghkoau,
Claghkolen,
Keshashink,
Woayaghk,
Maghmenekoneyr,
Mosawoapamech,
Meshkus,
Uleweeghkomen,
Kuwoghwolau.

THE CHEEFS OF THE SIX NATIONS.

Sennecas.

1 Kinderuptic, or the Garr,
2 Hogastees,
Cheontaka,
Sowetoong,
Cojentogaro,
3 Hajentora, Speaker.

Cayugas.

1 Togahayu,
2 Todenientanhe,
3 Oneghsogarot,
4 Soghiowa,
5 Gachratoto,
Hobroghiaghe,
Tojentaeghso,
Ganeghati,
6 Taghneghtoris, } John Shikellimy,
Soyeghtowa, } James Loagan,
Sagogeghyata, } John Petty,
Shikellimys 3 Sons.

Onondagos.

1 Diohaquaande,
2 Hoghsetageghte,
3 Cagentoronqua.

Onydos.

1 Thos. King,
2 Conogoragheri, Hans George,
3 Tiokoraghta.

Tuscaroras.

1 Ganigot,
2 Tionaskocto.

Nantikoks & Conoys.

Conoy Sam,
Last Night,
Robt. White, &c.,
King John Cussey,
Robert White,
Young Rob. White,
John White,
John Dutchman,
Untlahamki,
Jamy Nantikok,
Jeremiah,
John Tobi,
Thos. Sokolaick,
Jamy Skuur,
Robert Nantom,
John Ninnix,
John Aulwi,
Nokoiweckus,
Okissolom,
Poshayimokus,
Onopoapeash,
Moghitetegh, Jacob.

Indorsed.

Names of the Indians at the Treaty at Lancaster, Aug^{t}, 1762.*

* See Minutes of the Conference in Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 723–774.

A Journal of Fredrick Post,

Leading the Indians from Tuscarora to Lancaster, 1762.

June ye 25th. Mohickan Abraham came to my house and told me: Brother you must inform the Governor when you go to the Treaty, that the Dellawares had told us nothing about what the Governor had said, & about going down to the Treaty, he knows all the nations, & if he has any thing to say to us he can let us know if he pleases. I let the Gov^{r} know that the Mohickans & Wompanos still remembered what Queen Ann said to their Grandfather when they were in London to speak with her, that they had many people amongst them who were like Heathen, & desired them not to take any notice of all such people, & if they should see any of their young foolish men, who intended to do Injury to the English, they should keep them of. They also let the Governor know, that they are well attached towards the English, that they had 12 or more of our people amongst them who they bought of others for goods or money, he has given for a Little Child which the Indians would kill a Coat which he bought of Thom. Mitchel for 30 Bucks & 1000 black Wampum, he would deliver the Child willingly if some body would repay him and allow him a small matter for his trouble, he said an other Indian gave 100 Bucks for a girl, that they expected to hear from me when I shall come back, if the Governor had any thing to say to them.

Ye 26th. I was very bussy all day to consult about our Journey to prepare for the same, as they have no Corn in Town, & a great many Indians gathered together, Beaver killed a Bull but they had soon done with it.

27th. They had some sharpe Disputes with some who were not willing to let their prisoners go, but as they insisted upon in very strong Terms, they at last submitted.

Ye 28th. Beaver & Shingas called me & said: B^{r} you are ordered by the Governor to lead us to the Council fire & to provide for us on the road, we have no provision in town to take along, therefore do your Endeavours & let us not suffer. I said Brethren it is here in your Country I am not able to provide for you, but when you will come to the Inhabitants I shall not let you want. They said B^{r} here is flour that goes to Sandusky, let us have some of it on the road as we can have it. As I could not avoid it I bought 300 Wight of it, they then directly made ready & we sat of about noon & came 15 miles from the town, where we made the first Encampment, in the night it rained very hard.

Y^{e} 29th. In the morning Beaver call'd me to his fire place, & told me that two of the prisoners were run away back & not willing to go along, & show'd me the place where they laid. I said that I wish'd to have them once at the Council fire, if they then ran away

nobody would be concern'd about them, but now the Gov^{r} wanted to see them; they agreed to hunt for them, if they might overtake them on the Road, they came back about 11 a clock but could not find them, they hided themselves in the Woods. The Weather cleard up, we sat of & made a good stretch that afternoon.

30. The Weather was fair, we took the nearest cut through the Woods, cross'd Yellow Creek, & took our quarters at the second little Beaver Creek. Beaver call'd his Council & all men together to my Tent, & said: B^{r}., we want to hear of you for what reason the Governor hath call'd us to the Council fire, which I explained to them, that their Brethren, the English, did not know any reason why they went to War against them, but that the French must have persuaded them, therefore it was necessary to confer with one another. He said, B^{r}., we have heard that there has been much Difference about Land affairs, & if this was the Intention of the Gov^{r} to speak about Land, we would not go further, but turn back again directly. I told them it was true Teedeyuskung had made great Speeches about Land, but I asured them that it was not the Governors chief matter to speak with them about Lands; he then said, his Intention was to speak & to hear of nothing as of the good Work of peace, & to finish & establish it forever. I thank'd him for his good resolution, wish'd & hoped that he would find it to his satisfaction. It is a great matter if somebody can help those people out of their Dream & Jealously, before their reasons run to far.

July y^{e} 1st. We sat of early in the morning. Beavers eldest Brother could not travel any more, I did let him have my horse & went a foot, it was very hot weather. We came to big Beaver Creek at Sakunk. White Eye is one of the cleverest Indians & liveth alone to oblige those that passes by. We encamp'd the other side of the river on a steep mountain; we heard that the Shawanos & other parties were not far of.

Y^{e} 2d. In the morning I had a violent feaver, which brought me into such a disorder that I could not ride, & was oblig'd to go in a Boat by Water to Fort Pitt; we came to Loggs town where we laid on a Sand banck, the musqueters was troublesome to us.

Y^{e} 3d. My Company arriv'd a little before me at the Fort & were glad to see me, they desired me to provide Victuals for them. I went to the Comander, Capt. Barrensly, where I met N. Ward, & spoke to them, they promised to provide for them. I gave myself under the Physician.

Y^{e} 4th. The Indians visited me at my Lodging & complained they could not eat salt meat, & disired me to find them fresh meat; I went to see if there was any to be had, but could get none.

Y^{e} 5th. I went all round to buy Sheep but there was none to be had, at last I bought a Steer for them. They had a Council with N. W., who afterwards told me that they had agreed to deliver their prisoners here. I told him that I would, & could have nothing

to do with what he had agreed with them; he also told me they had demanded 10 horses to help them along on their Journey, & as I was order'd by the Gov^r^ I should be under all Charges. I advised him to tell the Indians to come to me if they wanted any thing. I was under great trouble, he would have me to buy 3 large kettles for them for a great price, but I told him he should hire some & I would pay for, that he had treated with thousand of Indians, & now he could not provide for only a few of them. He said it was an affair of the Province that he would have nothing to do with, & if the Governor had wrote to him about it he would not mind such a trifle, & these people would not be brought down for a triffle, they wanted to put me under great Expences. I went & hired 3 kettles.

Y^e^ 6th. I wrote a Letter for Beaver to His Honor. N. Ward asked me whether I had inform'd His Honour that they were resolv'd to deliver the prisoners to him. I told him that I did not know of any such thing, that I wrote no more but what Beaver told me. I went to Capt. Barrensly to inform him of what I had heard & what the Consequence would be; he afterwards call'd me & N. W., & advis'd us both to persuade the Indians to take the Prisoners along to Philadelphia. In the afternoon we call'd them together, N. W. & I spoke to Beaver, that it was best to carry the prisoners to the Council fire; they were well contented, & said they would consult about it & let us know to morrow.

Y^e^ 8th. They came to my Lodging & complain'd that they did not receive Victuals enough, I went to see & found it so, & when I spoke to the men who are employ'd they grew mad, & we had some Dispute with one another. I spoke with Major Ward but he would not assist me, & as they desired it from the Gov^r^, I provided flour for them.

Y^e^ 9th. Major Ward & Col. Bouquet spoke to me & said it was the Governors business, they would be under no Expences at all, that I should find them Skins for Mokesins & to hire Horses for them, which I did. The Indians call'd me over the River into their Council & requested of me to write them a few lines, which they would represent to the Governor, that they had already brought into Fort Pitt 74 prisoners since the peace is made; some are run away, & some are stolen away from them.

The 10th. With much Difficulty we got away from Pittsburg about 3 in the afternoon; when we came a mile from the Fort they opened their bundles, & found that they had quite too little bread for the Journey to Ligonier. I sent some of them back, & order'd more bread & flower for them; we came to 9 mile run where we encamp'd. I borrow'd Kettles for them, & they boyld all the meat they had at once, & finish'd it quite.

The 11th. At Day break I call'd them all to rise & make ready to go, they who were a foot went an hour before us. White Eye

lost his horse & could not find him, & went back; we waited for Killbuck but he did not come; when we came to Byerlys they were hungry, I bought a young Steer for them, which they stripp'd, roasted & buyld, & then went 14 mile further well pleased; we travel'd that day 34 miles. It rained at night.

Y^e^ 12th. I & Teshakoman went formost to provide Victuals, we found Mr. Ward had already order'd every thing for us; as they were almost tired, they wanted to rest a Day here. Mr. Ward sat of the same Day for Bedford.

13th. They came to me & wanted their horses to be shoo'd, & sundry things more, which I orderd to be done. I also provided 900lb of bread, 350lb of mutton, & 300lb of pork, for 4 days provision. It rain'd & stormed all night.

14th. In the morning it cleared up, & after I had provided 250lb of bread more we sat of, & had a hard gust of rain on the road. A Man & 3 Women went back again, & two more fell sick; we encamp'd at Stony Creek.

15th. Five of the pack horses gave out & one died; although I had 15 horses in hire I traveld most part of the way a foot, because I was oblig'd to Give my horse to others who were lame & tired; the weather being very hot I grew very fainty, the Lord however favour'd me graciously with my health, for which I am thankful to him. We cros'd Allegene mountains & camp'd at Hayses.

Y^e^ 16th. Before noon we arriv'd at Bedford, where they receiv'd us well; with much Difficulty I hired 10 horses more to bring the lame & sick along, & had much trouble to provide for them all what was necessary, that I had no time to rest myself a little.

17th. Hitherto I have brought them without a drop of Liquor along the road, but now they desired very earnestly of Mr. Ward to let them have a Dram now & then, & said that I was too hard with them. Mr. Ward told me their request & desired me to allow them a little, which I submitted to, & call'd them together & told them that I would grant their request if they would be content with a little & keep sober, they were well pleased with.

18th. An Indian fell sick on the road, we bled him & I gave him my horse to ride on; it was excessive hot, that we was hardly able to travel on Sidling Hill, I allmost dropt down; we arriv'd at fort Littleton, & were all quarterd in the fort. Mr. Croghan came & told us that it would be dangerous for us to travel as the Court was at Carlisle, that 200 Indians more were coming from the Susquehanna, & desired me to persuade them to stay here till the Court was over; they consulted most all night but could not agree, some would stay & others would go along.

Ye 19th They at last agreed to stay here 3 Days. I sent 6 horses to Bedford for flower & provided meat for them, every thing is scarce here.

20th. The Indians call'd me to their Council to look over some of their Writings. Beaver told me, when he receiv'd the Release & Draught of the Limits of the Land he carried it to all the Nations, & told them he had the full Conclusion of the Peace wrote down, till he was inform'd of the contrary by some Traders, who told him that it was an Agreement between the English & the 6 Nations about some Lands. I told him that the Proprietor had bought that Land once, but that on the Indians Request & the Love he bears for them, he gave it back again for their hunting place in case they would dispose of, & so they should let it have nobody but him again, I repeated in short, the Messages I brought to them myself.

Ye 21st. They came to me & desired some Rum, & when I had order'd them half a gallon to be given, they were not contented & wanted more; they said they were idle & had nothing to do, so they wanted to have a frolick to pass away the time; I had much ado to keep them from Liquor, because they would absolutely have it, but were oblig'd to submit.

Ye 22d. I receiv'd a Letter from Mr. Croghan who desired the Indians to stay till Sunday, that he then would be at Littleton & go with them step by step, but as they found that they could not persuade me to let them have Liquor they resolv'd to go forward, & wrote to Mr. Croghan that he should make all the haste he could to come up with them.

23d. We made ready to set of; Beaver came & desired me to take no Notice of what pass'd between us, but to make ready & conduct them along. We went 12 miles & encamp'd under the foot of Chesnut Gap.

24th. We started early, & when we came over the mountain we gathered all in one Company, & came in good order into Shippensburg in a hard gust of rain. I got much tired by furnishing these people with provisions, Waggons & horses.

25th. We could not set of till about noon, because they could not find some of their horses, although there were above 20 who hunted for them. I advertised Beavers horse, Mr. Boude met on the road 4 mile from Carlisle; I receiv'd a Letter from His Honour, & was mightily pleas'd to get some assistance to ease myself a little of the great burden. The people in Carlisle were most all gathered to see the prisoners & Indians; although we did what ever we could to prevent Liquor among the Indians, they got some for all of some people.

26th. I inform'd the Cheefs of the Indians of the Contents of the Governors Letter, & introduced Mr. Boude to them. It pleas'd them to hear that the Governor took so much Notice of them. They desired to let them have an opportunity to make a speech to Mr. Boude, whereupon we met at Mr. Mackentire in the Hall with some Gentlemen of the Town. Beaver spoke & said: Br., we are all rejoyc'd to see you; we thank you that you took so much pains to

come to meet us on the road, & we thank the Governor that he hath been pleasd to send some body to meet us; we are glad to hear from him, & we will do as he want us to do. We are of many Nations & come a great Way; we are in haste, & want to go along to get our matters done, that we may return home as soon as possible; we will go to Harrises Ferry to see whether the other Indians are there, & if not, we will wait for them 4 days. Br. consider what is best to be done, whether it would not be well to send a Messenger to Shamokin & let the Indians know that we are here waiting for them, & as soon as the Messenger come back we will go to our Council fire. We assured them of the Governors Love & Regard he hath for them, & treated them with a glass of wine, after which they broke up & went to their fire places. Some of them got very drunk, the white people had carried one of the prisoners of in the night; Beaver was much displeas'd about it, & said, Br., you act very strange, the Governour hath requested of us to bring in your flesh & blood, & with great trouble we brought them so far, if they had spoken to us about we would say nothing to the contrary, but when we come to the Governor we shall know what to say. I told him that I would inform the Gentlemen of the town of it, & take all possible Care to find them out. In the Evening they had a frolick by dancing, singing, & drinking all night long.

Ye 27th. We got two Waggons to carry them to Harrises where we arrived in time. We met 6 Senneca Messengers there, who brought a Letter & two Belts to the Governer.

28th. We went to their Camp to get some Intelligence of the rest of the Indians, & were inform'd that they were 14 Days from home. They agreed to send a Messenger to Shamokin, an Indian and a white man, which we did. The Sennecas desired to let them have saddle & bridle to go to the Governor, but we told them that it was the Governors pleasure that they should wait here till we had more Intelligence what time the other party of Indians would be here, & then we would send a Messenger to conduct them to the Governor, which they consented to.

Ye 29th. Was a troublesome Day, the Indians being most all drunk. I desired to be discharged of my Duty to take a ride in the Country, but they would not approve of.

31st. Mr. Croghan took a ride to Carlisle; the Indians behav'd pretty sober.

August 1. The Express arrived & brought us the Intelligence that the other party of Indians were at Wyoming, & would be at Fort Augusta the 2d Instant. Most all the Indians left their Camp to some drunkarts. Beaver came in the Evening to hear how they had behaved, & when I told him that we all was very much griev'd & sorry to see them behave so rude & foolish, he seemed to take notice of it.

Y^e^ 2d. In the morning Beaver came with 13 of them & desired to speak with us, he addressed himself by a String of Wampum to Mr. Boude & said: B^r^., by this String we come to salute you this morning in a frindly manner, our young men hath behaved very foolish for which we are all sorry; you know young people will say any thing when they have a little in their head. B^r^., if any thing hath griev'd your heart I take it from you, & we desire you to take no Notice of what hath happened, let every thing drop & be forgetten, & think on the good friendship. We told him we were glad to hear that he was sensible of what had happened, that it should be forgotten & no more thought of, we would endeavour to prevent all abuses towards them from our people, & we desired them to do the same. We also inform'd them of the Message from the Mingos to His Honour the Governor concerning the Rum, & wish'd that they might observe the same rule amongst them. They were well pleas'd, we treated them with a Bottle of Wine, they shak'd hands with us & went to their Camp. We wrote to His Honour. Mr. Croghan returned.

Y^e^ 5th. Some Indians came down the river & inform'd us that they were arrived .at Shamokin, the River Indians had got some Rum, & they would not come till they had finish'd what they had.

Y^e^ 6th. We inform'd our Company to make themselves ready to set of to morrow, they were much pleased with it.

7th. We hired two Waggons for them, some had got Liquor from the Tavernkeepers, one is not able to keep them close together. I spoke with the old man & desired him to be more watchfull over their people, that no accidence might happen, & they afterwards themselves told the Tavernkeepers were we lodg'd to let them not have a drop of Liquor.

Y^e^ 8th. The Waggoners would not drive on Sunday; I told them if they would not I had two men who could drive them, but yet they would not; I told them I would take them by force, upon this they hid'd their horses at night in the bushes. I went to the Indians & inform'd them that the horses were gone of, & ask'd them if they would lie by all day or make an end of their Journey, upon which they made all haste to set of. We came to Lancaster in the afternoon, where a multitude of people followed us to our Camp, & crowded so close upon the Indians that they hardly could get air. I went to the Magistrates & desired their assistance to keep the people of, whereupon Mr. Shippen went with me. Afterwards we provided them with necessaries. I thank'd God Allmighty for his Protection & Assistance that he hath help'd me thus far.

Petition of Jacob Hockstetter to Gov. H——, 1762.

To the Hon'ble James Hamilton, Esq^r., Lieuten^t Governour of Pennsylvania, &c.

The Humble Petition of Jacob Hockstetler of Berks County.

Humbly Sheweth:

That about ffive Years ago yo^r Pet^r with 2 Children were taken Prisoners, & his Wife & 2 other Children were kill'd by the Indians, that one of the said Children who is still Prisoner is named Joseph, is about 18 Years old, and Christian is abo^t 16 Years & a half old, That his House & Improvem^ts were totally ruined & destroyed.

That your Pet^r understands that neither of his Children are brought down, but the Embassadour of King Kastateeloca, who has one of his Children, is now here.

That your Pet^r most humbly prays your Honour to interpose in this Matter, that his Children may be restored to him, or that he may be put into such a Method as may be effectual for that Purpose.

And yo^r Pet^r will ever pray, &c.

his
JACOB ⋈ HOCKSTETER.
mark.

Aug. 13, 1762.

Petition of Catherine McKey, 1762.

August 11th, 1762.

To his Excellency, James Hamilton, Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Penn^a. & its Dependants.

Whereas, Your Petitionar's Husband was Kill'd by the Indians on the Eighteenth Day of Aug^t, 1761, and a Boy Captivated of Eight Years of age, Named John Mackey, was taken on Sweetara Creek, & has never since been heard of. Your Petitionar Humbly prays that Your Honour would Enquire at the Head Men of the Different Tribes he is at present Treating with, that if possible Your Petitioner might hope of having her Child again, Reliv'd from Savage Bondage, and Your Petitionar as in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray.

CATHERINE McKEY.

Petition of John Martin, 1762.

August 13, 1762

The Humble Petition of Your Most Obedient Servant Sheweth, Sir, may it pleas your Excellancy, Hearing me in your Clemency a few Words. I, One of the Bereaved of my Wife & five Children, By Savage War at the Captivity of the Great Cove, after Many & Long Journeys, I Lately went to an Indian Town, Viz., Tuskoraways, 150 miles Beyond Fort Pitts, & Entrested in Co^{l}. Bucquait's & Co^{l}. Croghan's favour, So as to bear their Letters to King Beaver & Cap^{t}. Shingas, Desiring them to Give up One of my Daughters to me, Whiles I have Yet two Sons & One Other Daughter, if Alive, Among them—and after Seeing my Daughter with Shingas he Refused to Give her up, and after Some Expostulating with him, but all in vain, he promised to Deliver her up with the Other Captives to y^{r} Excellency.

Sir, y^{r} Excellency's Most Humble Serv^{t}, Humbly & Passionately Beseeches Y^{r} Beningn Compassion to interpose Y^{r} Excellencies Beneficent influence in favour of Yr Excellencies Most Obedient & Dutifull Serv^{t}.

JOHN MARTIN.

Prisoners Delivered to Gov., by the Six Nations, 1762.

Lancaster, 19 Aug. 1762.

The Governor acquainted ye King that he was now ready to receive the Prisoners from him, & that they need not be under any Apprehensions of being used ill, for that he would be kind to them & treat them like Children, & restore them to their Parents & Relations.

Then they del'd to the Gov^{r}. the Prisoners as follows, viz:

Elizabeth Williams, a Young Woman, del'd by Mussause, a Munsey Ind^{n}.

Tuckquindola, a Boy, del'd by Meightong, a Ditto.

A little Girl, do. Echghoan, by Do.

Peggy Dougharty, a bigger Girl, by Do.

A little Boy, by Pessewauck, a Do.

A boy abo^{t} 14 y^{rs}, by Echghoan, Do.

Their names are unknown, as they cannot Speak English or Give any Acco^{t} from whence they were taken.

A Young Fellow of 18 y^{rs}, named Henry Williams, & Bro^{r} to Eliz^{a}. Williams, by Conoyhocheratoquin, a Do.

Mary Tidd & her Child, taken near Samuel Depui's, by Echghoan.

Abigail Evan and her Child, taken at Stoney Creek in Virginia, by Cowackstara, a Seneca.

A Boy of 12 yrs, by Cowockstaira, a Seneca.
A little Boy of 7 yrs, by Corocksoara, a Seneca.
A little Girl of 6 yrs, by Contaronque, a Seneca. As Above.
John Brightwell, Deserter from the 1st Batt[n] Royal Americans of Lower Marlborough, near Patuxent County, Maryland.*

Indorsed,

Prisoners delivered by the 6 Nations in the Court House at Lancaster, 19th Aug[t], 1762.

Dedimus to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1762.

By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

[L. S.] To Joseph Shippen, Jr., of the County of Philadelphia, Esquire, Greeting:

Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Integrity, and Ability, I have authorized and impowered, And by these presents do authorize and impower you the said Joseph Shippen, to administer to all Sheriffs and Coroners within the said Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, the Oath of Office, as also the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and other the usual Declarations, Tests and Qualifications required by Law to be taken by the said several Officers, to qualify them, every, or any of them for the entering upon and executing their several and respective Offices to which they are or shall be commissioned, or as any other occasion may make it requisite and proper to tender or Administer the said Several Oaths, Tests and Qualifications, or any of them to such Officers, until my pleasure shall be further known therein.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, this First day of October, Anno Domini, One thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-two.

JAMES HAMILTON.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII., p. 776.

George Stevenson to Mr. Shippen, 1762.

York, 2d Oct^{r}. 1762.

Sir,

By the Bearer hereof, M^{r}. Peter Shugart, our late Sherif, I send you £77 8 0 for 43 Tavern Lycenses, and £10 0 0 for Marriage Lycenses, dispensed since January 1st, 1762. You will be good enough to give a Rec^{t} underneath the inclos'd Acc^{t}.

Be pleased to send me ℔ same Bearer a Quarter of a Hundred of Marriage Lycenses. I expect the Cold Weather will incline the People to creep together, if it does not effect that, it will certainly freeze Sasquehannah & stop our Communication, so that I can get no Lycenses, & 'tis better to have 10 too many as two too few.

There are some Fines due to the Governor from both the last Courts, but they are not yet got into Cash, some are in Goal, and some are taken out on Credit; immediately after the next Court you shall have the Estreat & the Cash. Please to tender my Duty to his Honour the Governor, & all Friends.

I am, S^{r},

Y^{r} very H^{ble} Serv^{t},

GEO. STEVENSON.

Directed.—M^{r}. Shippen.

Petition for a Pardon in Philadelphia, 1762.

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq^{r}., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware.

The Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia:

Humbly Sheweth—

That a certain Negro Man named Joe has been justly sentenced to die after a fair and legal Tryal before two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, &c., and as Your Petitioners are informed is to be executed on Wednesday, the seventeenth Instant. Yet as the said Negro has at all times before this, his crime, behaved himself in such a manner as to gain the Esteem and Regard of those under whom he has been in Slavery, and in the present war with France has been at two different Times in his Majesty's Service in the capacity of a Sawyer with the assent and consent of his late Master Thomas Cuthburt, who, upon his return from the first campaign, and

his good Behaviour therein, put so much confidence in him as to intrust him to go to New York and engage himself a second Time in the Service, in which he was taken from prison at Oswego, and remained in cruel servitude Five years and upwards.

We, Your Petitioners, therefore, out of a regard for the said Negro, do humbly pray your Honour to Reprive the said Negro, and consent that he may be transported beyond Seas, in such a manner as your Honour shall see fit.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

Chas. Stedman,	Anthony Wilkinson,
Philip Benezet,	John Knowles,
Plunt. Fleeson,	Brian Wilkinson,
John Palmer,	William Wallace,
Danl. Benezet,	Thos. Williams,
Thos. Riche,	Michael Hulings,
Andw. Bankson,	Peter Knight,
Jonathan Hulings,	Watt Goodman,
Townsend White,	Walter Shee,
James Benezet,	Thos. Charlton,
John McMichael,	William Shute,
John Nixon,	Charles Batho,
Wm. Ball,	John Wikoff.*
Thos. Cuthbert,	

Nov. 1762.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Hamilton, 1763.

Johnson Hall, April 30th, 1763.

Dear Sir:

Since my last, in which, amongst other particulars, I mentioned my having wrote to Gov^r. Fitch concerning ye designs of the people within his Government, My Express returned but a few days ago with his answer intimating "that he would take the first opportunity to lay the matter before the Assembly, which would set in May, & recommend these affairs to their serious consideration, doubting not but they would be disposed to take every proper measure that might come within their power to preserve a good Harmony & understanding with ye 6 Nations."

About the same time, Sir Jeffry Amherst acquainted me by letter that just as he had received mine on that subject, he opened a packet from the *Earl of Egremont* thereon, enclosing a letter to Gov^r Fitch wherein he acquainted him of his Majesty's Disapro-

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 5, 6. He was not pardoned—the crime was burglary.

bation of the steps taken by the Connecticut people for settleing on the Susquahana, and directing the Governour to exert every legal authority over his people, & employ his utmost influence to prevent the prosecution of any such settlement till the case could be laid before his Majesty.

I am hopefull this will meet with all just deference, & that his Majesty's orders will be obeyed, altho' those concerned have been hitherto blind enough to slight the representations made them repeatedly from me.

The Inds of the whole Confederacy are now met in a General Meeting at Onondago, on acct of a message sent them by me, to which I have sent some of both Mohawk Castles to enforce my desire. As they are much alarmed at the proposed settlement, I dare say they will take the same into their serious consideration, with the result whereof I shall as soon as possible make you acquainted, as I have nothing more at heart than the preservation of peace, and the preventing any unjust encroachments to the prejudice of ye original owners, & the disadvantage of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

I am most sincerely
& respectfully,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
WM. JOHNSON.

Wrote in a great hurry.
The Honble Governour Hamilton.

Dedimus to Joseph Shippen, Jr., to Administer Oaths, 1763.

By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

[L. S.] To Joseph Shippen, Junr., Esquire, Provincial Secretary:

Jacob Kollock, junr., Esqr., being appointed by Commission, bearing even Date herewith Prothonotary or principal Clerk of the County Court of Common Pleas for the County of Sussex, and David Hall, Esqr., by Commissions of the same date, being appointed Clerk of the Peace & of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Sussex, and Naval Officer of the Port of Lewes, in the said County of Sussex; These are to empower and require You to administer to the said Jacob Kollock, Junr., and David Hall, the several Oaths & Qualifications enjoined by Law, in

order to enable them to take upon them the Execution of their respective Offices. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the sixteenth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

JAMES HAMILTON.

James Burd to Gov. Hamilton, 1763.

Fort Augusta, 19th May, 1763.

Sir:

I arrived here last night. I am informed there is ten or twelve Familys from New England settled at Wyoming, and a great number more daily expected. If any thing should occur worthy of your Hon^rs Notice I shall duly Communicate the same.

I herewith transmit your Hon. the Returns, &c., of this Garrison for the last month, by the opportunity of Lieu^t. Graydon, who goes to Philad^a, about some affairs of His Family, & I begg leave to subscribe myself,

Your Hon'rs

Most obed^t humble Servant,

JAMES BURD.

I cant omit informing your Hon^r. that it Snows very hard here to-day.

The Hon^ble James Hamilton, Esq^r.

Commission to John Gibson, 1763.

Province of Pennsylvania, ss.

By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

[L. S.] To John Gibson of the City of Philadelphia in the said Province of Pennsylvania, Merchant, Greeting:

Whereas Don Blas Antonio Hernandez, Merchant, Owner or Factor on board the Ship called the Constanza, otherwise St. Antonia de padua from the Havanna, & whereof Don Francisco Armaolia is Master, now in this port of Philadelphia, hath this day preferred his petition before me setting forth, &c., praying my permission to unlade the said Ship in order to examine, repair & make her fit to

prosecute her intended voyage, and that I would afford him such other Relief therein as the Case may require. And it appearing as well by the protest of the said Master & others belonging to the said Ship duly made at Newcastle unto me the said Governor this day also exhibited; as by the Testimony of the said Don Blas Antonia Hernandez, that the said Ship is in bad condition and not fit to prosecute her intended Voyage, without being repaired; I have therefore given Liberty to the said Don Blas Antonio Hernandez to unlade the said Ship & cause her to be repaired & made fit to prosecute the said intended voyage. Now know ye, That for the preventing of any Frauds, Imbezelments & Impositions that may happen, and the better to secure the Goods & Merchandize on board the said Ship, and for expediting her refitting with all possible diligence; and reposing special Trust & Confidence in your Care, knowledge, skill and ability in this matter, I have appointed, and by these presents do appoint you the said John Gibson Agent in this behalf, requiring you to take the said Ship Constanza under your Care, Cause her to be unladed under the Inspection of the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in the said City, and the Goods & Merchandize on board the said Ship to be safely lodged in His Majesty's Stores, of which one key to be kept by the Collector, another key by the Naval Officer, during the time the said Ship Constanza shall be repairing. That you cause the said Ship Constanza to be repaired and made fit to prosecute her intended Voyage, which done, That you likewise cause the said Goods & Merchandize to be reladed & put on board the said Ship Constanza under the Inspection of the Officers of His Majesty's Customs aforesaid, and that you make a report of your Proceedings therein before me.

Given under my hand and Lesser Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia aforesaid, the second day of June, in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

JAMES HAMILTON.*

Petition of F. and M. Ennis, 1763.

To the Honourable James Hamilton Esq^r^, Governor of Pennsylv^a^, &c., &c.

The Petition of Francis Ennis & Margery his wife, most humbly showeth,

That in June, 1756, y^r^ Petit^r^, his Wife and three Children were taken and Carryed away from Tuskarora by the Beaver King and

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 25.

his Company. That y^r^ Petition^rs^ youngest Child was put to Death in December then following, y^r^ Petitioners were Bartered away for French Goods, &c., and y^r^ Petition^rs^ Son and Daughter are still Prisoners left behind. Therefore Humbly Beg's Leave to remind your Hon^r^, and pray y^r^ wonted Care in Enquiring for y^r^ Petition^rs^ Children, and your Distressed Petition^r^ as in Duty Bound,

Will ever pray,

FRANCIS & MARGERY ENNIS.

Speech of Onondago Council to Indians on Susquehanna, 1763.

Hunters Mill, 14th June, 1763.

This day at 4 o'clock P. M., Conoy Sam arrived here and informed us as follows. That he carried our Speech & Belt to Fort Augusta, & there he met a Cayuga man that was come from the Onondago Council with a string of Wampum to the Delawares upon Susquehanna, which was delivered to the Cayuga man to be carried up the West Branch of Susquehanna, as likewise our Speech and Belt, and the substance of the String follows as Mr. Hunter writes—

"Brothers,

This String of Wampum comes to let you know that the French that was killed is come alive again, and that you must be strong, and dont hearken to the French to take up the Hatchet against the English, as you know we have made a firm peace with them.

Conoy Sam's Interpretation of the speech sent from the Onondago Council, viz^t^,

Brothers,

This String of Wampum comes to let you know that the French that was killed is come alive again, and that there is seven of your out Posts taken and all the people killed by the French, and a number of wild Indians that have tails like Bears & live a great way from hence, they cant say how far, & that the same Speech was sent to Sir Wm. Johnston, as likewise up the River to the Delawares & Munsies, and was to be returned to the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta.

Commission to Mayor of Philadelphia to Impress Wagons, 1763.

By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

[L. S.] To Henry Harrison, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, or any other Justice of Peace for the said City and County of Philadelphia.

Whereas, I have received Information of divers Hostilities committed by the Indians in several parts of the Frontiers,* and of their having actually attacked some of His Majesties Forts & Garrisons, and threat'ned to attack & destroy others, And it has been thought proper to send Reinforcements of Officers and Men for their better defence and Security; And Whereas, Six Waggons with able Horses and good drivers are forthwith wanted for the Carriage of the Arms, Military Stores, Provisions & other necessaries that are now sending for the use of the said Forts and the said Reinforcements. You are hereby ordered, authorized and required, to cause the said number of Waggons, with a sufficiency of able Horses and Drivers, to be immediately impressed for the said Service, to be delivered to William Plumsted, Esquire, his Majesty's Agent, Victualler, or his order to be employed by him for the Carriage of the said Arms, Military Stores, Provisions & necessaries to Harris's Ferry, Carlisle, Hunter's Mill, or any other place or places as His Majesties Service shall require. Hereof fail not, as you shall answer the same at Your Peril.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, this Sixteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-three.

JAMES HAMILTON.

John Armstrong and Thomas Wilson to Col. Shippen, 1763.

Carlisle, 20th June, 1763.

Dr Sir,

As a general War with the Indians is now fully evident, & their depredations already begun in the Murder of Sundry Families near Bedford, we do on behalf of this Town & of our naked & much expos'd Frontier, apply to you for such a proportion of Powder & Lead as you shall think proper, or the Circumstances of Other places

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 30, &c.

equally under your notice will admit you to give. We are not acquainted with the quantities of Military Stores in your hands, but believe them to be design'd for the general Use of the Frontier Inhabitants as necessity and Occasion may require; this being the case as we apprehend, we do not doubt of Success from an Old Friend who is so well acquainted with the importance of this place to the general Service. Doctor Plunckett & Mr. Wm. Miller, who are our representatives on this Occasion, waits on you with ye request of

Dear Sir,

Yr Most Humble Servts,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
THOMAS WILLSON.

P. S.—Can you possibly Spare us any Arms.

Directed,

To Colonel Joseph Shippen, at Harris's Ferry. By the favour of Messrs. Plunket & Miller.

Wm. Plunket to Col. Shippen, Jr., 1763.

Sir,

Colonel Armstrong in answer to your Message, desires me to Acquaint you that he will readily & punctully transmitt you from time to time what westward inteligence comes to his hand, but at this time being engaged in writing to his Honor the Governor, forwarding Some Letters to Genl. Amherst & Collonel Boquet, and having some Letters to write to the frontier inhabitts, Allowes me the honor of giving Collonel Shippen an Abstract of Colle. Geo. Armstrong's Letter to him, dated at Bedford, the 16th Inst., the purport as follows: that Mr. Blaine, Commandg at Legonier, has not had a Scrape from Pittsburgh, nor even any verbal inteligence Since the Second Express which went from there to Philada., the third Express taking the road by Fort Cumberland; that Circumstance, with the loss of a man at Legonier, who goeing out on the 14th inst. to bring his Horse was picked up (so termed) near that place, gives Mr. Blaine, with many others, Reason to Conjecture that Pittsburgh is invested and the Communication cut off: by the Letter, the gentlemen at Bedford seem to be of Opinion that the design of the Indians may End in dispersing some inhabitants out of their unpurchased lands, whether their Cruel rage will End there I don't pretend Conjecture, but must take liberty to wish that the poor scatter'd defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers of this Collony were put into some posture of defence, for I can Safely Say from my

Own knowledge that their present Situation discovers them an Easie prey to their Enemys.

I am, Sir,
with greatest Esteem & Respect,
Yr Most Obedt Servt,
WILLM. PLUNKET.

Carlisle, 20th June, 1763.

Directed,
To Collonel Joseph Shippen, Esquire, Secretary to the Honble Governour Hamilton, now at Harris's Ferry.

Gov. Hamilton to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1763.

Philada., June 21st, 1763.

Sir,

I have this moment heard of this Opportunity, and have only time to acknowledge yours of the 17th Instant, and to express my Satisfaction at your proceedings, tho' Sorry the Recruiting Service goes on no Brisker.

As I have not time to write Coll. Burd, I desire you will press him in my name to endeavour to get my Speech & Belt sent up to the Indians on the West Branch if possible, it being of great importance to know those people's Sentiments of the present Commotion by some formal declaration from themselves; And that he will let us Know if he has any inteligence from Wyoming. I do not expect he will go if there is any probability of danger, which I apprehend there is at present. I hope the Provisions & Ammunition will be with you to-day.

I am, Sir,
Yr Most Obedt Servt,
JAMES HAMILTON.

Directed.—Joseph Shippen, Jr., Esqr.

Joseph Shippen, Jr., to Col. James Burd, 1763.

Hunter's Mill, 23d June, 1763.

Dear Brother:

After a great deal of Difficulty I have collected ten Canoes & the two Province Battoes, with a number of Battoemen, and have just now dispatched them off with as much Flour, Pork, & ammution, as they can safely carry at this time, without waiting for the arrival of the other Waggons from Philada, and keeping you too long without a supply. Mr. McCormick, who has the Charge of your Cattle & Sheep up, will deliver You a List of the Stores in the Battoes, as well as of those which just arrived here as they were setting off. As the River may soon fall & be rendered unfit for Battoing, I think it will be necessary for the Battoes & Canoes now employed to make another Trip as soon as they return here, and you'l be pleased to hurry them down immediately, that they may be as little Expence to the Province as possible. I shall leave money & Instructions with Mr. John Harris, to pay the battoemen off when they have done this Service. I have been obliged to keep eight more than serve to man the Battoes to make up an Escort for them, being furnished with only six Recruits, who make a part of it. This Party goes under the Command of Mr. James Hendricks, Colo Work's second Lieut., but it will be absolutely necessary for him to return immediately to continue his Recruiting, as he has two Men on that Service in York & Cumberland. Lieut. James Piper is appointed Colo Work's Lieut., & has engaged half a dozen clever Fellows, who will be here to morrow morning, & are to join Lt. Hendricks Party.

I think it adviseable to send down by the Battoes a Careful Serjeant, with about twelve of the old Soldiers, to serve (with the Recruits that may be sent here) to compose an Escort for the second Trip of the Battoes; it will be also necessary for Mr. McCormick to be here to receive & take Care of the Stores here & those that are coming, and to issue Provisions to the Battoemen & Party. As I must now go to Philada, I shall desire Colo Work to be here by the Return of the Battoes, to take the Charge & Direction of every thing to be done, & to execute any Instructions You may have to give him. I have paid Mr. McCormick the Bounty money & officers allowance for the six Recruits who go up, which he will deliver to You, with an accot of what money he has advanced to them, and I have promised that You will pay them the Remainder as soon as they arrive at Augusta. You will receive from my Father the Bounty money for any more Recruits You may have engaged.

I have sent You John Harris's Grind Stone to be replaced from Philada. As the Powder did not arrive here 'till the Battoes were just going off, I had prevailed on Mr. Carson to let me have the six quar-

ter Casks of Powder belonging to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, for which I gave him a Receipt, & have sent them up by the Battoes & beg you will deliver the same to Mr. Irwine, & take his Receipt for me.

Since you were here, one Express from Fort Pitt & two from Bedford have passed by Harris's, but as I had no Letter by them I cannot know what particulars they brought. Inclosed is a Copy of Capt. Ourry's Letter to Colº Armstrong, which was sent open to me. The Express from Pittsburg acquainted me that the Indians keep about the Fort, in the Woods, & have killed one man on Grant's Hill, & that eight Expresses have been sent from thence to Venango, four of whom were killed, two wounded & two returned.

The late Mischiefs done near Bedford, I am told, have so alarmed the Frontier Inhabitants, as to occasion the whole of those settled on Juniata & in the Path Valley to remove to the interior parts of the Country. The three Companies of Light Infantry are expected at Carlisle the 28th Inst. My Complimtˢ to Mr. McKee & Lieutᵗ. Graydon & Hunter. I wish you all the success immaginable, being with great Sincerity,

Dear Broʳ.,

Your's, very affectionately,

J. S., Jr.

Mr. Geo. Allen & Jacob Gardner have the Charge of the Battoes.

To Colº James Burd, at Augusta.

A List of Canoes hired for the Transportation of Provisions, &c., and Ammunition, to Fort Augusta, 1763.

Hunter's Mill, 23ᵈ June, 1763.

	Numb.	£	s	d
Alexander Lafferty,	1	0	17	6
Robert Samuel,	1	0	12	6
James Chambers,	2	1	0	0
John Simpson,	1	0	10	0
Thomas Chambers,	1	0	10	0
George Allen,	1	0	10	0
John Likens,	1	0	10	0
James Patterson,	1	0	10	0
James Barkens,	1	0	10	0
		£5	10	0

Besides two Battoes belonging to the Province.

Instructions to James Hendricks, 1763.

Hunter's Mill, 23d June, 1763.

Sir,

By Order of the Honourable the Governor :

You will immediately march to Fort Augusta with a Party of six Recruits and eight hired men, who, with six other men who will join you to morrow, are to be under your Command, taking under your Escort & Charge two Battoes & ten Canoes, loaded with Flour, Pork & Ammunition, for the Supply of that Post. You will march your Party in an Indian File along the River side, opposite the Battoes, keeping the men at 5 or 6 yds distance from each other; and that the Battoes may be the better covered, Mr. George Allen & Mr. Jacob Gardner have orders to keep them as near each other as possible, and in case you are attacked by the Enemy to Land the Battoemen, who are to assist you in repelling them, leaving only the Men in the Ammunition Battoes & one in each of the rest, who are immediately to push out into the Middle of the River & fall down to the first Isld, out of Gun Shot reach of the Shore; and in case your Party should be overpowered by the Enemy, & the Battoes be in great danger of being taken, the Ammunition must be thrown over board to prevent its falling into the Enemys Hands. On your march you will take Care to avoid an Ambuscade or Surprize, by sending two or three men to reconnoitre all Defiles & suspicious places before you pass thro' them, and when you are to cross any Creek, you will also observe to send those men above the place of your Crossing to reconnoitre the other side. You will be careful to chuse the most advantageous Ground to encamp on at Night, so as to Guard the Battoes in the best manner you can, (Islands will be the safest for this purpose, when you can go to them with Convenience.) Let proper Centries be fixed at Night over the Battoes, & in the Woods at a suitable Distance from your Encampment. Examine the Mens Arms & Ammunition every Evening & morning & see that they are kept in Order, & let the men sleep with their arms by their Side all Night. I recommend it to you to make your Party Vigilant & alert on their Duty at all times, and wishing you a good march,

I am, Sir,

Your most humb. Servt.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr., Sec'ry.

To Lieut. James Hendricks.

June 23d, 1763.

Stores brought by Sam[l] Allen to Hunters Mill, & sent by the Commissioners for Augusta.

90 Stand of Arms,	One bar[l] Pork now,
28 q[r] Casks Powder,	7 D[o]. before,
500 C[t] w[t] Lead,	45 bb[s] Flour before,
¼ C[t] Swan Shott,	20 D[o]. now,
3000 Flints,	in 2 Waggons.
1 p[s] Blanketting,	

Instructions to Col. Armstrong, 1763.

Philadelphia, 11 July, 1763.

Sir:

It having been agreed upon between me & the Assembly, that Seven hundred men should be forthwith raised for the defence of the Frontier against the incursion of the Indians; from what has already happened to y[e] Westw[d], there is great reason to apprehend will, by degrees, extend themselves along the whole Frontier of the Province, I have thought it necessary that Companies should be raised in your County, each to consist of a Capt[n], Lieutenant & Ensign, two Serjeants, 2 Corporals & 43 Privates, to be immediately employed in protecting such part of your Frontier as may stand in need of it. And to the end that there may be some person of Prudence & Judgment near the spot & at hand to direct the Operations of the said Companies, so as to make them of most use to the Country, I have, by my Commission of this date, appointed you to the Command of the said Companies, & desire you will give all the Encouragement in your power for the speedy raising of them, and when raised that you will station them in such places, & in such numbers, & direct such Services to be performed as shall appear to you to be most for the general Benefit of the Inhabitants, without favour or impartiality to any. Your pay during the force of the Commission aforesaid will be 20[s] a day. It is my particular intention, if a sufficient number of men can be raised in time, that they be immediately employed to cover & protect, during the Harvest, such of the Inhabitants as by their remote situation are most exposed to the incursions of the Enemy, but not kept in Garrison; And if any of the people should be so unreasonable as to demand a Bounty for inlisting, you are to let them know that the Government has done and is doing all in its power at present for their assistance, and if they are not satisfied with being paid to secure their own properties, without the addition of a Bounty, they must take the consequence, & can have nobody to blame but themselves in case any Misfortune befall them.

Money, to enable the Officers to advance to each man fifteen Shillg[s], to be hereafter deducted from their pay, tog[r] with every

thing necessary for the Equipment of the Soldiers will be sent up forthwith to your Care, which you are to deliver to the several Captains, who are to be accountable to you for the distribution of them among the men that shall be raised.

I likewise send you herewith recruiting Instructions, a Copy of which, certified by yourself, you will give to each of the Officers whom you shall appoint to recruit for this Service.

I have appointed to be one of our Captains, by whom I have sent you £ , to be applied as advance money, and have also sent you blank Commiss^ns for all the other Officers of the Companies, which you are to fill up with the names of such as you shall judge worthy and most capable of advancing the Service, and you will date the Commissions regularly, day after day, to prevent disputes among the Officers about Ranks.

With respect to the Victualling the men, until some method can be established for the certain supplying them, you are to acq^t the several Officers that they will be allowed one Shilling ℔ day for each man in lieu thereof, from the time of their inlistment till they shall be regularly served with provisions.

As the Western Frontier is at present in the greatest danger of being attacked by the Enemy, I have thought it advisable to station four hundred of the Men to be raised on the West side of Susquehanna for protecting of the Counties of Cumberland & York, and to each of the 3 Counties of Lancaster, Berks and Northampton, I have appointed one hundred men to be reinforced from the others as occasion may from time to time require.

I particularly recommend to you to take care that when the Service is at an end, the several Officers return to You the Arms and Accoutrements of their Companies, to be by you preserved in a safe and proper place, till you shall receive my further directions about them.

I have only further to recommend to you all possible dispatch in the Execution of your Commission, & that you will from time to time keep me informed of your proceedings.

I am, Sir,

Y^r most Obd^t

hum^ble Servant,

J. H.

To John Armstrong, Esq^r., Carlisle, the Rev^d Mr. John Elder, Lancas^r Co^ty, Jonas Seely, Esq^r., Berks Co^ty, & Timothy Horsfield, Esq^r., Northampton Co^ty.

[Addition to Col^o Armstrongs Letter.]

On the recommendation of Capt. Oury, at Fort Bedford, I have

promised Commissions to the following Gentlemen, now doing duty as Volunteers at Bedford, Viz^{t}:

Christopher Lewis, John Proctor, } Capt^{s}. Philip Baltimore, Charles Riger, } Lieut^{s}.

W^{m}. Yaxley, Rob^{t}. Swancey, } Ensigns.

Which Commissions, with a proportion of the Advance Money, I desire you will either deliver to the said Capt^{s}, or forward to them as you shall think best, as soon as may be. I also desire you will give a Commission of Capt^{n} to Mr. James Piper, at present Lieutenant to Col. Work's Company, whose place in that Company I will supply as soon as the Vacancy is made known to me.

I am, Sir,

Your most Ob^{t}

humb. Serv^{t}.

J. H.

Col^{o} Jn^{o}. Armstrong.

Recruiting Instructions to Armstrong, Elder, &c., 1763.

By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To Greeting:

Whereas, it is necessary that a number of Troops be forthwith raised for the Defence of the Frontier parts of this Province, against any future attacks of the several Tribes of Indians, who have lately committed Acts of Hostility on His Majesty's Subjects, in sundry places within my Government. And whereas, in Consequence thereof, it has been resolved by The House of Assembly, at their late meeting, "That it be recommended to the Governor & Provincial Commissioners to take into the immediate pay of this Province, any number of the back Inhabitants, and others, not exceeding seven hundred men, exclusive of those already in the Service of the Government, to be divided, stationed, & employed in protecting the Frontier Inhabitants within the purchased parts of the said Province during the time of Harvest, or until the next meeting of the said House." I do therefore hereby authorize & empower you, the said to raise within the said Province for the Service of his Majesty, by the most expeditious means in your Power, as many Volunteers as are required to compleat the said seven hundred men, including Officers, who are to be divided into

fourteen Companies, each of which is to consist of one Captain, one Lieu^{t}., one Ensign, two Serjeants, two Corporals, & forty three private men, who are to receive the same pay that the Officers & Soldiers in the Pay of this Province have been usually allowed, viz^{t}.: Each Captain ten Shillings, each Lieutenant five Shillings & six pence, each Ensign four Shillings, each Serjeant two Shillings, each Corporal twenty pence, and each private Soldier eighteen pence ℔ day, from the time of their entering into the Service to the Day of their Discharge. The whole will be furnished with Arms, Ammunition, Provisions & Blankets, except such as choose to make Use of their own Arms. All the men are to be inlisted to serve for the space of months or upwards, or as long as it may be hereafter found necessary to keep them in Pay.

And whereas, it is of the utmost Importance and Necessity that the said Troops be raised & collected in the most speedy manner, and be sent, without the least Loss of Time, upon the several Duties they are to perform;

I do hereby require & command all Officers, civil and military, within the said Province, not to give to the said any Obstruction or Molestation in this Service, but in every respect to afford them all the necessary Encouragem^{t} & Assistance that the nature of the Service demands; as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the day of July, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred & sixty three, and in the third Year of His Majestys Reign.*

By His Honour's Command.

Press-Warrant for Wagons by Mayor of Philadelphia, 1763.†

City of Philadelphia, ss.

Whereas several murders & other Acts of Hostility have been very lately committed by the Indians within the Inhabited parts of the County of Cumberland; and whereas it is represented to me that waggons with able Horses & good Drivers are forthwith wanted for the Carriage of the arms, ammunition & other Military Stores, which the Government have ordered to be sent up to Carlisle without Delay, for the use of the Troops that are now raising for the Defence of the Frontier Inhabitants,—You are hereby ordered, authorized & required immediately to impress for His Majesty's Service the said Waggons with four able Horses and a good Driver to each, which are to be delivered to Joseph Fox, Esq^{r}., or

* The same was sent to Rev'd John Elder, Jonas Seely, and Timothy Horsfield.

† See page 108.

his Order, to be employed by him for the Carriage of the said arms & Military Stores to Carlisle or elsewhere. Hereof fail not, as you shall answer the same at your Peril.

Given under my Hand & Seal this Sixteenth day of July, 1763.

Report of John Gibson on Ship Constanza, 1763.

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq^{r}, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsilvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware.

The Report of John Gibson of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, Humbly Showeth,

That Pursuant to your Honour's Warrant, to me directed, dated the second day of June last, and in obedience thereto; I have taken the said Ship Constanza under my care, caused her to be unladed, the Goods & merchandize safely lodged in some of His Majesty's Stores, and the said Ship to be repaired and made fit for the Sea, with all the care, diligence and frugality I was capable; an account of the Costs whereof is now herewith laid before your Honour; and I beg leave further to report; That the said Ship is now Reladed and ready for Sailing.

JOHN GIBSON, Jr.*

Philada, July the 19th, 1763.

Petition of B. A. Hernandez.

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq^{r}, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware.

The Petition of Don Blas Antonio Hernandez, Merchant, Owner or Factor on board the Ship called the Constanza, otherwise St Antonia de padua from the Havanna, & whereof Don Francisco Armaolia is Master, sheweth,

That in pursuance of your Honour's permission, the said Ship Constanza is now repaired and made fit to prosecute her intended voyage; to the entire Satisfaction of your Petitioner; That she is now reladed and ready to sail, and only waits your Honour's further Permission, to depart the said Port of Philadelphia; Your Petitioner therefore prays your Honour to permit him to depart with the said

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 25;—and page 105 of this Vol.

Ship, in prosecution of the aforesaid intended voyage; and give him such Certificates and Passport as shall be necessary for that purpose.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.,

BLAS ANTONIO HERNANDEZ.

Philada, July 19th, 1763.

Certificate respecting John Penn as Lieut. Gov. of Pennsylvania, 1763.

[L. S.] At the Court at St. James's, the 31st of August, 1763.

Present:

The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to declare His Royal Allowance and Approbation of John Penn, Esq., to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, without Limitation of time, and of the three Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware River in America, during His Majestys will and pleasure, according to the Nomination of Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqrs., Proprietaries of the said Province and Counties. He this day took the oaths appointed to be taken instead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and also the oath required to be taken by the Governors of His Majesty's Plantations for putting in Execution the Acts of Trade and Navigation.

W. SHARPE.

Recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, in Com. Book, A. Vol. 2, Pa. 429, as Witnesseth my Hand.

C. Brockden, Mr Rolls.

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 72, he was proclaimed on the 31st of Oct. 1763, "in the presence of a very great concourse of people." "The Battery guns fired a Royal Salute, and the Bells of Christ Church rung in compliment to him." He succeeded Gov. Hamilton.

Memorial from Inhabitants of Northampton Co. 1763.

Lower Smithfield, 1st Sept. 1763.

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq^r, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

We, the within subscribers, inhabitants residing upon the Frontiers of the Province of Pensilvania in the County of North Hampton, do from divers reports and information, and from the Different accounts we have from the Ohio that the savages Is commiting their cruel barbarities, we have the greatest Reason in life to expect those savage Indians will extend Their cruel barbarity as farr as our places; as we are in no Order of defence, but ly intirely open to the mercy of Those Barbarous savage Indians who delights the shedding of innocent blood, and for the deffence of any Attempts which might be made of the like, a number of us have formed and enjoined our selves under articles In a associated independent company, as loyal subjects To our king and country, Ready and willing to defend What ever attempts those barbarians might make upon our settlements, for which we have thirty of Us unanimously chosen Mr. John Vancampen as Captain, Mr. Joseph Wheeler Lieutenant, and Cornelius Vancampen Ensign, and your humble Petitioners pray your honour will be pleas to commision the aforesaid gentlemen, Unanimously Chosen for our officers, and likewise your petitioners Pray your honour will be pleas to Grant us your assistanse in Carrying on so loyal a design, and your Petitioners will ever pray.

Benjamen Shoemaker,
Elijah Shoemaker,
William Smis,
Nicholas Depui,
James Higerman,
Benjamin Shoemaker, Ju^r,
Moses Shoemaker,
William Clark,
Leonerd Weser,
Charles Holmes,
John Camden,
William Devore,
Benjamen Hains,
John Fish,
Samuel Hyndy,
Mycal Sly,
Benjamen Foster,
Benjamen Vancampen,
Jonathan Hunlock,
John Canterman,
Henery Bensil,
Charles Dee[illegible],
John Chambers,
Benjamen Oney,
Peter Hains,
Isaac Vanormen,
William Carrel,
Joseph Hains,
James Errel,
Garrit Shoemaker.

Gov. Hopkins of R. I. to Gov. Hamilton, 1763.

Providence, September 20, 1763.

Sir,

The Colony of Rhode Island have received from Joseph Sherwood, Esq^r, their Agent in Great Britain, certain Agreements and Stipulations, made by the Several Agents of the Northern Colonies, concerning the Apportionment of the Parliamentary Grant, made to the said Colonies for their respective Services in the year 1760. By which it appears, that when the said Grant was proportioned among the said Colonies, General Amherst's Return of the Number of Troops furnished by each was not received in England; but to prevent any Delay, all the Agents agreed that the said Grant should for the present be divided among the Colonies, in the same manner as that for 1759 had been; that nevertheless, General Amherst's Return, when received, should be the true Measure for proportioning the said Grant amongst them; and that if any of the Colonies received more than its Proportion, by the present temporary Distribution, the same should be refunded afterwards to such Colony as appeared to have received Short.

That after receiving General Amherst's Return, all the said Agents being together, finally adjusted this matter among the Colonies they represented, and thereby found that the Province of Pennsylvania had received £1910 3, Part of said Grant, which of Right belonged to the Colony of Rhode Island, and agreed that the same ought to be repaid by Pennsylvania to Rhode Island.

Altho' I doubt not but your Agent hath given you full Information of this whole Business, yet I have, for Fear of any Miscarriage, enclosed you an authentic Copy of the whole Doings of all the Agents relative to this Matter; to which for further Information I must refer. And to conclude, must, in Behalf of the Colony of Rhode Island, beg your Honor to take such Measures herein as may effectually and as speedily as is convenient, procure the Repayment of the aforesaid Sum to this Colony.

With due Regard I am

Your Honor's most obedient, and

Most humble Servant,

STEP. HOPKINS.*

Directed.

Hon'ble James Hamilton, Esq.

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 47–52, for various proceedings respecting the subject of this letter.

Return of Stores, &c., at Fort Augusta, Oct. 1, 1763.

12 Cannon.
2 Swivels.
7 Blunderbusses.
6lb Match Rope.
100 Small arms in Order.
160 Do. out of order.
60 Rounds Grape-shot.
6 Reem Cartridge Paper for Cannon.
14 Quire Do. for small arms.
40 Hand Granadoes.
2200 Flints.
15lb Twine.
11 Yds flannel for Cartridges.
60 Haversacks.
6 Spades.
6 Shovels.
13 Axes.
6 Hoes.
2 Bars Steel.
13 Iron Pots.
5½lb Cotton Candlewick.
10 Bars Iron.
1 Sett Smith Tools.
2 Grind Stones, Much wore.
Tackle for 6 Pieces Cannon.

	Barrels Powder.	Qr. Casks.	Pounds Lead
In Magazine,	2	30	1580
Made into Cartridges for Cannon and Swivels,	2	—	—
In Soldiers Pouches and horns,	—	2	126

The Ammunition expended on Commands, and by Getting wet.

C. GRAYDON, Com^dt.

Return of Provisions in Store at Fort Augusta, Oct. 1, 1763.

Barrells of Flour,	47
Barrells of Pork,	31½
Live Cattle,	14
Pounds of Beef,	102
Sheep,	10
Hoggs,	2
Barrels of Salt,	8½

C. GRAYDON, Com^dt.

RETURN OF THE GARRISON OF FORT AUGUSTA, CONSISTING OF TWO COMPANIES IN THE PAY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COMMANDED BY COLONEL JAMES BURD, THE 1st OCTOBER, 1763.

COMPANIES.	Officers Present. Commissioned. Captains,	Officers Present. Commissioned. Lieutenants,	Officers Present. Commissioned. Ensigns,	Officers Present. Non Com'd. Sergeants,	Officers Present. Non Com'd. Drummers,	Effective Rank and File. Rank & File Fit for Duty,	Effective Rank and File. Sick Present,	Effective Rank and File. On Command,	Effective Rank and File. On Furlow,	Effective Rank and File. Recr'd. since last return,	Effective Rank and File. Total,	Since last return. Deserted,	Since last return. Dead,	Since last return. Discharged,	Wanted to compleat the Establishm't to 60 men, Officers included. Officers.	Wanted to compleat the Establishm't to 60 men, Officers included. Rank & File.
COLONEL JAMES BURD,	0	1	0	3	1	30	5	8	0	0	43	0	0	3	1	10
CAPTAIN CALEB GRAYDON,	1	2	0	3	1	30	7	7	0	1	45	1	0	0	0	8
Total,	1	3	0	6	2	60	12	15	0	1	88	1	0	3	1	18

ABSENT OFFICERS.

Colonel JAMES BURD.

C. GRAYDON, Com'dt.

Formation of a Company in Northampton Co., 1763.

Northampton Town, the 10th of this Instant,
Octbr, 1763.

To the Honarable JAMES HAMBLETON, Esqr., Lieutennent Governeur and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pensylvania, Newcassel, Cent and Sasox, on Dalawar.

We send Greeting:

As I, Joseph Roads, of Northampton Town, Church Minister, of the Eigth of this Instant, Octbr, as I was a preaching, the people come in Such Numbers that I was abliged to quit my Sarmon, and the Same time Cornel James Bord was in the Town, and I, the aforesaid Minister, Spoke with Cornel Bord concerning this afarres of the Indians, and we found the Inhabitance that the had nither Gons, Powder nor Lead, to defend themselves, and that Cornel Bord had Latly spoke with his Honour. He had informed me that we would assist them with Gons and Ammunition, and he requested of me to write to your Honour, be cause he was just Seting of for Lancester, and the Inhabitance of the Town had not Chose their officers at the time he set of, So we, the Inhabitance of the said Town hath Unahimus Chose George Wolf, the Bearer hereof to be the Captin, and Abraham Rinker to be the Lieutennet; we hose Names are under writen, promiss to obey to this mentioned Captain and Lieutennet, and so we hope his Honor will be so good and send us 50 Gons, 100 Pounds of Powder and 400 Pound Lead, and 150 Stans for the Gons. These from your humble Servant, Remaining under the Protection of our Lord Saviour, Jesus Christ.

JACOB ROTH, Minister.

The Names of the Gospel of this said Northampton Town.

Georg Wolf, Captain,	John Martin Dourr,
Abraham Rinker, Lieutennet,	Peter Roth,
Philip Koogler,	France Keffer,
Peter Miller,	Jacob Morr,
Fredrick Schakler,	Martin Frolick,
Leonhard Abell,	Georg Laur,
Tobias Dittis,	Daniel Nonnemaker,
Lorenz Stauck,	Peter Shab,
Simon Brenner,	Arraham Sawitz,
Jacob Wolf,	John Schreck,
Simon Lagundacker,	Georg S. Schnepp,
Georg Nicolaus,	Michael Readcot.
David Deschler,	

Directed.

The Honarable James Hambleton, Esqr., Lieutennent Governeur and Commander in Chief off the Province of Pensylvania, New Cassel, Cent and Sasox, on Delawar, in Philadelphia. These.

Col. James Burd to Gov. Hamilton, 1763.

Lancaster, 17th October, 1763.

Sir:

I arrived here on Monday night from Northampton, I need not trouble your Honr with a Relation of the Misfortune of that County, as Mr. Horsfield told me he would Send you an Express, and inform you fully of what had happen'd; I will only mention, that in the Town of Northampton, (where I was at the time) there was only 4 Guns, three of which unfit for use, & the Enemy within 4 miles of the place.

Since I came home I have been inform'd, that Major Clayton march'd last Tuesday with a Number of men to Wyoming, & that he intended to go further up that Branch, some say to Wiholusin; Those Volunteer partys Complain much that they can't be Supplyed with Amunition & Provisions at Fort Augusta, therefore, Should be glad to Receive your Honrs derections on this head.

I herewith Transmit your Honr. the Returns of the Garrison of Fort Augusta, &c., dated the 1st October, I am sorry to observe the Sick Colum so large, a Surgeon & Medecines are much wanted at that Garrison, as is Blankits for the Garrison and a Wagon to hawl there fire wood. I took all the Blankets that was in the Provintiall Store, and there will Still remain wanting 50 to Compleat the Garrison.

As there is a Lieut. wanting in my Company, I would beg leave to Recommend —— Honnaker to your Honr. for that Vacancy; he was a Lieut. in our Service on the particular Recommendation of Col. Bouquet, and Esteemed a very worthy officer.

I am with much esteem,

Your Honours most

Obed^t humble Serv^t.

JAMES BURD.

The Hon^ble James Hamilton, Esqr.

Instructions from the Governor and Commissioners to James Young, Esq'r, Pay Master, 1763.

Philad^a, 22d Oct., 1763.

With the Money now paid into your Hands, you are to proceed along the Frontiers, to the several Places where the Troops now in the Pay of the Province are doing Duty, whom you will please to muster and pay up to the first, in which you will be particularly careful of the Musters, observing to pay none but those who appear to you to have been actually in the Service.

You are likewise to settle the Acco^ts which relate to the raising

the 700 Men, deducting £493 10 0, which the Secretary paid to sundry officers, as Advance Money of fifteen shillss ℔ Man, as ℔ the annexed List. And you are to pay the several Captains Subsistence Money at the rate of one Shilling a day ℔ man, from the dates of their Enlistments to the time they received Provisions from the Commissaries appointed to furnish them.

You are also to settle the Recruiting Accots for the Garrison of Fort Augusta, allowing Five Pounds Bounty for each Recruit, and Twenty Shilling to the officer, with the same Subsistance Money as allowed to the other Troops.

In proceeding on your Journey along the Frontiers, you are to take such Escorts with you as you shall think necessary, and the Officers are hereby required to furnish you with the same.

A list of the Officers to whom the Secretary paid £493 10 0, as Advance Money for the 700 men:

Timothy Horsfield, Esqr., for Northampton Companies,		£70 10 0
Jonas Seely, Esqr., Berks Companies sent by Capt. De Haas,		70 10 0
The Revd Mr. John Elder, for Lancaster Companies, sent by Major Clayton,		70 10 0
Colo John Armstrong, for 7 of the Cumberland Companies sent by Major Clayton,	£246 15 0	
Capt. Samuel Lindsay, for his own Company in Cumbld,	35 5 0	
		282 0 0
		£493 10 0

Also paid the Commiss to Timothy Horsfield, on acct of Pay to the Comps. £100

[Addition to Mr. Young's Instructions.]

You are, in the Govrs name, to Order the Captns of ye several Companies to re-Enlist such of ye Troops as are able bodyd men and fit for Service, whose Terms of Enlistment are Expired and are inclined to Enlist, and to supply the deficiency of their several Corps with other able bodyd men with all Expedition, and let ye Terms of the Enlistment be 12 months at Least, or as long as the Indian War shall continue.

J. Hamilton,
John Hughes,
Jos. Fox,
Jos. Galloway.

22d Octob., 1763.

Rev. John Elder to Gov. Hamilton, 1763.

Paxton, 25th Oct^{r}, 1763.

Sir:

In a Lett^{r} I writ to your Hon^{r} the 17th Ins^{t}, I acquainted you, that it was then impossible to Suspend the Wyoming Expedition. The party is now returned, and I shall not trouble your Hon^{r} with any account of their proceedings, as Major Clayton informs, that he transmitted to you, from Fort Augusta, a particular journal of their transactions from their leaving Hunter's till they returned to Augusta. The mangled Carcases of these unhappy people presented to our Troops a melancholly Scene, which had been acted not above two days before their Arrival; and by the way the Savages came into the Town, it appears they were the same party that committed the Ravages in Northampton County, and as they set off from Wyoming, up the same Branch of the River towards Wihilusing, & from several other Circumstances, it's evident that till that Branch is cleared of the Enemy, the frontier Settlem^{ts} will be in no safety.

I'm quite at a loss to know how to manage with respect to these two Companies; if they are to be continued, I shan't be able to detain them in the Service without particular Orders for a new Enlistm^{t}, & if they disperse, it will be difficult to levy them again; besides, the frontier Inhabitants will be discouraged, & will, on the first alarm, desert their habitations & evacuate the country.

I have alwise kept a small party of the men stationed at Hunter's, still expecting they wou'd have been replaced by 18 or 20 of the Augusta Troops, as your Hon^{r} was pleased once to mention; and, if that Post is designed to be maintain'd, as the Entrenchm^{t} thrown up there in the beginning of the late troubles, is now level with the Ground, it will be absolutely necessary to have a small Stockade erected there to cover the men, which may be done at a very inconsiderable expence; for, if the Legislature will please to order a few men to be employ'd, at the expence of the Province, to fell & Split the Timber, & provide Carriages to hawle it in, the Inhabitants of this Township may, I think, be prevailed with to assist the Troops in raising the Stockade, and under that cover, I presume 20 men, commanded by a good officer, may defend the place against a considerably body of the Enemy.

Your Hon^{r} is too well acquainted with the importance of that post to think that any trifling expence employ'd that way wou'd be thrown away; it secures the communication to Augusta, and covers a good part of this Township, a Township of as great consequence to the publick, in this time of danger, as any perhaps on the frontiers.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obed^{t}
& very hu^{b} Serv^{t}.

JOHN ELDER.

Directed.—On his Majesty's Service—For the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq^{r}., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Col. James Burd to Joseph Shippen, 1763.

Lancaster, 27th October, 1763.

Dear Brother:

I Received your favr of the 21st Currt. I forwarded your letter to Major Clayton as you desired. I observe the Garrison of Augusta is now to Consist of 100 officers included, I had inlisted 7 men before the Receipt of yours, 2 of whome deserted, & the others were march'd to Augusta; I have wrote to the Governor to know what I am to do with any men I find over the Compleat when I get up. I should have imagined, upon Sir William Johnson's Intelligence to Sir Jeffry Amherst, it would have been thought propper to augment the Garrison instead of Reducing it—the Governor says nothing to me about Mr. Honseaker, I wish you could put his Honr in mind to appoint a Lieut. to my Compy.

I set out tomorrow morning for Augusta. I Recd the Governrs letter, &c., last night, and I could not go sooner after the Recet of his. I am inform'd by a Person that left Harris's late yesterday, that the Connecticut Commissr was not arrived there when she came away, therefore I hope to be there as soon as that Gentm.

My Love to all friends & believe me,

Dear Brother,

Your most affectionately.

JAMES BURD.

Joseph Shippen, junr., Esqr.

Col. James Burd to Joseph Shippen, 1763.

Lancaster, 27 October, 1763.

Sir:

Last night late I was favoured with your Honrs letter, dated the 23d Currt, accompanying ye Commissn for me to go to Wyoming, in Conjunction with the Commissrs from Connecticut, as likewise the Extract of Sir William Johnsons letter to Sir Jeffry Amherst.

I shall set out tomorrow morning early for Fort Augusta, I could not go sooner after the Recet of yours. I shall do my utmost to answer your Honrs Expectation, both in Executing the Commissn & Defending Fort Augusta to the last Extremity. As Mr. Shippen signified to me that it was your Honrs pleasure that the Garrison of Augusta should only be 100 instead of 120 men & officers, I presume your Honr has likewise altered your mind Concerning the Detachmt of 20 at Hunter's, but as to this I shall be glad to have your further orders.

I had Inlisted 7 men here before I rece[d] Mr. Shippens letter, 2 of which has deserted, the others are marched to the Fort; if your Hon[r] chooses that, what men may be more then the 100 officers Included, be discharged, please let me know with your Conveniency, or what you would have me to do with those that may be over compleat.

I am glad the Commiss[rs] have aggread to Send up the Necessarys wanted at Augusta. I hope they have likewise determin'd to send a Surgeon.

I Conclude with much Esteem,

Your Hon[rs]

most obed[t] humble Serv[t].

JAMES BURD.

The Honb[le] James Hamilton, Esq[r].

JAMES YOUNG TO JOS. SHIPPEN, JR., 1763.

Weisers Tavern, Oct. 31, 1763.

D[r] Sir,

I have got this length on my journey, having mustered and paid the Northampton & Berks County Companys, the Sold[rs] times are Chiefly all Expired, and many reiulisted for 12 months, but I found a Necessity to promise the Capt[ns] that the Gov[t] will allow them Reasonable expences in Recruiting as it cannot be done without Charges, & I make no doubt but the Commiss[rs] will make my promise good, I shall be at Harris's to-morrow, and if an escort can be had shall go immediately to Augusta, otherwise I go to Cumberland, I left Capt[n] Dodge very ill in the small pox at Easton, if he makes a Vacancy I would Recommend Lieu. Web who bears a good Character & is liked by the People, it seems very agreeable to the County that Horsfield is out, the Moravians & their Ind[ns] much suspected there, Excuse hast from a Hurrying Traveler who is

Your very obedient,

Humble Servant,

JAS. YOUNG.

Directed,

To Joseph Shippen, Esqr, Philadelphia.

Gov. Bernard to Gov. Hamilton, 1763.

Boston, 2d Novem^r, 1763.

Sir,

The Agent of this Province in London hath acquainted the General Court that it had been agreed by the several Agents, that distribution should be made of the money granted by Parliament to the North American Colonies for their Services in the year 1760, in the same proportion as had been done for the year 1759. But that any inequalities which should thereafter be found in that apportionment by the returns from the General should be afterwards adjusted. And that it appeared by this adjustment that the Province of the Massachusetts Bay is intitled to receive £1396 6 6 Sterl^s from the Province of Pennsylvania.

By the advice of his Majesty's Council I send you herewith a Copy of the said agreement and of the Resolutions taken at the Treasury in consequence thereof, as transmitted by our Agent, and beg the favour of you to order the payment of this sum on the account aforesaid, for which the Receipt of the Treasurer of our Province will be a sufficient discharge.

I am, with great regard Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

FRA. BERNARD.*

Directed.

Hon^ble James Hamilton, Esq.

Col. James Burd to Gov. Hamilton, 1763.

Harris's ferry, 4th Novem^r, 1763.

Sir,

I arrived here the 28th ult., in the evening; I wait with great Impatience for the arrivall of the Escort from Fort Augusta, I shall loose no time after the party comes to march to the Fort, & shall carry with me as much Provision as possible. The River has but lately been in order for battoeing, & therefore, as it is late in the Season judge it propper to hyre as many battoes as I can to throw in Provisions; I hope the Commiss^rs will approve of this step and

* See page 121. Also Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 47–52. See another Letter, Feb'ry 16, 1764, p. 163.

pay the Carriage; Should your Hon^rs intelligence prove true (which there is no Reason to doubt off,) this measure of pushing up a quantity of Provisions in a quiet manner, at this advanced Season will certainly appear absolutely Necessary to the Board.

I shall transmit your Hon^r the Returns of the Garrison, Provisions, &c., as soon as I can, after my arrivall at the Post.

The Connecticut Commiss^r has not as yet arrived, neither do I immagine he will come, Major Clayton is Returned some time from Wyoming, and tells me he has acquainted your Hon^r particularly of his march to, and from, that place, and of the Fate of those unhappy New England People that were settled there. I presume the Majors march Renders it quite unecessary for any thing to be done by the Commiss^rs in Consequence of your Hon^rs Instructions to me, but if any thing yet Remains I shall receive your further Commands with pleasure.

I met Mr. Young here and have settled with him for the Pay of the Garrison of Fort Augusta to the first Novem^r. I have nothing further to comunicate to your Hon^r, & am with much esteem,

Your Honour's most

Obed^t humble serv^t,

JAMES BURD.

Directed.

The Hon'ble James Hamilton, Esqr.

James Young to Gov. Hamilton, 1763.

Harris's Ferry, 4th Nov^r, 1763.

Sir,

Having Mustered and paid all the Forces on the Northern frontiers, I am this far on my way to Cumberland County where I shall proceed without delay, as I am informed most of the Soldiers there are dispersed, their terms of Inlistments being expired, and the officers waits my coming with their pay before they can reinlist them.

Col^l. Burd is now here waiting for an escort from St. Augusta to go up with provisions, &c. I have therefor settled the bussiness of that Garrison with him, as my going there first would detain me too long from Cumberland County, if on my Return I can find an escort, shall go up to see Garrison.

On this Frontier I found the Comp^ys in good order, and many fine fellows in them, I hope the Officers will be able to reinlist many of them, particularly in Northampton & Berks Countys. In this the officers seems doubtful of success the men calling out for Bounty money or to Inlist for the three Winter months only, I told

the Officers they need not expect bounty, and if they could not prevail on them to Inlist on the terms you was pleased to order for the defence of their County, the Government might Naturally conclude they did not want them, I hope to find them more ready on the west of Susquehanna, if they keep up to their Boasted alacrity to defend their County if paid by ye Government. I have not heard any thing of the Enemy during my journey, heartily wishing they may desist from their Ravages.

I am with great respect,

Your Honour's most obedient,

and very Humble Servant,

JAS. YOUNG.

Directed,

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq^{r}.

Rev. John Elder to Col. Joseph Shippen, 1763.

Paxton, 5th Nov^{r}, 1763.

D^{r} Sir,

Major Clayton, as you very well observed, when the late Governor's orders were transmitted to me for collecting those two Companies, has been so much assisting to me, & encouraging to the service here in general; that, while I rejoice at his advancement, & am fond of any thing that has a tendency to promote his interest; I can't but lament the removal of so valuable an Officer: And, as these Troops are now to be continued in the service, as soon as the Companies can be compleated; I entreat you'll be kind enough to prevail with his Hon^{r} the Governor, to replace him with one that may be agreeable to me, & acceptable to the frontier Inhabitants; who are much encouraged by the regard they have for the Officer appointed for their protection, even tho' he may not be equal to others, in many respects.

I doubt it will be difficult to compleat the levies so soon as our present Circumstances may require: as a Bounty has been given to some of the provincial Troops, others think it hard they are not treated in the same manner; and the officers pay, while he is not allowed even recruiting Expences, will not enable him to go from place to place, and attend at Taverns, without which, you know, its impossible to enlist Soldiers, such saving methods, in our present situation, I judge very impolitical: for, if five or six weeks should expire, before the Troops can be collected; and the Enemy should in the mean time attack the frontier settlements, the consequences would undoubtedly be fatal.

A Barrier against the Enemy, must surely be kept some where; and that along the Mountain, is evidently the best, on many accounts, 'till it can be carried into their Country: by this means, so much of the Province will be preserved, and the enemy kept at a greater distance: Whereas, if the frontier Settlements are suffered to be broken, numbers of the Inhabitants, who may happily escape the fury of the Savages, must either perish by famine, or be subsisted at the expence of the publick; while the poor distressed people, in their flight, will communicate the pannick to others, and render it the more difficult to stop the encroaching Foe, even in the interior parts of the province: These things you'll please to represent to the Legislature: and in the mean time the officers will use the utmost diligence to fill the Companies: and all possible encouragement shall be given by him who is, with great esteem,

Sir, y^r^ very much obliged,

and most humble servant,

JOHN ELDER.

Directed.

(On his Majesty's Service,) For Coll. Joseph Shippen, in Philadelphia.

℔ Major Clayton.

Rev. Thomas Barton to Col. Joseph Shippen, 1763.

Lancaster, November 8th, 1763.

Sir,

I had the Honour of your Letter, for which I am oblig'd to you. I congratulate you upon the safe Arrival of M^r^. Penn.* He cannot have much Joy in entering upon the Government at a Time of such Perplexity & Trouble, but notwithstanding I hope he will enjoy Halcyon days among us, & find his Administration attended with Satisfaction to himself & Happiness to the People over whom he presides.

His worthy Predecessor retires much honour'd & belov'd, And in private Shade no doubt may find more Joys than he could have done in his late exalted Station.

Agreeable to your Desire, I shall very chearfully account with you for what Licenses I have dispens'd to this Time. Some Days before M^r^. Peters resign'd the Seals, I settled with & paid him for all that I had receiv'd from him, & then took up a Dozen. From that Time I have never had any, but four which I had from your Clerk when I was last in Philadelphia, for which I send you enclos'd five Pounds.

* See note on page 119.

I beg Leave to offer my Thanks for your kind Proposal to "furnish me with Licenses as I may have Occasion for them." I desire the Favour of you to send me half a Dozen by the Return of the Post; And I shall be ready to settle with you from Time to Time as you shall be pleas'd to command me.

I have the Honour to be,
with particular Esteem, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Very humble Servant,

THO. BARTON.

Directed.—Joseph Shippen, Junr., Esqr.

Catalogue of Indian Families from Nain and Nazareth, 1763.

1. John Jacob Schmick, Minister.		
2. Joshuah's	Family,	4
3. Marcus's	"	4
4. Philippus's	"	6
5. Benjamin's	"	4
6. Joachim's	"	5
7. Nathanael's	"	6
8. Bartholomæus's	"	4
9. Salomon's	"	3
10. Adolph's	"	6
11. Amos's	"	5
12. Timothy's	"	5
13. Elias's	"	4
14. Andrew's	"	3
15. Gottlieb's	"	4
16. Jacob's	"	4
17. Widow Judith	"	2
18. Widow Jannicke	"	2
19. Widows, & Children,		4 2
20. Bernhard Adam Grube, Minister.		
21. Anton's	Family,	3
22. Petrus's	"	4
23. Johannes	"	6
24. Joel's	"	4
25. Christian's	"	2
26. Jonathan's	"	4
27. David's	"	4
28. Sarah's	"	4
29. Widow Justina	"	4
30. Widows Sarah, Emy, & one Child,		3
31. Abel,		1
32. Sam Evans'	"	3
33. Sheboshes	"	3

Exhibited Novr. 10th, 1763.

℔ J. J. SCHMICK.

Col. John Armstrong to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Carlisle, 12th Novemb^{r}, 1763.

May it please your Honor,

Congratulatory addresses, Laudible as they are, may justly become burthensome thro' their number or other attending circumstances, as well as carry in them an air of insincerity, especially at present when your introduction to the Government happens at a time of general disquiet amongst the Inhabitants thro' the cruel depredations of a Savage Enemy not easily Suppress'd.

Permit me therefore, on the present occasion, only to assure y^{r} Hon^{r}, that I heartily wish the whole of your Administration may be such as will do Honor to the Proprietary Family, and much good to the People under your Government.

And have the Hon^{r} to be, with great respect,

Your Honor's Most Obedient

and Most Humble Servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Directed,

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., Philadelphia.

Rev. John Elder to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Paxton, 15th Nov^{r}, 1763.

Sir,

In a Lett^{r} I writ to your Honour the 8th Inst^{t}., I presumed to recommend M^{r}. Jn^{o}. Simpson to be appointed Capt^{n} of the Company commanded lately by Major Clayton, who was called away from this Service by the late Governor, but in the mean time a Gentleman from Cumberland County is sent here from Carlisle to take the command of said Company, under cover of your Honour's name, tho' I imagine without your knowledge.

This will exceedingly injure the Service here and discourage the Levies on many accounts; the Soldiers already enlisted in that Company are disgusted, the subalterns offended by having a Capt^{n} thus imposed on them, and the frontier Inhabitants are much discouraged; But, if its your Honour's pleasure, & done by your Order, I'm heartily satisfy'd, & shall endeavour to make every thing as easy as possible. If otherwise, you'll please to prefer the above named M^{r}. Simpson, or the Lieuten^{t}, M^{r}. Jn^{o}. Lynn, to the command of said company,

either of whom will be quite agreeable, & have a happy tendency to preserve that union & harmony so very desireable among the Troops.

Your Honour's commands on that head, or anything else respecting the Service, shall, with the greatest pleasure, be punctually obeyed by

Sir, y^r^ most obed^t^
& very hum^ble^ Serv^t^,
JOHN ELDER.

Directed,

(On his Majesty's Service.)—To the Honourable John Penn, Esq^r^., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Elder.

Col. John Armstrong to Gov. John Penn, 1763.

Carlisle, 14th Novemb^r^, 1763.

May it please Y^r^ Honor,

By your Honr^s^ favour of the 8th Ins^t^, and that of the Board of Commissioners, you are pleas'd to express y^r^ surprize that any difficulty shou'd arise on enlisting in this County for One Year, or during the Indian War, without bounty; but if you'l only please to consider what has formerly, and even very late, been the practice of enlisting in this Province, there will not, I conceive, remain any ground of Surprize on that Occasion; nevertheless, I assure y^r^ Hon^r^ that no effort of mine, nor the Officers of this Department, shall be wanting to surmount this or any Other Obstacle to the recruiting service, except by your special Command; the Five Pounds Advance is the last measure I shou'd recommend to expedite the service, least as formerly it shou'd rather retard it.

My letter of the 4th Ins^t^. perhaps was wrong, however well intended, and I can't help expressing my real concern that any indiscretion of mine shou'd (as y^r^ Honr^s^ & the Gentlemen Commissioners letters suggests) be the unhappy Occasion, in some measure, of having this extensive & distress'd Frontier divested of One of the Companys formerly granted for its protection. I shall in Obedience to y^r^ Honr^s^ Orders, appoint to the Command of Cap^t^. Clayton's Company, the youngest Cap^t^. in this district until I receive your farther Orders.

Give me leave to inform y^r^ Hon^r^ that we are almost out of Ammunition, especially Lead, the Patroling partys being now serv'd only with Buck & Swan Shot; the Quantity given of late to Volunteers, our frequent heavy rains and dispers'd situation, proving of the Arms, &c, has wasted the Ammunition beyond my expectation,

tho' my care of that Article has been such as to prevent the Men's Shuting at Marks, much more than judgment wou'd have otherwise approv'd; the Boards allowance to the Officers for trouble & expence in enlisting, is what I think to be right, and hope it may prove an equivalent.

With respect to Stationing the Troops this Winter—where, in what numbers together, & under what kind of Covers as mention'd in mine of the 4th Inst. I shou'd be glad to be soon favour'd with y^r^ Honr^s^ Instructions.

As M^r^. Young has lately been on our Frontier, he can explain or mention to your Hon^r^ any matter wherein I have been defective in this letter, only the numerous & moving applications for assistance on various Occasions can scarcely be represented by any one.

I am with very great respect,
Yours Honr^s^ Most Ob^t^,
Humb^le^ Servt,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Directed.—Governor Penn.

Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to Major General Gage, 1763.

Dated Johnson Hall, Nov^r^. 17th, 1763.

"Several Indians are now here, Some from the Friendly Tribes "on the Susquehana, who Inform Me that the Delawares, &ca., who "are our Enemies, and live below their Settlements, are daily pro- "curing Reinforcements, & Determined to Continue their Hostilities "on the Frontiers of Pensylvania, &ca. Notwithstanding the Daily "Endeavors of Our Friends to Dissuade them, these Indians now "begin to fear on their own Accounts."

Col. Armstrong to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Carlisle, 21st November, 1763.

May it please y^r^ Honor,

I shou'd be glad to be favour'd with y^r^ Honr^s^ Liberty of absence from this place for some short time, in order to transact some private business in Philadelphia, which has been long delay'd by the Proprietary Agent, and wherein I apprehend I have been treated not only with the neglect of any degree of friendship, but also of common justice. I have never made any complaint, but have waited to

a great degree of weakness, which is like to prove detrimental to my Family, especially under my late misfortune & this time of general trouble.

On the 13th Inst. we have had, in a place in this County called the Great Cove, five persons Kill'd & Six missing—whether taken prisoners or Kill'd is not known—two of the dead were soldiers: the Enemy was follow'd by a party as far as Sideling Hill, where they had Killed a Childe not able to travel, which thay had taken from the Cove.

My Brother, who is the bearer of this, will, upon knowing your Hon^{rs} answer, take the first opportunity of transmitting it to me.

I am, with the utmost respect,

Your Hon^{rs} Most Obt,

Humble Serv^{t}.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Directed.—(On his Majestie's Service.)

To the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania. Philad^{a}.

By the favour of Mr. George Armstrong.

Col. James Irvine to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Ensign Kern's, near Fort Allen, Nov^{r} 23d, 1763.

Sir,

On the 16th Instant Job Chilleway arrived hear, being sent by Papunchay to inform that he & about Twenty-five Indians, (women and Children included,) were on their way from Weyhelusing. The day after Job's arrival he delivered a String of Wampum, & the following Message in behalf of himself, Papunchay, John Curtiss, &c^{a}., which he desired might be transmitted to your honour, viz.:

Brother,

We are very glad that you have taken Pity on us, according to the Promises you made us since we had any correspondence together.

Brother, we are glad to hear you have Pointed out two ways to us, one to our Brother Sir William Johnson, the other to you. Our Hearts inclineth towards you, the Governor of Philadelphia.

Brother, take pity on us, and keep the Road open that we may Pass without being hurt by your young Men.

Brother, Point out the Place where you intend to settle us, & we shall be Glad, let that be where it will.

Job informed us that there were fifteen Munsey Warriors, who, for three Nights before he left Papunchay had incamped close by their incampment, how far they intended to Proceed, or what was

there intentions, he could not find out. As it was expected that Papunchay was near the Frontiers, Colonel Clayton marched with fifty Men (mostly Voluntiers) on the 20th Inst. with Job Chillaway, in hopes of supprising the Warriors; We were out three days without discovering either them or Papunchay, what hath detained the latter we know not. Job hath desired me to wait for them at this Place a few days longer. On their arrival hear I purpose to conduct them to Philadelphia, unless I receive Orders to the Contrary from your Honour.

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

JAMES IRVINE.

Directed.—(On his Majestic's Service.)

For the Honourable John Penn, Esquire,
Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Asher Clayton to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Bethlehem, November 24th, 1763.

Sir,

On the 18th Instant I arrived at Ensign Kern's, where I found Job Chilliway, who informed me that there were fifteen Warriors that for three Nights before he left Papunchay had incamped close by them. As there were but Two Officers and Seven Men of Capt° Wetterholt's Company there at the Time, I applied to Capt. James Haes to raise his Company of Voluntiers. He Joined me on the 20th with 2 officers and 22 men; I then marched to Fort Allen, & in the Evening was Joined by Capt. Craig & 15 of his men. We sett off next Morning at Day Break, and marched 'till night, over an Excessive bad road, cover'd with Snow two feet deep, without discovering anything of the Indians. Job Chilliway sett off next morning to see what had detained Papunchay, &c°., and promiss'd if the Warriors still followed them, to give me immediate Notice. I returned the same day to Ensign Kern's, where I found Capt. Nicholas Wetterholt. I cannot help taking Notice to your Honour of the Alertness of Captain Haes & his Officers on the Occasion, and as their is a Lieutenant & Ensign wanted in these Parts, I would recommend Capt. James Haes and Ensign Alexander Boyd as Gentlemen very suitable to act in those Stations, Mr. Haes as Lieutenant & Mr. Boyd as Ensign; they have already recruited Twelve Men fit for the Service. I arrived here last night, and shall sett off immediately towards the Minisinks.

At Present I cannot form a Judgment in what manner I shall Station the Troops under my Command, but from what I have seen,

& by the reports of others, think that three Companies will not be sufficient to defend so extensive a frontier. I am informed there is a certain Christopher Truby, who deserted in the year 1758 from the Pennsylvania Troops, at Present an Ensign in Captain Web's Company, as it will be a hurt to the Service to keep a Person of his Character any longer in Commission, I hope your Honour will strike his Name out of the List of Officers for the Future. Inclosed is a Return of Capt. Wetterholt's Company.

I am, Sir,
Your Humble Servant,
ASHER CLAYTON.

Col. James Burd to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Fort Augusta, 25th Novem^{r}, 1763.

Sir,

I begg leave in the Name of the Officers of the Garrison of Augusta, in the Province of your Honorable Family, to Congratulate your Hon^{r} upon your Safe arrival to your Government.

I Transmit you herewith the Returns of this Garrison, Artilery, Stores and Provisions. The Returns should have been sent the 1st of ye month, but as I expect this will be the last trip of the Battoes for this Season, I take the opportunity of sending them to your Hon^{r}.

In my last to our late worthy Govern^{r}, I mentioned that in consequence of the Intelligence I had Received from him of the Immediate Designes of the Enemy to attack this Place, that I had Judged it absolutely Necessary to Employ some Battoemen to throw a Quantity of flour into the Garrison, which I have done, but the weather has proved so severe that I have not been able to put in so much as I could have wish'd. I was likewise obliged to hyre men to drive up a number of Cattle, the Accounts of both which I begg leave to Transmit for your Hon^{rs} approbation.

The small-pox has been brought to this place, I believe, by the Volunteer partys; there is sundry of the soldiers down in them, and a great number of the Garrison has never had them, so that I expect they will be infected. I have no medicines, and therefore Nature must do the Whole.

There has nothing further occurr'd here since I wrote our late Governor worthy of your Hon^{rs} attention, when any thing does, I shall Regularly Communicate it to the Govern^{r}.

I begg leave to Conclude,
Your Hon^{rs}
Most obed^{t} humble Serv^{t},
JAMES BURD.

Directed.
The Hon^{ble} John Penn, Esq^{r}.

Jonas Seely to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Reading, 25 November, 1763.

Honoured Sir:

I take this (the earliest that has offered) Opportunity to Congratulate your Honour on your Appointment to, & happy arrival in the Government of this Province.

I had the Honor to receive your Letter of the 11th Inst., and tho' I had before given to the officers under my Command Orders similar to those contained in your Honor's Letter, yet I have since renewed those orders to the Officers, and make no Doubt but they will afford to the Inhabitants all the protection that can be expected. I am extremely sorry to inform your Honor, that notwithstanding our Utmost Endeavours We are not able to complete the two Companies under my Direction. Capt. Kern having only 30 Men & Captain Dehaas not more than fifteen.

The Enemy Murdered three Men on Tuesday the 15 Instant, about 22 miles from Reading, on the North side the mountains, In the forks of Schuylkill. These unhappy persons were returning to a Plantation which they had deserted. Capt. Kern Immediately upon hearing of this Murder, Marched after the Enemy, whom he pursued for two Days, but a very heavy Snow having fallen, and the Indians having fled a considerable Time before Kern came up to the place where the Murder was Committed, he desisted from the pursuit.

Ensign Shiffer, of Kern's Company, has wrote to me to desire your Honor will be pleased to permit him to resign. I sh. be glad of your Honor's answer, & to know whom your Honor will appoint to succeed him.

I am,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient

h'ble Servant,

JONAS SEELY.

Directed.

To the Hon'ble John Penn, Esq^r., Lieutenant-Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., Philadelphia.

Asher Clayton to Provincial Comm'rs, 1763.

Bethlehem, November 26, 1763.

Gentlemen:

From the Information Received of Job Chilliway, I have reason to fear that Indians will be down in great numbers to attack the Minisinks, and other parts of this County, for which reason I think that three Companies is not sufficient to defend so extensive a frontier. If the Commissioners thought proper, I could wish they would add Twenty-Five Men more to those already raised under the Command of Capt. Gordon, and let them be stationed nigher the Mountains, where, in my opinion, they would defend Eastown as Effectually as at Present, and be of much more Service to the distressed Inhabitants on the Frontiers.

I have already had several complaints from the Inhabitants, against the officers, both in this county & Berks, but have not yet had an Opportunity to know whether they are well founded or not. Christopher Truby, now an Ensign in Capt. Web's Company, was a Deserter from the Pennsylvania Troops in the year 1758, which renders him unworthy of acting as an Officer now.

As I know that Captain Samuel Hunter, in Lancaster county, is a Gentleman every way qualified to Command the Troops in those parts, I hope the Commissioners will excuse me for recommending him for that purpose, especially as it will be a saving to the Province, to appoint him, & the duty will be done in a better manner than at Present.

I expect to have some trouble from Justice Giger in these parts, as he hath already began to give himself some Airs.

If it should be thought proper to Raise another Company for this County, I would recommend James Irvine to be the Captain.

I have sent for Captain Mounture & hope, that on his arrival here, he will be of great Service to the Province.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servant,

ASHER CLAYTON.

For Joseph Fox, Esqr., & others, Provincial Commissioners.

Gen. Thos. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1763.

New York, Nov^r. 29th, 1763.

Sir:

I last Night received a Letter from S^r. William Johnson of the 17th Inst., which, amongst other matters, contained the Paragraph sent herewith, which I think proper you should be informed of, that you might take such measures as you think necessary to frustate the evil Intentions of the savages against the Frontiers of your Government.

I conclude that the Requisition made by S^r Jeffery Amherst of the Levies of men in the Spring, by the Province of Pennsylvania, to act against the Savages, will meet with no obstruction on acc^t of S^r Jeffery's Departure for England, and that no fresh application on my Part is necessary for the completion of that work. But if any Pretence should be made to refuse the supplys demanded on acc^t of S^r Jeff. having left America, I must beg the Favor of you to give me the earliest Intelligence of it, that I may in that case lose no Time in making such farther application in this very necessary Business as shall be judged proper.

Give me leave to take this opportunity of congratulating you on your safe arrival in America & your appointment to the Government of Pennsylvania.

I am,
with great Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient
& most humble Serv^t,
THOS. GAGE.

Gov^r Penn.

Lewis Gordon to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Easton, 8th December, 1763.

Sir:

I have the Honour to command an independent Company consisting of 23 Rank and File, in the pay of this Province, raised for the immediate defence of this Town.

As the Men were unprovided with several necessaries I took the Liberty to write to Mr. Fox for them, and at the same time made a proposal that, if it should be approved of by your Honour and the Board, the said Company should range from hence up the Delaware thro' Martin's Settlement, to the upper part of Mount Bethel, (be-

ing 19 miles,) as often as weather should permit or Exigencies require; to which Letter I have not yet received an answer. But last Tuesday Col. Clayton being here, he was pleased to give me to understand that he had received your Honour's Commands to appoint my station at Heller's (late Teets's Gap) to range from thence under the Mountains as far as the Water Gap of Delaware. Upon this I told him of the above Letter and Proposal, and desired he would look over his Orders again, for that the Appointment was far from the meaning of either, but he insists upon it. Now, Sir, As I have had no other Intimation of his Appointment, and the Colo[l] was not kind enough to show me your Honour's Commands, and as the proposal was voluntary and wholly misunderstood, and by submitting to it we give up our Independency, as we conceive, without an Express Order from your self. I now humbly request your Honour to give me your own Commands relative to my Range, and that you will be pleased to let me know whether I am to receive Orders from the Col[o] with respect to my destination or appointment for the future or no; which will prevent all misunderstanding. I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your Honour's most obedient

and most humble Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

P. S. Please your Honour to accept of 2 brace of grouse with my most respectful Compliments.

LEWIS GORDON.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esq[r]., Lieu[t]. Governor, &c.

Col. James Burd to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Fort Augusta, 10th Decem[r], 1763.

Sir:

I did myself the Hon[r] to write you the 25th Ult[o]., since which I am favour'd with your Hon[rs] of the 12th ditto.

I observe that the Commiss[rs] have aggread to send up Medicines and 32 Blankets; Its very doubtfull wheither or not they can be brought up this Winter, as in all probability the River will soon be Unavigable. I am glad a Surgeon is allowed, Lieu[t]. Thomas Wiggins, of my Comp[y], is a Surgeon, haveing served his Apprentiship with Doct[r] Thompson, in Lancaster; he attended my family there, I always found him carefull, & I believe he understands his Business, therefore would Recommend him to your Hon[r] for the double Commiss[n]. The Augusta Companys have no Ensign, they are first and Second Lieutenants. I found as many men, whose times ob

Inlistments were Expired, as just Reduced the Garrison to 100, Including officers.

I delivered the Commiss^{n} to Capt. Hunter, and he will join his Company in a few days. He has been much undispos'd with Rheumatism pains. Capt. Hunter has a Brother well Recommended, & if your Hon^{r} thinks propper he may fill the Vacancy occasioned by his Brothers Promotion.

Your Hon^{r} mentions a Detachment of this Garrison to be Stationed at the Fort at Hunters; when I gave that as my opinion to our late Govern^{r}, this Garrison was to Consist of 120, officers included, & I thought that the Detachm^{t} might then be spar'd from home, as the Garrison would remain 100, and part of that Detachm^{t} might be made use of for the Transporting the Stores to this Place; But as the Garrison is reduced to 100, I think the Garrison barely sufficient for the Post, and more Espetially when it is Considered that when 1 officer & 30 men are always on party with the Battoes when the River is Navigable, and the Works here will Require a great deal of Repair in the Spring, I therefore begg leave to delay sending the Detachm^{t} untill I hear from your Hon^{r}, when you may depend your orders shall be punctually Complyed with. As to Repairing the Fort at Hunters, there is no other way than to Stockade it, & this Cannot be done without Expence, as I am very doubtfull your Hon^{r} will be disappointed in your Dependance upon the Assistance of the Country.

I have made no discoverys of the Enemy since my arrival here. I conclude, being most respectfully,

Your Hon^{rs}

most obed^{t} humb^{le} Serv^{t}.

JAMES BURD.

The Hon'ble John Penn, Esq^{r}.

Gen. Thomas Gage to Gov. Penn, 1763.

New York, Dec^{r} 14th, 1763.

Sir,

I had the honor to write to you by Mr. Phipps, an officer of the Navy, who was to pass through Philadelphia in his way to Virginia, making fresh application concerning the Aid required of your Province, by Sir Jeffry Amherst, for the Service of the next year, and for fear of Accident I send you a Duplicate of that Letter by the Post.

You will perceive by the above that I have received your last favour, for which, and for the Hint you was so good to give me, on

what you thought was necessary to be done on my Part, in our present Circumstances, I beg you will accept my thanks.

Your old acquaintance, Mrs. Gage, desires her bests Respects, and it will give us both great Pleasure to see you in New York.

I am, with great regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE.

Hon^ble^ L^t.^ Gov^r^ Penn.

Col. John Armstrong to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Carlisle, 14th Decemb^r^, 1763.

May it please y^r^ Honor:

Yesterday I received your favour of the 28th November, and thank your Hon^r^ for y^r^ permission to go to Philad^a^, which Journey I have no inclination to take before the Sundry Companys on the Frontiers are in some favourable State, & under the best regulations I can devise for the protection & encouragement of the Inhabitants.

I shall, as far as the nature of things will possibly admit, strictly observe y^r^ Honr^s^ Orders with respect to ranging, &c., as is the present Orders of the Soldiers who are daily to Change their Courses, not lodging two Nights together at the same place, except for some sufficient reason. Probably y^r^ Hon^r^ may not yet be acquainted with the various Circumstances attending the duty of this Department, at present I shall only mention one. The People drove off by the Enemy from the North side of the Mountains, forms the Frontier, as they are mix'd with other Settlers on the South side, where of consequence the motions of the ranging party are requir'd: at the same time, those who were drove from their habitations have some part of their effects yet behind, & their Crops stack'd in the field thro' the different Valleys, at a considerable distance beyond the Mountains—to these distress'd people we must afford Covering partys as often as they request them, or will Convene in small Bodys in order to thrash Out and Carry over Grain wherewith to Supply their Familys; this last mention'd Service, necessary as it is, greatly Obstructs that uniform course of Pattroling behind the Inhabitants, that otherwise might be performed.

As to the sentiments of the Gentlemen Commissioners, (wherein your Hon^r^ appear to agree) in regard of the Soldiers being allow'd no kind of occasional residence nor Cover during the Winter, I beg leave to observe, that whilest the Men are ranging abroad, they al-

* Answer, p. 155.

wais have & still must Lodge in the best manner they can, sometimes under Cover and sometimes not, but altho' this be true & in some sort practicable, yet I conceive there are various other occasions to which this kind of accommodation will by no means agree; for instance, there must be some certain place or places wherein to deposite Provisions, Ammunition and other Military Accoutrements, whereto these people must have frequent recourse for the sundry supplys of nature, relief of the Sick & non-effective Men, &c. I have but lightly touch'd this point, being persuaded that when ever these Gentlemen have time to consider it, they cannot help altering their opinion. The necessary Cover whereof I wrote has no connexion with constant confinement to any one place, which I readily grant would be of great disservice to the Public, nor shall I contract any expence that can possibly be avoided.

Together with the Ammunition lately wrote for, I beg y^r^ Hon^r^ wou'd please to order up One hundred Blankets and Twenty five Kettles. I'm sensible this demand comes rather sooner than it ought to do, the reasons whereof I shall give y^r^ Hon^r^ by the next opportunity, but without them the Men cannot subsist.

Our Recruiting partys are very industrious, and (without my knowledge) having had very little success in the County of York, some of them are gone to Maryland and others to Virginia; we have at present on an average about thirty Men a Company. After a few days I shall go along the Frontiers & fix the duty until your farther Orders, but am at a loss whether the Company at Bedford shou'd be continu'd any longer there or not. Three Companys of the Kings Troops are Order'd for Winter Quarters to this Town, & will be here in two or three days.

I am your Honr^s^ Most Obedient
Humbl. Serv^t^.
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Governor Penn.

Coroners Inquisition on Conestoga Indians, 1763.

Lancaster County, ss.

Inquisition Indented, taken at Mannor Towship, in the County of Lancaster aforesaid, the fourteenth day of December, 1763, Before Math^s^ Slough, Gent., Coroner of the County aforesaid, upon View of the Bodys of Six Indians then and there lying Dead, by the oath of John Hambright, John Barr, Fred'k Stone, James Ralph, Patrick Work, George Streker, Wilton Atkinson, Christopher Crawford, Christian Wirtz, and Andrew Graffe, and the solemn affirmation of Mathias Dehuffe, John Dehuffe, John Miller, and Anthony Schyder, Good and Lawfull Men of the County aforesaid,

who being duly Sworn and affirmed, tried and Charged to enquire, on the part of Our Sovereign Lord the King, how and in what manner the same Six Indians came by their Deaths, upon their oath and affirmation aforesaid respectively do say, That the same Six Indians, on the Day of taking this Inquisition, were killed by a person or persons to this Inquest unknown, and so the Inquest aforesaid, upon their Oath and Affirmation aforesaid respectively do say, that the same Six Indians came by their Deaths in manner aforesaid. In Testimony whereof, I, the said Coroner, have, as well as the Jurors and Affirmants aforesaid to this Inquisition, Interchangeably set Our Hands & Seals the Day and year aforesaid.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH, Cor^r., [L. S.]

MATHIAS DEHUFFE,	[L. S.]	CHRISTIAN WERTZ,	[L. S.]
JOHN DEHUFFE,	[L. S.]	ANDREW GRAFFE,	[L. S.]
JOHN MILLER,	[L. S.]	JOHN HAMBRIGHT,	[L. S.]
ANTHONY SNYDER,	[L. S.]	JOHN BARR,	[L. S.]
GEORGE STRICKER,	[L. S.]	FRED'K STONE,	[L. S.]
WILTON ATKINSON,	[L. S.]	JAS. RALPH,	[L. S.]
CHRIST'R CRAWFORD,	[L. S.]	PA'K WORK.	[L. S.]

REV. JOHN ELDER TO JOHN PENN, ESQ., 1763.

Paxton, 16th 10ber, 1763.

Sir:

On receiving intelligence the 13th Inst., that a number of persons were assembling on purpose to go & cut off the Connestogoe Indians, In concert with Mr. Forster, the neighbouring Magistrate, I hurried off an Express, with a written message to that party, "entreating "them to desist from such an undertaking, representing to them "the unlawfulness & barbarity of such an action, that it's cruel & "unchristian in its nature, & wou'd be fatal in its consequences to "themselves & families; that private persons have no right to take "the lives of any under the protection of the Legislature; that they "must, if they proceeded in that affair, lay their accounts to meet "with a Severe prosecution, & become liable even to capital punish-"ment; that they need not expect that the Country wou'd endea-"vour to conceal or screen them from punishment, but that they "wou'd be detected & given up to the resentment of the Governm^t." These things I urged in the warmest terms, in order to prevail with them to drop the Enterprize, but to no purpose; they push'd on, & have destroyd some of these Indians, tho' how many I have not yet been certainly informed; I, nevertheless, thought it my duty to give your Honour this early notice, that an action of this nature mayn't

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX. p. 89, 92, 95, &c., for various notices and documents respecting this affair, usually termed "Paxton massacre." Also this Vol., postea.

be imputed to these frontier Settlem^ts, For I know not of one person of Judgem^t or prudence that has been any wise concerned in it, but it has been done by some hot headed, ill advised persons, & especially by such, I imagine, as suffer'd much in their relations by the Ravages committed in the late Indian War.

I am, Sir,

Y^r most obed^t &

very hu^e Serv^t.

JOHN ELDER.*

To the Hon^ble Jn^o. Penn, Esqr.

Act of Assembly of New York, 1763.

An Act Impowering John Cruger, Robert R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lispenard, and William Bayard, Esquires, to receive from the Colony of Pennsylvania, the sum of Four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight pounds two shillings and six pence Sterling, overpaid to the said Colony out of the Parliamentary Grant for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and sixty:

Whereas it appears by a written Instrument signed by Robert Charles, Esquire, Agent for the Colony of New York, Jasper Mauduit, Esquire, Agent for the Massachusets Bay; John Tomlinson, Esquire, Agent for New Hampshire; Richard Jackson, Esquire, Agent for Connecticut; George Aufrere and John Barclay, Esquires, Agents for Pennsylvania; Andrew Drummond, Esquire, Agent for New Jersey; Joseph Sherwood, Esquire, Agent for Rhode Island; and Edward Montague, Esquire, Agent for Virginia; That the said George Aufrere and John Barclay, Esquires, Agents for Pensylvania, have received from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, out of the two hundred thousand pounds granted by Parliament in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, as a Compensation to the said Colonies, for the Troops raised cloathed and paid by them respectively, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty, the sum of Ten Thousand nine hundred and forty-seven Pounds Sterling, more than the proportion due to that Colony; and that the proportion of this Colony of the said sum of ten thousand nine hundred and forty seven pounds Sterling, so overpaid as aforesaid, is four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight pounds two shillings and six pence Sterling.

Be it therefore enacted by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Council and the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by

* See Governor's answer, Dec. 29, p. 153.

the authority of the same, that the said John Cruger, Robert R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lispenard, and William Bayard, or the Major part of them, shall be and hereby are appointed, authorized and impowered to receive from the said Colony of Pensylvania, the said sum of four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight pounds two shillings and six pence Sterling, either by Bills of Exchange payable in Great Britain, or in Money as shall by them the said John Cruger, Robert R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lispenard and William Bayard, or the major part of them, be judged just and equitable, and also to give receipts acquittances, and discharges, to the said Colony of Pensylvania, for the sums of Money so by them received, which receipts, acquittances, and discharges shall be good and effectual against this Colony, for so much as shall therein be specified, whether in part or in full; and all the Monies by them the said John Cruger Robert R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lispenard, and William Bayard, or the major part of them, by virtue of this act to be received, they are hereby directed to pay to the Treasurer of this Colony, who shall keep exact account of the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all the Money that shall be received by the Treasurer of this Colony, in Virtue of this Act, shall remain in the Treasury until it shall be disposed of by Act or Acts hereafter to be passed for that purpose.

Secretary's Office, New York, 2d January, 1764, the above is a true Copy of an Act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the Colony of New York, passed the twentieth day of December, 1763, Examined & Compared with the Original by me,

GEO. BANYAT, D. Sec'ry.*

Indorsed.

Act of Assembly of N. York, empowering persons to receive its proportion of the parliamentary grant overpaid to this Province.

Commissioners of New York to Gov. Penn, 1763.

New York, 28 Decem^{r}, 1763.

Sir,

The Colony of New York by a Law passed the 20th day of the present month, (a Copy of which is here Inclosed for your Honours perusal,) have Impowered and authorised us to Receive from the province of Pensilvania the sum of £4368 2 6 Sterling, the proportion due to this Colony of the sum of £10947 Sterling, which the

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 47–52. Also pp. 72, 121, 130, 159, 1[illegible] of this Vol.

Agents for Pensilvania, Messrs. Serjeant & Aufrere, & Mr. Barclay, Received more than ought to have been paid them, of the parliamentary Grant for the Services of the Colonies in the year 1760. The Reasons of which and how that affair was settled and adjusted by the Respective Agents of the Northern Colonies will appear fully and clearly by the Inclosed minutes Signed by them. It will also appear thereby that Messrs. Serjeant, Aufrere and Barclay had nearly paid away the monies by them received for Pensilvania, and thereby had it not in their power to make good the stipulation by them entered into, and had therefore agreed to Represent the matter to their Constituents praying them that order might be taken to pay over the said sum of £10947 Sterling in America, we take the Liberty to Trouble your Honour with those papers, and Request the favour that they may be Laid before the House of Representatives at their first meeting, or that such other Steps may be Taken as will procure a speedy Reimbursement of this Sum of money, we beg the favour that your Honour would please to Inform us whether any thing further is necessary to be done by us, as we are not fully acquainted with the Constitution of Pensilvania, we are not certain whether it be not necessary that we should also apply to the House of Representatives, your Honours directions in this matter we would chuse to Guide us. We have the Honr to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servants,

JOHN CRUGER,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
LEONARD LISPENARD,
WM. BAYARD,
ROB. R. LIVINGSTON.

Directed.

To the Hon'ble John Penn, &c.

R. Beatty and J. Miller to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Lancaster, 28 Decr, 1763.

May it please your Honour,

We the Subscribers having been appointed by the Agents of the Hon'ble Propr'ys to oversee the Indian Town, Lands, &c., in the Manor of Conestogoe, beg Leave to inform your Honour that, immediately after the killing of six Indians at Conestogoe, We conducted the residue of the Indians, being fourteen in number to this Town, (tho' at the risque of our Lives) where they were lodged in the

Gaol as a place of safety. We also secured their papers,* and as much of their Effects as were not destroyed by those who killed them, and were not imbezilled by others. Since that time the Indians whom we brought to the Gaol have been killed there. We have taken the Liberty of troubling your Honour with this Letter, and pray that we may have Directions how to dispose of those Effects. The particulars of this unhappy affair we presume will be communicated to your Honour by those whose more immediate Duty it is. We are,

May it please your Honour,

Your Honour's most obedient

Humble Servants,

ROBERT BEATTY,

JOHN MILLER,

Directed,

To The Hon'ble John Penn, Esq^{r}., Lt. Governor of Pennsylvania.

John Armstrong to Gov. Penn, 1763.

Carlisle, 28th Decem^{r}, 1763.

May it please your Honor,

Your Hon^{rs} Proclamation† respecting the Barbarities committed on the Indians at Canastogo is yesterday come to hand, and set up in sundry parts of this Town, such as have come directed to particular persons are also delivered—and as I am just setting out along the Frontier (agreeable to my last) shall carry Copys to make the Proclamation general thro' the County, & advise the Majestrates in these parts of your Letter to them on the same occasion, the Majestrates in the neighbourhood of this place shall be called together in order to form and issue the Warrants.

I have the pleasure to inform your Hon^{r} that not one person of the County of Cumberland so far as I can learn, has either been consulted or concerned in that inhuman and scandalous piece of Butchery—and I should be very sorry that ever the people of this County should attempt avengeing their injuries on the heads of a few inoffensive superannuated Savages, whome nature had already devoted to the dust.

Give me leave to inform your Hon^{r} that in different parts of this County, more especially in this Town, some more Majestrates are wanted very much.

* See Letter from Sheriff, Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 103.

† See this in Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 95, and a second one on p. 107.

As the Assembly are now sitting, it may not be improper to acquaint your Honour of the great inconvenience we find from arresting the Bodys of Provincial Soldiers for small sums, and taking them out of the Service, unless the Officer will subject himself to the payment of the Debt, which is a very great hardship, this practice is directly calculated to defeat the purposes of ye publick, the Majestrates of this County are as easy as they can, but profess themselves at a loss to know what they should do when application is made to y^m^.

I am your Honr^s^
Most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Directed,

(On his Majesties Service,) To the Honourable John Penn, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

JOHN PENN TO REV. JOHN ELDER, 1763.

Philadelphia, 29 Decem^r^, 1763.

Sir,

I received your favour of the 16th Instant,* & much approve of the measures you took in dispatching an Express after the lawless party of Rioters, and using your Endeavours to prevent the Execution of their wicked Designs of Destroying the Conestogo Indians. I am just informed that another large party came on Tuesday last to Lancaster, and there cruelly put to death the remainder of those Indians who were in the Workhouse.

As it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Peace and good Order in the Governm^t^ that an immediate Stop be put to such Riotous proceedings, I beg you will continue to use your best Endeavours to discourage & Suppress all Insurrections that may appear among any of the people over whom you have an Influence; And that you will be pleased to take all the pains in your power to learn the names of the Ringleaders & perpetrators of those Barbarities, & to acquaint me with every thing you can discover concerning them.

The Commissioners not thinking it necessary any longer to keep in pay more than one person to command the Troops on the East side of Susquehanna, came Yesterday to a Resolution to discontinue the pay of yourself and M^r^. Seely as Commanders of the Companies

* See it page 148.

in Lancaster & Berks Counties, which are for the future to be under the direction of Major Clayton, as well as those in Northampton.

I therefore desire you will deliver over to him all the Provincial Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition and other Military Stores remaining in your possession, with an Exact Account of those you have distributed among the two Companies.

I return you thanks for the good Services you have performed, & for the care and prudence with which you have conducted your Military Command from the Beginning.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
JNO. PENN.

Directed.—The Rev^d. M^r. Elder.

Joseph Shippen Jr., to Edward Shippen, 1763.

Philad^a., 29 Decem^r, 1763.
Thursday, 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir,

The Governor received Your Letter* last Night with the Acco^t of the barbarous Murder of the Conestogo Indians in the Work House, by a Lawless armed Party of Rioters. I am commanded by His Honour to write to You on this Occasion, and to signify his Desire that You will immediately use your best Endeavours to gain all the Intelligence in your power respecting the Designs & Motions of that Party, and to learn the Names of any of the Ringleaders or Accomplices in the Murder of the abovementioned Indians; And that You will from time to time acquaint the Governor by an Express with every piece of Intelligence you shall receive concerning their future ill Designs, that the Government may have time to prevent their taking Effect. The Governor has just held a Council on this Affair, and your Letter was laid before them. As I am ordered to send Peter back immediately to You with this Letter, I have only time to tell You that the Government are taking Measures for the Defence of the friendly Indians at the Province Island, and for the apprehending the people who have committed those shocking Cruelties at Lancaster.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your very affectionate Son, &c.,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr.

Directed.—To Edward Shippen, Esq^r., at Lancaster.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 100.

John Penn to Col. John Armstrong, 1763.

Philad^{a}., 29th December, 1763.

Sir,

I received Your Letter of the 14th* Inst. by M^{r}. Montgomery, and laid it yesterday before the Commissioners, who are much surprized that the seven Companies under Your Command should so soon be in want of Blankets & Kettles, as they sent to Your Care last Summer a quantity sufficient for eight Companies. I desire you will in your next mention to me the Reasons of their being so great a Deficiency in those Articles. In the meantime the Commissioners have agreed to supply You with sixty Blankets & 12 Kettles, which M^{r}. Fox is to provide immediately & send up with a Quantity of Ammunition. If Your Officers have hitherto neglected to make you regular Monthly Returns of their Companies, & to keep Journals of their Proceedings, You will give them Directions to be punctual in these particulars for the future, that you may be able to transmit to me from time to time a general Return of the Troops, with an Acco^{t} of the Duties they perform.

I am extremely surprized at the late very extraordinary Insurrections among the people in some of the back Counties. They have, in defiance of all Laws & Authority, assembled in Arms, marched into the Heart of Lancaster County, and barbarously murdered a Number of the Indians who have peaceably resided in the Conestogo Manor for many Years. And notwithstanding my Proclamation of the 22d Instant, another Party of those Rioters, consisting of upwards of 100 men, came into Lancaster on Tuesday last, forceably broke open the Work House and murdered the Remainder of the Conestogo Indians who were lodged there as a place of Safety.

It is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Peace & good Order in the Government, that an immediate Stop be put to such Riotous proceedings.

I do therefore hereby require You forthwith to use all the Means in your power, both as a civil & Military Officer, to discover & apprehend the Ringleaders of those Riots & their Accomplices, that they be brought to Justice; and I further strictly enjoin You to be extremely active in discouraging & suppress^{g} all such Lawless Insurrections among the People, & to give me the earliest Notice of their future Motions & evil Designs.

As it is supposed, not without great Reason, that the Chief part of the Rioters live on the frontiers of Cumberland & Lancaster Counties, it cannot be doubted but, if you are diligent & strict in your Enquiries, you will soon make a Discovery of them, as they could not assemble & march in Bodies thro' the Country without being seen & known by a great Number of people.

I am, Sir,

Your very hum^{l} Serv^{t},

JOHN PENN.

Directed.—To Col^{o}. John Armstrong, at Carlisle.

Anonymous to Gov.? 1763.

S^r^,

With my best Wishes for the Wellfare of you and Your Family, I acquaint you that Many of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Lebanon, Paxton & Hanover, are Voluntarily forming themselves in a Company to March to Philadelphia, with a Design to Kill the Indians that Harbour there. Many Farmers near the Mountin have already contributed largely to Defray the Expences of Such as are Willing and not of Ability to procure Horses and pay their Charges. They Expect to Compose a Company of about 200 Men, and to prosecute their Design as soon as Possible.*

I am, S^r^, &c.

Lebanon, 31 Decem^r^, 1763.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1764.

New York, Jan^ry^ 1st, 1764.

Sir,

I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter of the 26th Dec^r^, inclosing an Extract of the Assembly's Address to you. And I am to hope, as they have voted the full Complement of Men demanded of your Province, that they will Offer you such a Supply Bill as you shall have no Objections to pass.

I sincerely wish you the Compliments of the Season, and am,

with great Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Directed.—Hon^ble^ Gov^r^. Penn.

* Referred to in Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 18.

Thomas Apty to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Sir,

Agreeable to your Honour's Orders I passed on thro' the Province of New Jersey, in order to take the Indians under my Care into New York, but no sooner was I ready to move from Amboy with the Indians under my Care, than I was greatly surpriz'd & embarrass'd with express Orders from the Governor of New York* sent to Amboy, strictly forbidding the Bringing of these poor Indians into his Province, & charging all his Ferry-men not to let them pass. I have wrote to the Governor of this Province acquainting him with what has happened & beging his Protection for the Indians, till I can receive further Orders from your Honour, which I hope to receive by the Return of the Express, & must wait here with the Indians under my Care, till your Honour shall be pleased to dispose of them in such manner as your Wisdom shall think fit.

I am, Sir,

Your Honour's most dutiful

And most humble Servant,

THOS. APTY.

Perth Amboy, Jan'y 11th, 1764.

To Governor Penn.

Directed.

His Majesty's Service—To his Honour, Governor Penn, Philadelphia. ℔ Express.

Gov. Franklin, of N. J., to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Burlington, Jan'ry 12, 1764.

Sir:

I before acquainted you that I had, agreeable to your Request, granted a Passport for the safe Conduct of the Indians through this Province. I have just now receiv'd a Letter from Thos. Apty, who has the Care of them, informing me that he has brought them to Amboy, where he finds that the Governor of New York has sent express Orders that they shall not be admitted into his Government. Your Determination, therefore, with regard to them I should be glad to be inform'd of as soon as possible, as it will be by no means proper to let them remain long where they are. The Inhabitants there will be as averse to them as those of your Province, if they find they are like to be put to any Expence on their Account. Perhaps

* See Gov. Franklin's letter below; also, Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 120-123, 127.

it would be best that they were order'd to Pensbury Manor, where I am told some Indians are already Settled. If the Rioters Should attempt to attack them there they might easily take Refuge in this Province, where they may depend on Protection, in case Pennsylvania engages to provide for their Maintenance.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

WM. FRANKLIN.*

To the Honourable Governor Penn.

Capt. J. Schlosser to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Trentown, Jan. 20th, 1764.

Sir,

I give me the honnor to acquaint your Excellency, that being charged by General Gage to take under my Care the Indians which I should find at Amboy, I proceeded there & came with them to Day so far as this Place, where I meet with a letter from Mr. Fox, wherein he made me propose to Stay here till your Excellencys ordres could be brought to me, & as I thought he would do nothing but conform to your Intention, I consented to make a Stop Day here: (notwithstanding I can receive no ordres but from my General & from your Excellency) I beg the favour to be instructed so soon as possible, how and wheretoo I shall proceed after to morrow when I intent to march forwards, if I get no contrary ordres; & as I am not well enough acquainted with the Laws of England, (being a Foreigner) I will take it as a Favour to tell me in clear words how to behave, in case the Indians were attackt by force, if I my act by force of arms or not. I am with respect,

Sir,

Your Excellencys

Most obedient humble Servant,

J. SCHLOSSER,†

Capt. 1st Batt., R. A. R.

Governor Penn.

* See Col. Rec.. Vol. IX., p. 122.

† See Gov. Penn's message, Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 224, 127, 132,

Minutes of Council of Massachusetts, 1764.

In Council, February 2d, 1764.

Whereas, it was agreed between the Agents in England, for the several Colonies interested in the Grant made by Parliament, as a Compensation for the respective charges in the general Service, in the year 1760.

That the distribution or apportionment of the said Grant should be corrected when the number of troops of each Colony should be afterwards ascertained, and that any Colony which should have received more than their proportion of such Grant, according to such ascertainment, should reimburse in proportion to any Colony or Colonies which should be deficient, and it afterwards appearing that the Province of Pensilvania had received out of the said Grant Thirteen hundred and ninety six pounds, six shilling and six pence Sterling, more than the interest or proportion of the said Province in the said Grant, which sum is due to this Province towards making good what the said Province fell short of its just proportion.

Therefore, Voted that Harrison Gray, Esq., Treasurer of this Province, be and he hereby is Authorized and impowered for and in behalf of the said Province, to receive from and give full discharge to any person or persons authorized and impowered in behalf of the Province of Pensilvania, to make payment of the said sum of Thirteen hundred and ninety six pounds six shillings and six pence Sterling. And the Acts and doings of the said Harrison Gray, Esqr., in this respect shall be allowed, held good, and any further ratification thereof, if necessary, made by this Court.

Sent down for Concurrence,

A. OLIVER, Sec.

In the House of Representatives, February 2d,

Read and Concurred,

TIMO. RUGGLES, Spkr.

Consented to.

FRA. BERNARD.

A true Copy Examined.

A. OLIVER, Sec.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 124. See page 149, 160, this Vol.

Gov. Penn to E. Carpenter, &c., 1764.

Philadelphia, 4th Feb'y, 1764.

Gentl[n]:

As it is incumbent on the Governm[t] to take every measure in their power to discover the authors & perpetrators of the late murders committed on the Indians under its protection, I must request that you will, without delay, during the Sitting of y[e] next Lancaster Court, take the most effectual means to obtain such Intelligence, and for that purpose to call before you the Sheriff, Coroner, & any others that you think can give Information of the persons concerned in those murders, & take their Depositions in Writing. You will use your best Endeavours to induce them to make a full Discovery, as well of the particulars of the Transaction as of the Names of every person known to have been engaged therein; And lest they should be deterr'd from making such Discoveries by the Apprehension of Resentment from the Rioters, You may assure them in my name, that no Use shall ever be made of their Information so as affect themselves, nor their names be made public on the occasion. I desire you will conduct yourselves in the Execution of this Business with the utmost Secrecy, & transmit to me a full account of what you shall do herein, as soon as possible.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servants,

JOHN PENN.*

To Emanuel Carpenter,
Edward Shippen,
Isaac Saunders,
} Esqr's, at Lancaster.

Instructions of Gov'r to Capt. Schlosser, 1764.

Sir,

His Excellency, General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesties Forces, in North America, having been pleas'd to send three Companies† of y[e] first Battalion of the American Regiment under your Command, to this City, to Aid and Assist the civil Power in support of the Laws, and suppression of all Tumults and Insurrections, which may arise to disturb the Kings Peace and destroy the good Order of Gov[t] and the Tranquility of his Majesties Liege subjects, and particularly to guard and defend a Number of Indians now in the Barracks of this City, (in which the Forces under your Command are quarter'd) who, for good and wise reasons, this Gov-

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 132; also, p. 92, 128.
† See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 118, 127.

ernment have taken under their immediate Protection; And his Excellency having been further pleas'd to put the afs^{d} Three Companies under my Commands for the good Ends abovementioned, during their Continuance here, with Directions to obey such Orders as I shou'd think proper to give them. You are hereby desired to observe and execute the following Rules and Orders, and in all Things regulate and conduct yourself, and the Troops under y^{r} Command, by them.

First. There being great Reason to apprehend, That a number of wicked, lawless & Riotous Persons, who lately unlawfully assembled together in the County of Lancaster, and contrary to all Law and Justice on their own Head, and without Warrant or Authority, in Violation of the Publick Faith, barbarously and inhumanly put to Death Twenty Friendly Indians, on the Mannor of Conestogo, in Lancaster County, and in the Workhouse of the Burrough of Lancaster, under the Care of the Officers of the Gov^{t}, will actuated by the same Spirit of Wickedness and Sedition, come down with an Intent to kill & destroy the Indians at present lodg'd by my orders in the Barracks of this City; you are, in order to defeat and prevent the Execution of such a Wicked, horrid & dangerous Purpose, at all Times and Seasons, to protect and defend with the Forces under your Command the said Indians, by Force, if necessary, against all Persons who shall come to molest, injure, or destroy them.

2ndly. If at any Time any Number of Armed Men shou'd appear and advance to the said Barracks, with an Intent or suppos'd Intention to injure or Kill the Indians therein, the commanding officer who shall happen to be then on Duty, after beating to Arms & disposing his Men in the Manner which shall be judg'd most proper to defend the Place & protect the Indians, shall, with great Moderation & Civility, address himself to the armed Persons and Multitude, and inform them that he has my Orders to guard and protect the Indians quarter'd there to the utmost Extremity, and ask of them what their Designs or Business are, and forbid them to advance. If they shou'd avow their Intentions to be to destroy the s^{d} Indians, or without making such answer, shou'd, notwithstanding, advance & shew that they have such Design by their Motions or Actions, the commanding officer shall again repeat what he said before and beg they will desist from their Design, or that he will, without any further Prohibition or request fire upon them; and if they still press forward and attempt to use violence to perpetrate their wicked Design, then the commanding officer shall repel Force with Force, and take as many of the Party as you can Prisoners and secure them, to be dealt with according to law, by the civil Magistrates.

Lastly. I most earnestly recommend it to you, that if Matters shou'd be brought to Extremities, and you shou'd be under the Necessity of using Force & Violence in the Execution of the foregoing Orders, and you shou'd rout and disperse the Party, you will re-

strain the Ardor of your Men and not suffer them to pursue, that there may not be more Bloodshed than shall be absolutely necessary in defending the s[d] Indians.

Indorsed.

Rough Draught of the Gov[rs] Instructions to Cap[t]. Schlosser, commanding a Party of Royal Americans at the Barracks, guarding the Moravian Indians there, 4th Feb'y, 1764.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Johnson Hall, Feb'y 9th, 1764.

Sir:

I had the pleasure of writing to you in Answer to your Two Letters,* on the Murder of the Conestoga Indians, which I hope you received.

Since my Writing, I am credibly informed that Mr. Lydias, of Albany, (the person employed on behalf of *Connecticut*, to procure the Deed from the Indians for the Lands they claim on the *Susquehanna*, within your Government) is now preparing a number of Vouchers and other necessary papers, with which he intends to proceed for England early in the Spring, by the way of Quebec, in order to support and make good the claim of the New Englanders to that Tract. I thought it necessary to give you this information, that you may be enabled to take such timely steps for preventing people at home from being imposed upon thro' his misrepresentations; his character is too well known here to require being enlarged upon, but they are probably Strangers to it in England.

As Great part of the Five Nations were lately here, I took the opportunity of giving them a just representation of the Massacre of the Conestoga Indians, explained your proclamation thereon, and assured them of your resolutiōns to bring the Offenders to punishment, and then agreeable to their custom, I delivered them Belts of Wampum, & covered the Graves of the deceased, at which they expressed some satisfaction, but told me that we had often upbraided them for not keeping their people in order, which they were sorry to see was too much our own case.

In my last I represented the great zeal of the *Five Nations*, &c., & I have now the pleasure to acquaint you that I have Just sent off a party of near 200 Indians, (chiefly Oneidas) with some White men as Indian Officers, in order to attack and cut off (if possible) some Castles of the *Shawanese*, *Delawares*, &c., or those nest of Villains at *Kanestio*. I flatter myself this will be attended with happy effects and tend to the security of your Frontiers, by giving

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 105, 111, 129.

our Enemies enough to do at home, for which purpose I shall shortly send out several other partys, from whose performances I hope it will appear that Indians are the best calculated to fight against Indians. The better to facilitate the success of these party's, I could wish you were able to send out some of your Provincials, who, at this Juncture, might easily meet with success, or at least create a diversion in favour of the Indians sent on service, whom I have directed To give no Quarter, as any Indians we may take will, at the end of the War, be probably delivered up, in return for which (such are their notions of clemency) they will become our most inveterate Enemies hereafter.

The Five Nations have desired I shall acquaint you, that as by the Extinction of the Conestoga's, the Lands they possess revert to them their Relations and next heirs, they therefore expect to have the liberty of disposing of them, or that a proper consideration be paid for them. I shall be glad to have your Sentiments and answer on this head, and

I am, with much esteem, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
WM. JOHNSON.

The Hon^ble L^t. Gov^r Penn.

Gov. Bernard to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1764.

S^r,

Some time ago I wrote to Mr. Hamilton, then Gov^r of Pennsylvania,* for the payment of £1396 6*s.* 6*d.* Sterling, due from that province to this, on account of a ballance between the several agents in England. As I never was favoured with an Answer to that letter, I now inclose a Copy of the Resolution of the General Court of this Province to empower the Provincial Treasurer to receive this Sum; & I beg the favour of you to let me know to whom & in what Manner he is to apply for it.

I am with great regard,
S^r, your most obedient,
humble Servant,
FRA. BERNARD.

Directed.
The Houble Gov^r Penn.

* See Nov. 2, p. 130.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1764.

New York, Febʳʸ 20th, 1764.

Sir,

I have just received your Favor of the 17th Inst,* inclosing an Extract of the Message of your House of Assembly to you, in which they are pleased to return me their thanks for the Protection I had afforded to the Indians, &c. On this occasion, I must beg of you to assure the House, that it gives me the greatest satisfaction to find that the steps I had taken to protect the savages, & preserve the Internal Peace of the Province, have been so agreeable to the Assembly of Pensylvania, that I regard the Publick Testimony they have been pleased to give me of their Approbation of my Conduct, as a high Honor conferred upon me, and that I receive their thanks with very warm Sentiments of Gratitude.

Captain Murray† may remain at Lancaster, as He will soon receive Orders to move this way. I am very glad Capᵗ Schlosser has behaved so much to your Satisfaction, & you may be sure I shall not move the Americans without very great Necessity, till you shall receive an answer from Sʳ Wᵐ Johnson.

I am with great Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Directed.

Honᵇˡᵉ Lieuᵗ Gov. Penn.

Passport for a Showman, 1764.

By the Honᵇˡᵉ John Penn, Esqʳ, Lᵗ Gʳ, &c.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas the Bearer, John Shagnussy, hath petitioned me for Licence to travel through this Province & exhibit to the publick several Curious Entertainments by way of a Show, and hath produced to me a Recommendation from sundry Inhabitants of this City, certifying that he hath behaved with Honesty & sobriety during his Residence here, I have therefore thought fit to grant his said Request, and do hereby permit him the sᵈ John Shagnussy to pass through this Province for the purpose aforesaid, during the

* See reference Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 137. † See ib. page 127.

Space of twelve months from the Date hereof, on Condition that he behave himself well and peaceably to all His Majesty's Subjects.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philad^a, the twenty-first day of February, 1764.

By his Honour's Command.

Col. J. Burd to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Fort Augusta, 23d February, 1764.

Sir,

I embrace this first opportunity since my last to the Secretary, to Transmit your Hon^r the Returns of this Garrison, Stores, &c^a., the 1^st Curr^t.

I have sent out sundry partys to Endeavour to discover, & come up with, the Enemy, to prevent their falling down upon the Inhabitants, and in case they should have gon past, to lay an ambush for them on their Return, but have made no discoveries of them at all.

As any thing occurs worthy of your Notice, shall keep your Hon^r duely advised; in the mean time I am

Your Hon^rs

Most obed^t humble Serv^t;

JAMES BURD.

Directed.

The Hon^ble John Penn, Esq^r.

Sir. Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Johnsonhall, Feb^ry 27th, 1764.

Sir,

The Express delivered me your Favour of the 17th* last Night, concerning the persecuted Indians now in Philadelphia. The Rancour with which they have been pursued by the Rioters is as extraordinary as it may be dangerous to the Public, and least their Designs might be put in Execution, I cannot but approve of your Proposal of sending them hither, for should they fall a Sacrifice to unjust Resentment, it must certainly occasion a Breach with all the friend Indians.

The sending them thro' the Back parts of the Country at this

* See it, Col. Rec. Vol. IX. pp. 137, 170.

Time might subject them to the Insults of the Rioters, neither would it be practicable. I think the safest and best Way will be what you propose of sending them by Water from Amboy to Albany, after which I shall dispose of them (altho' it will bring some Expence on the Crown) amongst the Friend Indians, whilst the present Ferment continues, I shall accordingly write immediately to Governeur Colden,* and represent the Necessity of removing these Indians for a time as highly essential to our Interest and the public Safety, and I shall request the Governour in case the Government has no Objection to their coming, to give you Notice that no Time may be lost.

I am, Sir,
with great Regard,
Your most Obedient Humble Servt,
WM. JOHNSON.

Directed.
To the Honble Governor Penn.

Col. Bouquet to Gov. Penn, 1764.

New York, 1st March, 1764.

Sir,

The three Companies of the 60th Regiment intended for the Service of the Communication with the Ohio, having been detained at your desire at Philadelphia, I beg leave to request that you would order Two Companies of your own Troops, Stationed on the Frontiers of Cumberland County, to march to Bedford with the Convoy destined for Fort Pitt, and proceed to that Post with the Detachment of the King's Troops now at Bedford.

If you are pleased to grant that Reinforcement, Captain Barnsley has my orders to Supply those Companies with the king's Provisions till they return from Pittsburg to their present Stations.

I have the honor to be with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and
most Humble Servant,
HENRY BOUQUET.

Directed.
Hon'ble John Penn, Esqr, Governor of Pennsylvania.

* See Gov. Colden's letter to Gov. Penn, March 5, p. 167 of this volume.

Gov. Colden to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Fort George, New York, March 5th, 1764.

Sir:

Last night I received a letter from Sir William Johnson,* by the return of an express sent by you to him. This morning I communicated Sir William's letter to his Majesty's Council for this Province, the contents whereof are recited in the minute of Council inclosed, which likewise contains their advice to me on the subject matter thereof.

It may facilitate a proper freedom in our mutual correspondence on this subject, if you would please to inform me of the reason, why you have thought proper to continue to push a matter, which we think greatly affects the interest & safety of this Province, without previously advising with or consulting this Government. Whatever some in Philadelphia may think, the Indians can by no means be received into this Province without the consent of this Government.

I am,
with great truth & regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
CADWALLADER COLDEN.

Directed.

Honourable John Penn, Esq^r., Lieu^t. Governor of Pennsylvania.

Minute of a Council at Fort George, 1764.

At a Council held at Fort George, in the City of New York, on Monday the Fifth day of March, 1764.

Present:

The Hon^ble Cadwallader Colden, Esq^r., Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Walton,
Mr. Smith, Mr. De Lancey,
Mr. Watts, Earl of Stirling

His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor laid before the Board a letter of the 29th ultimo, from Sir William Johnson, informing His

* See Sir Wm. Johnson's letter to Gov. Penn, page 165. See Col. Records Vol. IX, p. 170.

Honour that he had just received a Letter by Express from Governor Penn, "representing the late audacious attempts of the Rioters to murder the Indians under the Protection of Philadelphia; As also his apprehensions concerning their future safety there, on which account he purposes sending them by Land thro' this Government, or else by Water from Amboy to Albany," Whereupon Sir William remarks, "that the former may subject them to too many Insults and Hazards; and as he is well satisfied that should these Indians or any of them fall a Sacrifice after what has already happened, it will prove highly prejudicial to our affairs, as well as dangerous to the publick security; he cannot avoid recommending the Proposal of transporting them by Water to Albany, after which he shall dispose of them amongst the Indians there, till Matters are accommodated; And if this is judged advisable, a Line from His Honour to Governor Penn, will enable him to take the necessary steps without loss of Time."

His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor, having required the Opinion of the Council on the Subject Matter of the said Letter, The Council declared it as their Opinion, that it would be less dangerous to the publick Interest and Safety, that the Indians in Question should remain in their present situation, than that they should be sent to any Place on the Frontiers; and therefore that they advised His Honour not to admit them into this Province, until he shall have conferred with General Gage, and again consulted Sir William Johnson on the Subject.

A true Copy.

G. W. BANYAR, D. Cl. Con.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1764.

New York, March 5th, 1764.

Sir:

It having been represented to me that the Country People about Carlisle have many Claims upon the Crown for the service performed by them the last campaign; the legality of many of which are disputed. I think it best, in order to adjust these differences, and to ascertain what is justly due by the Crown, that Commissioners should be appointed, one on the part of the Crown, and another on the part of the Country, who shall examine into these contested Claims, and decide the Demands which shall be admitted for Payment, and what shall be rejected.

I propose to nominate Colonel Reid as a Commissioner for the

* See Col. Rec. Vol. Vol. IX, p. 179.

Crown, and would beg the Favor of you to nominate some Gentleman of Character on the part of the Country, who will meet Colonel Reid at Carlisle on the first of April next, that this Business may be finished as soon as possible, and the Expence saved to the Country People of going to Philadelphia. If Mr. Alexander Stedman, who was before employed in an affair of this nature, would consent to act again as a Commissioner He would be a very proper Person, being thoroughly acquainted with such sort of Business.

I am,
with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE.

Directed.
Hon^ble^ Gov^r^ Penn.

New York Comm'rs to Gov. Penn, 1764.

New York, 8th March, 1764.

Sir:

We wrote to your Honour the 28th December last but have not Received any answer, so that we are at a loss to know whether that Letter came to hand or not, a Copy thereof is therefore sent Inclosed, and if that Letter miscarried it will also be necessary to Transmit to your Honour another Copy of the minutes Signed by the Agents, which shall be done Immediately, if by your Honour's answer that appears to be the Case.

We remain,
with the greatest Respect,
Your Honour's
Most obedient &
Most Humble Servants,
Robt. R. Livingston,
Phil. Livingston,
Wm. Bayard,
John Cruger,
Leonard Lispenard.

Directed.
To the Honourable John Penn, Esq^r^., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and of the Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1764.

New York, March 14th, 1764.

Sir:

I am just favored with your Letter of March 12th, and am obliged to you for the Trouble you are so good to take in the nomination of a Commissioner. By a Letter from Messrs Plumsted & Franks, I find the Advertisements will be published for the People to attend the Commissioners at Lancaster, on the 10th of April, and at Carlisle on the 16th, so that no alteration can now be made in Respect of the Time. Mrs. Gage desires her Compliments, and I beg mine to your Brother and Mr. Allen.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon^ble^ Lieut. Gov^r^ Penn.

Address of Indians in Barracks to Gov. Penn, 1764.

To the Honourable JOHN PENN, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor & Comander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The Address of the Indians at the Barracks near the City of Philadelphia.

Being about to depart two Days hence with our Wives & Children from the Philadelphia Barracks, where we have sojourned above a Year, & intending to go back into the Woods of Machelusing, on Susquehanna, to settle there. We think it is our first Duty to take a friendly leave from you by presenting our hearty Thanks for your great Goodness to us. We do not come with a String or Belt of Wampum, agreable to the Custom among Indians, and as we cannot speak your Tongue we must endeavour to express our grateful Hearts by this Writing, hoping you will accept of it in your usual Benevolence from your poor Indians. We all acknowledge your great kindness to us in the late War; we were then in Danger of our Lives from the White people, and you have taken us in your Protection, so that we could live in peace & quietness in the Barracks. You have, as a good Father, provided Foot & Raiment for us, our Wives & Children, you have given Medicines & Nursing for our sick and have buried our dead, and we have been rejoiced to hear that your tender Care for us extends still further, that you will give us some Meal till our Indian Corn shall ripen. We have indeed great occasion for such your Goodness, as we all are poor, and have many superannu-

ated impotent persons among us; For all this we offer you our gratefull hearts, and moreover, we thank you for the Liberty we have enjoyed during these times of Difficulty to have our Ministers with us, & daily to attend divine Service. By these means we have been kept in the Way of our Salvation, & have heard the good Words of our God and Creator that we shall love him & all mankind, and be in Friendship with the English; and we further rejoice, & are thankfull that Mr. Schmick, one of our Ministers, & David Zeisberger, a Brother of Bethlehem, shall go to live with us on Susquehanna, to instruct us poor Indians in the knowledge & Truth of the Gospel. We have great occasion for such daily Instructions, as there is many of our Indians who are not as they ought to be, & some of us know nothing at all of our Creator.

Your Benevolence & Protection towards us are great in our Eyes & have made an Impression in our Hearts that never can wear out, and we will relate all this to the Indians on Susquehanna, & testify & declare to them that we are & will for ever remain true friends to the English.

We have another Request to make to you, which is, that you will give us some Powder & Shot to make use of on our tedious & difficult Journey in killing some Game for our Wives & Children. This is all we have to say for the present, & we wish that the Almighty may bless you. These Words come from us who have subscribed this Address, & from all the Indian Men, Women & Children now at the Barracks, and we are your true & faithfull friends.

his
JOHN PEPUNHANG, ⋈
mark

his
JOSHUA, ⋈
mark

his
ANTON, ⋈
mark

his
SAMY EVANS, ⋈
mark

GEN. GAGE TO GOV. PENN, 1764.

New York, April 3d, 1764.

Sir:

Your Favor of the 24th Ulmo has been received, and I have the Mortification to learn from it, that neither His Majesty, nor the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, will get either Assistance or Protection from the Levies I hoped would have been made in that Province, to

attack the Savages in their Retreats, and thereby prevent their Incursions into the settled Country. This Disappointment is the greater, as the Colony of Virginia has also declined raising the quota demanded from them, and I am reduced to fourteen Companys of His Majesty's Regular Troops to defend a large Tract of Country, & supply the Garrison of Fort Pitt under every Disadvantage, and have only to depend on the Spirit and Bravery of that small Body, to prevent a Fort, of which the Conquest has cost so much Blood & Treasure, from falling into the Power of a Savage Enemy. What will be the Consequence Time only can shew; In the mean Time I shall leave nothing untried which can tend, if not to annoy the Enemy, to the Preservation of what we Possess, and I most sincerely Pity the Situation of the Frontier Inhabitants.

I am to thank you for the Appointment you have made of Mr. Shippen, to meet Colonel Reid at Lancaster and Carlisle, and am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon^ble^ Lieut. Gov^r^ Penn.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1764.

New York, April 4th, 1764.

Sir:

As I find the Savages have already began their Incursions on the Side of Pennsylvania, and having received my answers from that Province, as well as the Colony of Virginia, to the Requisitions which had been for Troops in Support of the common Cause, and Being disappointed in my hopes of a Body of Forces from those Governments, to act in Conjunction with His Majesty's Regular Forces against the Enemy, It remains with me to make use of such means which are in my hands to carry on the Publick Service to the best advantage, my small Force will admit of. To this End, I judged it consistent with the good of His Majesty's Service, to put all the Forces from Philadelphia, Westward, under the immediate command of Colonel Bouquet, of which it's proper to give you Notice, and at the Same Time to desire you will be so good to afford Colonel Bouquet all the Assistance in his Command, which is in your Power to give Him. I have likewise ordered the Troops to move towards the Frontiers, but Colonel Bouquet will allow the Three Companys, now at Philadelphia, to remain there to the utmost

Time the Service will permit, after which they must take the Field. I am with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE.

Gov^r Penn.

Resolution of the House of Commons, 1764.

5 April, 1764.

Resolved,

That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions to the Commissioners for Trade & Plantation, to prepare, in order to be laid before this House, the next Session of Parliament, an Account of the Tender and Amount of the Bills of Credit, which have been created & issued in the several British Colonies and Plantations in America, as well those under Proprietors & Charters, as under His Majesty's immediate Commission and Government, since January, 1749; distinguishing the Amount of the same in each Colony and Plantation, and the respective times when such Bills were issued, with the amount of the said Bills in Money of Great Britain, both at the time when such Bills were issued, and at the time of preparing the said Account, and also the time fixed for calling in, sinking and discharging such Bills, and the Funds appropriated for that purpose.

Passport to David Owens, 1764.

Whereas, I have directed the Bearer, David Owens, to proceed immediately to Lancaster and Carlisle, with a Letter to Col^o Bouquet, on his Majestys Service; I do, therefore, require all Persons within this Province to permit the said Owens to pass unmolested on his way to those Places, he behaving as becometh to all his Majesty's Liege Subjects.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, &c.

April 26, 1764.

Lords Comm'rs of Trade to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Whitehall, May 11th, 1764.

Sir,

We send you herewith a Copy of an Address from the House of Commons to His Majesty of the 5th of the last month,* and desire you will forthwith prepare and transmit to us, as soon as possible, the Account therein required, that the same may be laid before that House the next meeting of Parliament.

So we bid you heartily farewell, and are,

Your very loving Friends
and humble Servants,

Hillsborough,
Soame Jenyns,
Ed. Eliot,
C. Bacon,
Orwell,
J. Dyson,
Bamber Gascoyne.

Directed.
John Penn, Esq^r.

Asher Clayton to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Station at N. Kern's, near the Lehigh Gap,
14th May, 1764.

Sir,

On the 7th Inst, Job Chilliway & a small Party sett off towards Wioming with orders to return immediately if they discover'd any Tracks of the Enemy. I expect them back again in a day or two.

Mr. Levers informs me that the Board of Commissioners have absolutely refused to allow Provisions to any Women, at any of the Posts, & strictly forbad his delivering any but for the use of the Men, at which Order I cannot but be surprised, as Women have always been thought necessary among Soldiers, and the Commiss^rs agreed to allow three to each Company; however, I am in hopes the Commissioners will again permit them to be Victualled, when they consider that if we have no Women allowed us, the Men, (instead of Ranging, as usual,) must remain at their Stations to make Bread, & wash & mend their own Linen, &c^a., which will take up great part of their Time.

In general the troops are very uneasy about their Pay, having been Six Months in the Service, & by continual Scouting wore out

* See page 173.

their Clothing, without having it in their power to furnish themselves with more. Several have already deserted, & more I am afraid will follow their Example. In respect of the Enemy, all yet remains quiet on these Frontiers.

I am, Sir,

Your most humbᵉ Servant,

ASHER CLAYTON.

Directed.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esquire.

Lewis Gordon to Joseph Shippen, 1764.

Easton, 19 May, 1764.

Sir,

Please to send me by the Bearer about 40 Tavern, 6 Pedlar, and six Marriage Licences. He puts up at Moses Hayman's, to which place if they are sent, they will not miscarry. We have nothing new in this County. The Petition for an alteration in the Government meets with considerable Success, particularly on the frontiers, who are made to believe they will then be better protected. In promoting this I am told Henry Gieger, one of our Magistrates, exerts himself with uncommon diligence, and has procured many hands to it, which I believe to be true, having had it from good authority.

I am with Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

Directed.

Joseph Shippen, Esquire.

Col. John Armstrong to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Carlisle, 6th June, 1764.

May it please yʳ Honʳ,

But yesterday I wrote yʳ Honʳ of the sundry mischiefs very lately Committed in this County, and have this moment received a Letter from Capᵗ Murray, of the Royal Highlanders, that yesterday Morning thirteen persons are Kill'd and several Houses Burn'd to the ground about four Miles South of Fort Loudon. Capᵗ Murray has not mention'd the number of the Enemy, nor who the persons are who are Kill'd, he sent out a Party who are already returned; a suf-

ficient number of the Inhabitants and Provincials are attempting to make out the Tracks of the Enemy, and are yet in pursuit, but at this season of the year have but a small Chance of Success; the ground Hard, the Cover Close, and the Enemy may well Lodge without Fire, which otherwise would tend to discover them. The Indians now appear to bend their force agst the Frontier, & by burning the Houses intend to lay as much of the Country waste as they can. The Summer opens with a dismal aspect to us. I shall be oblig'd to bring the Troops entirely on this side the Mountains, and for some time give up those Settlements on the other side, as we are not able to Cover one half of the people; and how this country will make a stand, or their Crops be Sav'd, is not easy to devise; they are running upon me from every Quarter for what they call help, that is, for a few Men to every three or four Families living the most convenient. I hope there is Ammunition on ye Road; no doubt Capt Murray has wrote to Coll. Bouquet.

I am your Honrs

Most Humble Servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Directed.—(On his Majestie's Service.)

For the Honourable John Penn, Esqr, Governor and Commandr in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. Philada.

By Express.

Commission to Col. Turbut Francis, 1764.

By the Honble John Penn, Esqr, Lieut Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware.

To Lieutenant Colonel Turbutt Francis, Greeting:

(Seal at Arms.) Whereas this Government hath, in Compliance with the Requisition of His Excellency Major General Gage, agreed to raise, clothe and pay one thousand Men, exclusive of Commissioned Officers, to act in Conjunction with the King's regular Troops in such offensive Operations as shall be carried on the Ensuing Campaign against our Indian Enemies, And Whereas There are at this time in the Service of the Province sixteen Companies of only fifty men each, I do hereby order and direct that the said Companies be augmented to fifty-three men each, including Commissioned Officers, and that four additional Companies of Foot be forthwith raised & compleated to the same Complement of Officers & Men, vizt, each Company to consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, three Serjeants, three Corporals and forty-four private Men, with a Drummer to every two Companies, to be

taken from the Number of Private men; And that the said twenty Companies shall form & compose one Regiment, consisting of two Battalions, and shall be called by the Name of the Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot under my Command as Colonel thereof; And that to each Battalion there be appointed a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, a Major, an Adjutant, Quarter Master & Surgeon.

These are therefore to authorize and require You, by Beat of Drum or otherwise, to raise as many Volunteers as are required to compleat the ten Companies of the first Battalion under your Command to their proper Complement. You are to take especial Care that no old Men, young Boys, nor any who have Infirmities, be enlisted, but such only as are healthy, active, and every way fit for the Service. You are not to enlist any Man for a less Term than twelve Months, or during the Continuance of the Indian Hostilities. And as an Encouragement to this Service, each Man duly enlisted may be paid Three Pounds Advance Money, to be hereafter deducted from his Pay; and the several Officers will be allowed for their Trouble & Expences in Recruiting, twenty Shillings for each Recruit who shall be sent by them respectively to the Battalion and is approved of; besides one Shilling ℔ Day for the Subsistence of every Man from the Date of his Certificate till he shall draw Provisions.

And I do hereby require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables & other civil Officers to afford You and the officers you shall order on the Recruiting Service all the Encouragement & Assistance in their power, and as often as there shall be Occasion.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at Philad^{a}, the 6th day of June, 1764.

JOHN PENN.*

By his Hon^{rs} Command.
J. S., jr. Sec'y.

Instructions to Lt. Col. Francis, 1764.

Philadelphia, 8th June, 1764.

Sir:

It having been agreed between me & the Provincial Commissioners that Two hundred and fifty men should be taken into the pay of this Province for the Defence of the Frontiers, over and above the Thousand Men voted by the Assembly to act in Conjunction with the King's Regular Forces, offensively against the Indians, I think it necessary that you should direct the Officers, whom you may appoint on the Recruiting Service, to continue on that Duty after the two Battalions are compleated to their Establishment, by en-

* This order was also addressed to Asher Clayton, July 2.

listing as many good men as possible for the Defence of the Frontiers, so as that the whole number recruited, by the officers of both Battalions and others employed in the same Service, do not exceed Two hundred & fifty men, including Capt. Lewis Gordon's Company of 25 Men at Easton.

As the several Companies on the East side of Susquehanna (except Capt. Gordon's & Capt. Green's) will be appointed to the first Battalion, under your Command, I desire you will proceed as soon as possible to visit them, and order such officers on the Recruiting Service as are best qualified to raise Volunteers, that no time may be lost in filling up the Regiment, taking Care to leave at least two thirds of the officers on Duty with their Companies.

You will give Orders to the several Captains to prepare their Pay & Muster Rolls, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at an Hour's Warning to Carlisle, where the Pay Master will attend to muster & pay them their arrears, and at the same time they will be supplied with their Cloathing and compleated with Camp Equipage.

The Pay Master, Mr. Young, will furnish you as occasion requires, with Money, which you are to distribute among the officers you shall order to recruit for your Battalion, mentioning in the Receipts you take from them that the money is to be applied to that use, for which they are to be accountable to the Pay Master.

I am,
with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

Directed.
To Lieutenant Colonel Francis.

COMMISSION TO ————————, 1764.

By the Honourable John Penn, Esqr., Lieut. Govr., &c.

[L. S.] To A. B., Greeting:

These are to authorize & require you by beat of Drum, or otherwise, to recruit a number of Volunteers for the service of his Majesty, in order to fill up the Pennsylva Regiment of Foot in the pay of this Province, under my Command. You are to take especial care that no old men, young Boys, nor any who have Infirmities, be inlisted, but such as are healthy, active & every way fit for Service. You are not to inlist any man for a less Term than twelve months, or during the continuance of the Indian War, and as an Encourage-

ment to this Service each man duly inlisted may be paid Three pounds advance Money, to be hereafter deducted from his pay, and you will be allowed for your trouble, and Expence in recruiting, Twenty Shillings for each Recruit which shall be sent by you to the Regiment & is approved of, besides one Shilling ℔ day for the subsistance of every man from the date of his Certificate till he shall draw Provisions.

And I do hereby require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Civil Officers, to afford you all the encouragem[t] & assistance in their power, as often as there shall be occasion.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, at Philad[a], the 18th day of June, Anno Dom. 1764.

JOHN PENN.*

By his Honour's Command.

J. SHIPPEN, Jun[r]., *Secretary.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS, 1764,

Memorandums for the Equipment of the Pensilvania Troops, before they join the Regulars.

To discharge every man unfit for immediate Service, and stop in the Pay Master's hands the Captain's own Pay untill he has replaced by able men, those he might have inlisted contrary to his Instructions.

To see that every man receives the full pay due to him, and that all their just demands be discharged.

Employ armourers to examine carefully all the arms, sending to each Colonel Returns of the Numbers fit for Service, of those unfit, which must be replaced, and of such as can easily be repaired, which must be done as soon as possible.

The armourers at Reading, Lancaster, Carlisle, & other convenient Places, must be employed in those Repairs, and all the hands they can collect.

The soldiers are to be provided with Screw Drivers, Worms, 3 Flints, Prickers & brush, Powder horns, Pouch for Balls, or Cartridge Boxes, Wooden Canteens, and hatchets.

In the Cloathing will be included Blankets, Haversacks and knabsacks to carry their Baggage & Provisions, Two Thousand Pairs of spare Shoes, for which, & the carriage of the same the soldiers will be made to pay, when they receive them.

It will, perhaps, be necessary to send from Philadelphia Blank Books to Each Captain for the Company's accompts, & a set of

* This order was repeated in July.

orderly Books for the Serjeants, besides those wanted for Adjutants & Quartermasters, with Paper, Quills, Vafers, and Inck Powder, as those articles are not commonly to be had on the Frontiers.

It will be necessary to give early notice to the Troops that the Governor and the Commissioners have agreed to allow Three Shillings ℔ month to Every Soldier who brings a Strong Dog that will be judged proper to be employed in discovering & pursuing the Savages, and recommend to procure as many as they can, not exceeding Ten ℔ Compy, Each Dog is to be kept tied and led by his Master.

H. B.

Philada, 25th June, 1764.

Indorsed.—"Col. Bouquet's memorandum for the Equipment of the Pennsylvania troops before they join the Regulars.—June 27th, 1764."

Instructions to James Webb, 1764.

Sir:

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that a number of the Provincial Companies are ordered to rendezvous at Lancaster next Week, and that it is his Desire that you cause the Barracks there to be cleaned out and got in readiness for their Reception and Accommodation.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servt,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr.

Philada, 28th June, 1764.

Directed.—To Mr. James Webb, Barrack Master,
"At Lancaster," Ind'd.

Instructions to James Young, 1764.

Philada, June 28, 1764.

To James Young, Esqr., Pay Master & Commissy Musters:

Sir—

With the money now paid into your hands you are to proceed along the Frontiers to the Posts of the several Captains in the pay of this Province, and there pay to each of them Four hundred Pounds in part of the Arrears due to their respective Companies, and you will acquaint the Captains that I do hereby order them to apply the said money immediately towards the Discharge of such

small Debts as may be justly due from the Soldiers to the Inhabitants, that they may have no reason to complain, and to facilitate the March of the several Companies without Delay.

Before Your Return to Philad[a] You are to Proceed to Fort Augusta, and there muster & pay that Garrison up to the 1st of this month. You will also muster & pay Cap[t]. Gordon's Company, at Easton, to the same time.

You are to acquaint the several Captains Eastward of Susquehanna, who are included in this Battalion, (except Cap[t]. Gordon) that as soon as they have paid the Soldiers small Debts they are to march their Companies without Delay to Lancaster, in order to receive their pay & Clothing, and the Captains West of Susquehanna, who belong to the 2[a] Battalion are to March their Companies for the same purposes to Carlisle, as soon as their small Debts in the neighbourhood are satisfied. The Garrison at Fort Augusta, as soon as they are paid off & settled with, are also to be marched to Lancaster, except a Captain, Subaltern & thirty men, who are to remain there till further orders, and as there may be several Soldiers of that Garrison whose times are expired, I recommend it to the officers to reinlist as many of them as possible, for which purpose I send by You Recruiting Instructions to the Commanding Officer there.

When you arrive at Carlisle you will immediately engage the Gunsmiths or Armourers in & about that place, and order them to repair such Arms of the Provincial Troops as are out of order, as fast as they arrive there.

You will acquaint the Captains that every Soldier will be allowed three Shillings ℔ month who brings with him a strong Dog that shall be judged proper to be employed in discovering & pursuing the Savages. It is recommended to them to procure as many as they can, not exceeding ten ℔ Company; Each Dog is to be kept tied & led by his owner.

The several officers are hereby directed to furnish you with such Escorts as you may think necessary for your safty in proceeding along the Frontiers.

If any of the officers should refuse to serve any longer, or express an Inclination to resign their Commissions, you are immediately to receive their Resignation, pay them their Arrears, and note it on the List of Officers, acquainting me with the same, that their places may be immediately supplied.

I am,

Sir,

Your very humble Sev[t],

JOHN PENN.

Lords of Trade to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Whitehall, July 10th, 1764.

Sir:

Having under Our Consideration a plan for the future management and direction of Indian Affairs throughout all North America under one uniform and general System of administration, We herewith transmit to you the heads of this Plan, desiring you will report to us as speedily as possible your Opinion thereupon, and to the end that you may be apprized of the particular parts of it, upon which We wish to receive more particular Information and Intelligence, We likewise transmit to you Copies of Our Letters to the Superintendants for Indian Affairs, in which Our Sentiments upon this Plan are fully explained. So We bid you heartily farewell, and are,

Sir,

Your very loving Friends,

HILLSBOROUGH,
GEO. RICE,
BAMBER GASCOYNE,
J. DYSON.

Directed.

John Penn, Esq^{r}., Deputy Gov^{r}. of Pennsylvania.

Plan for the future Management of Indian Affairs, 1764.

1st. That the Trade and Commerce with the several Tribes of Indians, in North America, under the Protection of His Majesty, shall be free and open to all His Majesty's Subjects, under the several regulations and restrictions hereinafter mentioned, so as not to interfere with the Charter to the Hudson's Bay Company.

2. That for the better regulation of this Trade, and the management of Indian Affairs in general, the British Dominions in North America be divided into two Districts, to comprehend and include the several Tribes of Indians mentioned in the annexed Lists, A. & B.

3. That no Trade be allowed with the Indians in the Southern District, but within the Towns belonging to the several Tribes included in such District; and that, in the Northern District, the

Trade be fixed at so many parts and in such situations as shall be thought necessary.

4. That all Laws now in force in the several Colonies for regulating Indian Affairs or Commerce be repealed.

5. That there be one general Agent or Superintendant appointed by His Majesty for each District.

6. That the Agent or Superintendant for the Northern District shall be allowed three Deputies to assist him in the administration of Affairs within his District, and that the Agent or Superintendant for the Southern District shall be allowed two Deputies.

7. That there shall be a Commissary, Interpreter and Smith appointed by His Majesty, to reside in the Country of each Tribe in the Southern District, and at each Post in the Northern District.

8. That it be recommended to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts to appoint four Missionaries in each District, to reside at such places as the Agent or Superintendant for each District shall recommend.

9. That the Commissaries, Interpreters, and Smiths in each District, do act under the immediate Direction and orders of the Agent or Superintendant, who shall have a power of suspending them in Cases of Misbehaviour; and, in Case of Suspension of a Commissary, or of a Vacancy by Death or Resignation, the office shall be executed, untill the King's pleasure is known, by One of the Deputies to the Agent or Superintendant.

10. That the said Agent or Superintendant shall have the Conduct of all Public Affairs relative to the Indians; and, that neither the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in America, nor any of the Governors and Commanders in Chief of any of the Colonies, or persons having military Commands in any of the Forts within each of the said Districts, do hold any general meetings with the Indians or send any public Talks to them, without the Concurrence of the Agent or Superintendant, unless in Cases of great Exigency, or when the said Agent or Superintendant may be in some remote part of his District.

11. That the said Agents or Superintendant do in all Affairs of political Consideration respecting peace and War with the Indians, purchases of Lands, or other matters on which it may be necessary to hold any general meetings with the Indians advise and act in Concert with the Governors, (or the Governors and Councils as the occasion may require) of the several Colonies within their respective Districts, and that the said Agents or Superintendants shall be Councillors extraordinary within each Colony in their respective Districts, in like manner as the Surveyors General of the Customs for the Northern and Southern Districts of America.

12. That the Governor or Commander in Chief of every Colony be directed to communicate to the Agent or Superintendant of that

District within which his Government lyes, all such Information and Intelligence as he may receive respecting Indian Affairs; and that the Agents or Superintendants shall in like manner communicate to the Governors all Intelligence and Information, respecting the State of Indian Affairs, which may in any wise regard the Security and Interest of the said Colonies.

13. That no Order shall be issued by the Governor or Commander in Chief of any of His Majesty's Colonies, or by any Officer having military Command in any Forts within the Indian Country, for stopping the Trade with any Tribe of Indians in either of the said Districts, without the Concurrence and Consent of the Agent or Superintendant for Indian Affairs.

14. That the said Agents or Superintendants shall, by themselves or sufficient Deputies, visit the several Posts or Tribes of Indians within their respective Districts, once in every year or Oftener as occasion shall require, to enquire into and take an Account of the Conduct and Behaviour of the Subordinate Officers at the said Posts and in the Country belonging to the said Tribes, to hear appeals and redress all Complaints of the Indians, make the proper Presents, and transact all Affairs relative to the said Indians.

15. That for the maintaining peace and good Order in the Indian Country, and bringing Offenders in Criminal Cases to due punishment, the said Agents or Superintendants, as also the Commissaries at each Post, and in the Country belonging to each Tribe, be empowered to act as Justices of the Peace in their respective Districts and Departments, with all powers and privileges vested in such Officers in any of the Colonies, and also full power of committing Offenders in Capital Cases, in order that such offenders may be prosecuted for the same; and that for deciding all Civil Actions, the Commissaries be impowered to try & determine in a summary way all such actions, as well between the Indians and Traders as between one Trader and another, to the amount of ten pounds Sterling, with the Liberty of Appeal to the Chief Agent or Superintendant or his Deputy, who shall be impowered upon such Appeal to give Judgment therein, which Judgment shall be final, and process issue upon it in like manner as on the Judgment of any Court of Common Pleas established in any of the Colonies.

16. That for the easy attainment of Justice the Evidence of Indians, under proper regulations and restrictions, be admitted in all Criminal as well as Civil Causes, that shall be tryed and adjudged by the said Agents or Superintendants, or by the said Commissaries; and that their Evidence be likewise admitted by the Courts of Justice in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in Criminal Cases, subject to the same pains and penalties as in Cases of false Evidence as His Majesty's Subjects.

17. That the said Agents or Superintendants shall have power to confer such honors and rewards on the Indians as shall be necessary,

and of granting Commissions to principal Indians in their respective Districts, to be War Captains or Officers of other Military Distinctions.

18. That the Indians of each Town in every Tribe in the Southern District shall choose a Beloved man, to be approved of by the Agent or Superintendant for such District, to take care of the mutual Interests, both of Indians and Traders in such Town; and that such Beloved Men, so elected and approved in the several Towns, shall elect a Chief for the whole Tribe, who shall constantly reside with the Commissary in the Country of each Tribe, or occasionally attend upon the said Agent or Superintendant as Guardian for the Indians & protector of their Rights, with Liberty to the said Chief to be present at all Meetings, and upon all hearings or Trials relative to the Indians before the Agent or Superintendant, or before the Commissaries, and to give his Opinion upon all matters under Consideration at such meetings or hearings.

19. That the like Establishments be made for the Northern District, as far as the nature of the Civil Constitution of the Indians in that District, and the manner of administering their Civil Affairs will admit.

20. That no person having any military Command in the Indian-Country shall be capable of acting as Commissary for the Affairs of the Indians, in either of the abovementioned Districts respectively; nor shall such person having military Command be allowed to carry on Trade with the Indians, or to interpose his Authority in any thing that regards the Trade with, or Civil concerns of the Indians, but to give the Commissary or other Civil Magistrate all assistance in his power, whenever thereunto required.

21. That the said Commissary shall keep exact and regular accounts, by way of Journal, of all their Transactions and proceedings, and of all occurrences in their respective apartments; and shall, by every opportunity, communicate such Transactions and occurrences to the Agent or Superintendant in their respective Districts, which Agent or Superintendant shall regularly, by every opportunity, correspond with the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

22. That the Agent or Superintendant to be appointed for each District, as also the Commissaries residing at the Posts or in the Indian Country within each District, shall take an Oath before the Governor or Chief Judge of any of the Colonies within their respective Districts, for the due Execution of their respective Trusts; and they and all other subordinate Officers employed in the Affairs of the Indians, shall be forbid under proper penalties to carry on any trade with them, either upon their own Account or in Trust for others, or to make any purchase of, or accept any Grants of Lands from the Indians.

23. That for the better regulation of the Trade with the said In-

dians, conformable to their own requests, and to prevent those frauds and abuses which have been so long and so loudly complained of in the manner of carrying on such Trade, all Trade with the Indians in each District be carried on under the Direction and Inspection of the Agents or Superintendants and other subordinate Officers to be appointed for that purpose, as has already been mentioned.

24. That all persons intending to Trade with the Indians shall take out Licences for that purpose, under the hand and Seal of the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony from which they intend to carry on such Trade, for every of which Licences no more shall be demanded or taken than two shillings.

25. That all persons taking out Licences shall enter into Bond to his Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in the sum of , with one Surety in the Sum of , for the due observance of the regulations prescribed for the Indian Trade.

26. That every person willing to give such Security, and finding a Suretie willing, if required, to take an Oath that he is possessed of property to double the value of the sum he stands Security for, shall be intitled to a Licence.

27. That every such Licenced Trader shall, at the time of taking out the Licence, declare the Post or Truckhouse at which, or the Tribe of Indians with which he intends to Trade, which shall be specified in the Licence itself.

28. That no Licence be granted to continue longer than for one year.

29. That no person trade under such Licence but the person named in it, his Servants or Agents, whose names are to be inserted in the margent; and in Case any of the Servants or Agents named in such Licence shall die or be discharged, the same shall be notified to the Governor by whom the Licence was granted, or to the Commissary of the Post, or in the Tribe where such Trader carries on Trade, to the end that the name or names of any other Servants or Agents employ'd by the said Trader in the place of those dead or discharged, may in like manner be inserted in the margent of the Licence.

30. That all Licences be entered in the Secretary's Office or other proper Office of Record, in each Colony where they are taken out, for which Entry no more shall be demanded or taken than Six pence for each Licence, and all persons to have free Liberty to inspect such Entry, paying a fee of Six pence for the same.

31. That persons trading with the Indians without a Licence, & without giving the Security above required, or trading at any other Ports or Places than those expressed in their Licences, do forfeit all the Goods they shall be found then trading with, and also pay a fine of to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and suffer months Imprisonment.

32. That all Traders, immediately upon their Arrival at the Posts

or Truckhouses in the Northern District, or in the Tribes in the Southern District, for which Licences have been taken out, and before any Goods are sold to or bartered with the Indians, do produce such Licences to the Commissarys appointed for the Direction and Inspection of the Trade at such Posts or Truckhouses, or in such Tribes.

33. That all Trade with the Indians shall be carried on by Tariffs, to be settled and established from time to time by the Commissaries at the several Posts or Truckhouses, or in the Countries belonging to the several Tribes, in Concert with the Traders and Indians.

34. That the Commissaries appointed to direct and inspect the Trade at each Truckhouse in the Northern District, shall be empowered to fix and prescribe certain Limits round each Post or Truckhouse, within which Limits all Trade with the Indians may be commodiously carried on in the most publick manner.

35. That all Traders have free Liberty to erect Huts and Warehouses within such Limits, in such order and manner as the Commissary shall, with the Concurrence of the Officer commanding at such Post direct and appoint.

36. That no Trader shall traffick or have any dealings with the Indians, without the Limits prescribed by the Commissary or other Chief Officer appointed for the Inspection and Direction of the Trade.

37. That each Truckhouse or Post of Trade, in the Northern District, be fortified & Garrisoned, & that all Traders have free Liberty to retire into such Garrison with their Effects, whenever any Disturbance shall arise, or the Commissary at such Post shall represent it to be necessary.

38. That so Trader shall sell or otherwise supply the Indians with Rum or other spirituous Liquors, Swan Shot, or rifled Barrell'd Guns.

39. That in Trade with the Indians no credit shall be given them for goods in value beyond the Sum of fifty Shillings, and no Debt beyond that Sum shall be recoverable by Law or Equity.

40. That all disputes concerning Weights or Measures, in the buying or selling Goods, shall be decided by Standard Weights and Measures, to be kept in each Post or Truckhouse in the Northern District, and in each town in the Southern District.

41. That no private person, Society, Corporation or Colony, be capable of acquiring any property in Lands belonging to the Indians, either by purchase of, or Grant or Conveyance from the said Indians, excepting only where the Lands lye within the Limits of any Colony, the Soil of which has been vested in proprietors or Corporations by Grants from the Crown, in which Cases such proprietaries or Corporations only shall be capable of acquiring such property by purchase or Grant from the Indians.

42. That proper measures be taken, with the Consent and Concurrence of the Indians, to ascertain and define the precise and exact Boundary and Limits of the Lands, which it may be proper to reserve to them, and where no Settlement whatever shall be allowed.

43. That no purchases of Lands belonging to the Indians, whether in the Name and for the use of the Crown, or in the Name and for the use of the Proprietaries of Colonies, be made but at some general meeting, at which the principal Chiefs of each Tribe, claiming a property in such Land, are present; and all Tracts so purchased shall be regularly surveyed by a Sworn Surveyor, in the presence and with the Assistance of a person deputed by the Indians to attend such Survey; and the said Surveyor shall make an accurate Map of such Tract, describing the Limits, which Map shall be entered upon record with the Deed of Conveyance from the Indians.

It is estimated, that the annual Expence of supporting the Establishments proposed in the foregoing plan, providing Presents for the Indians, and other contingent expences, may amount to about Twenty thousand pounds; and it is proposed to defray this Expence by a Duty upon the Indian Trade, either collected upon the exportation of Skins and Furs (Beavers excepted) from the Colonies, or payable by the Traders at the Posts and places of Trade, as shall, upon further examination and the fullest Information, be found most practicable and least Burthensome to the Trade.

A.

List of Indian Tribes in the Northern District of North America.

Mohocks,	Pawtiwatamis,
Oneidas,	Ottawas,
Tuscaroras,	Chipeweighs or Missisagais,
Onondagas,	Meynomenis,
Cayugas,	Folsavoins,
Senecas,	Puans,
Oswegatchies,	Sakis,
Nanticokes,	Foxes,
Conoys,	Twightwees,
Tuteeves,	Kickapous,
Saponeys,	Mascoutens,
Caghnawagas,	Piankashaws,
Canassadagas,	Wawiaghtonos,
Arundacks,	Keskeskias,
Algonkins,	Illinois,
Abinaquis,	Sioux,
Skaghquanoghronos,	Mickmacs,
Hurons,	Norwidgewalks,
Shawanese,	Arsigunticooks,
Delawares,	Penobscots,
Wiandots,	St. Johns.

B.

LIST OF INDIAN TRIBES IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NORTH AMERICA.

Cherokees,	Attacapas,
Creeks,	Bayuglas,
Chickasaws,	Tunicas,
Chactaws,	Peluches,
Catawbas,	Ofugulas,
Beluxis,	Querphas.
Humas,	

COMMISSIONERS OF TRADE TO JOHN STUART, 1764.

Whitehall, July 10th, 1764.

Sir,

His Majesty having before the opening of the last Session of Parliament directed us to consider what arrangements it might be proper to make in respect to the future Management and Conduct of Indian affairs in General, We did, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, prepare the Heads of a Bill for regulating this important Branch of His Majesty's Service under one Uniform general Plan,* and for enabling His Majesty to make such Establishments as appear'd to us to be necessary for the execution thereof. But it was thought advisable from Considerations as well of the great Importance of the Measure itself, as the difficulty of establishing a Fund to Answer the Expence which would necessarily attend the Execution of it, to defer the bringing any Bill into Parliament 'till next Session; Before which Time it was apprehended further Information might be procured on many essential parts of the Plan, and of which there was the greater Expectation, as we had before directed the Superintendants to make very full reports to us of the Actual State of Indian affairs within their respective Departments.

The Letters which we have Received from you and the Superintendant of the Northern District, in Consequence of these Orders, have fully Answered our wishes and Expectations on this head; have confirmed our opinion of the danger and disadvantage attending the present vague and uncertain administration of Indian affairs, and have enabled us to make additions to, and improve our plan; But as your Situation and intimate knowledge of this difficult and complicated Subject may enable you to furnish us with still further Lights, we think proper to transmit to you the Inclosed heads of the Plan we have prepared for your opinion upon it, which we expect you will send to us as soon as possible, and we hope to receive it before the meeting of Parliament.

This plan has for its object the regulation of Indian affairs, both

* See p. 182.

Commercial and Political, throughout all North America, upon one General System, under the direction of officers appointed by the Crown, so as to set aside all local interfering of particular provinces, which has been one great Cause of the distracted State of Indian affairs in General; and as it is judged expedient in the execution of this plan, that North America should be Divided into two Districts, each having one Chief Agent or Superintendant, the first difficulty which occurs in the Consideration of the plan is, how to ascertain the Limits of each District.

The making the River Ohio the boundary Line, or line of Division between the two Districts, seemed to us at first the most precise Distinction; But finding upon Examination, that several of the Northern Nations had not only Claims and Interest, but possibly actual possession and residence to the South of some parts at least of this River, we thought proper to relinquish this proposition, and to have recourse to the expedient of distinguishing each district by Naming the several Nations to be comprehended within each; You will observe, however, that we have thrown the Piankishaws, Wawiaghtonos, and other Nations which reside upon the Wabache and other Rivers to the North of the Confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi, into the Northern District, to which it seems to us they do more properly belong.*

This appears to us upon the whole to be the most precise Method of Distinguishing and Dividing the two Districts, and as such we refer it to your Consideration; If, however, you are of Opinion, that the objections to our first Idea, which have appeared to us so strong, as to induce us to lay it aside, are not well founded, and that the Ohio, being a Natural Boundary, will still be the best Line of Division, or that any other Boundary will be more exact and distinct, we desire you will state your opinion fully upon this point, with your reasons at large.

The first principle upon which all the regulations in this plan Respecting the Trade with the Indians are founded is, that such Trade shall be fixed throughout all America to certain Posts and places, and as it appears to us, upon a Consideration of the Nature and Situation of the several Tribes of Indians, and of what has been the accustomed method of carrying on the Trade with them in each Department, that it would be advisable to fix the Trade in the Southern District to the several Towns in each Tribe, and in the Northern District at certain fortified posts; We have accordingly adopted that plan; But as there will be but one set of officers for each Nation or Tribe in the Southern District, We desire your Opinion, whether it will be advisable to leave the Trade open at every Town belonging to each Tribe, or whether it will be necessary to confine it to the Town where the Establishment shall be fixed.

Another regulation of great difficulty and delicacy proposed by this plan to be Established, is the Settlement of a Tariff of Trade, which, though it be recommended both by yourself and the Superin-

* See pp. 188, 189.

tendant for the Northern District, yet seems to us Doubtfull in its principle and difficult in its Execution, since it is in its Nature inconsistent with, and might in its operation be restrictive of that Freedom, which is one of the first Principles of Commerce, and cannot either in Justice or Reason be fixed without the mutual Consent of parties having adverse and contradictory Interests; If, however, it shall appear to us either from the effect of any regulation of this kind which may have already taken place, or from reasons and arguments that do not occur to us, that these doubts of its propriety, and apprehensions of difficulties in its execution are without Foundation, we shall recommend a proposition that, in many other views of it, is much to be wished for and desired.

The most superficial View of the nature and disposition of the Indians and of the manner in which they regulate their civil concerns, will suffice to show that a steady and uniform attachment to, and Love of Justice and Equity, is one of their first principles of Government; and it is upon a general Consideration of the Effect and influence of this principle upon their Conduct, that we have ventured in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Articles of this plan to suggest a regulation that appears to us to conform itself to their Inclinations and Dispositions in this respect, And which, if it can be accomplished, will restore mutual confidence, by checking those abuses which have tended to destroy it.

In every proposition of this kind, however, we expect to receive your sentiments, and therefore we desire you will attentively consider it, and give us your Opinion as well upon the propriety of the Measure itself as the mode of carrying it into Execution, in case it shall be thought advisable to recommend it.

The foregoing are all the Remarks which appear necessary for us to make upon the inclosed plan; The rest of the propositions speak for themselves, and sufficiently point out the grounds and principles upon which they are founded; it only remains therefore for us to direct your attention to, and desire your opinion upon what is suggested in respect to the Fund for defraying the Expence attending the Establishment of this System; It is upon this that the whole depends, and therefore we must require you to be very full and explicit in your report upon it; transmitting to us the most exact accounts you can collect of the actual Annual quantity and Value of Goods sold to the Indians, and Peltry received from them in return, with your opinion at large what Duties you think the Trade will bear; in what manner they may be laid, and how or at what places collected with the least Burthen and Disadvantage to the Trade; And we desire that you will Annex to your Reports an Estimate of the Annual expence of the several Establishments proposed to be made in the Southern District, and what will be necessary for presents to the Indians, and all other contingent Expences, with such Explanations upon each particular as may enable us to judge, not only of the amount of the fixed Establishments, but also of what

will be the probable amount of the whole under every head and Article thereof; and in forming these estimates, we recommend it to you to State the expence at as low a Rate as possible, because the whole of it must be borne by the Trade. So we bid you heartily farewell, and are,

Sir,

Your very Loving Friends,

(Signed,) HILLSBOROUGH.
GEO. RICE,
BAMBER GASCOYGNE,
J. DYSON.

Directed.

John Stuart, Esq^{r}, Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

DUNK HALIFAX TO GOV. PENN, 1764.

S^{t}. James's, 14th July, 1764.

Sir,

I send You herewith by the King's Command the Copy of a Letter which I have lately received from His Ex'cy, the Spanish Ambassador, complaining by Order of His Court of several Violences committed against the Subjects of His Catholick Majesty, by some English Pirates or Privateers in the West Indies. And I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you make all possible Enquiry concerning all Vessels which may arrive within Your Government from those Ports, in order to discover the Persons who may have been guilty of such Acts of Piracy; & in Case of such Discovery, that you do your utmost to secure them & bring them to Justice.

And if any of the Persons concerned in the said Piratical Proceeding shall happen to be discovered & apprehended within Your Government, you will immediately transmit to me, for His Majesty's Information, an Account thereof, & of your Proceedings in Consequence of such Discovery.

I am, with great Truth and Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

DUNK HALIFAX.

Directed,

The Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Col. John Armstrong to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Carlisle, 17th July, 1764.

May it please Y^r^ Honor,

Lieu^t^. Sam^l^. Finley having Signified to me some inclination to resigne the Service, but not without leave from your Hon^r^. As the Man is not possess'd of the firmest Constitution, nor long acquainted with Military Service, and no danger but that his place may readily be fill'd up, if your Hon^r^ think proper to favour his request, no inconveniency that I apprehend can thence Arise to the Service. He has before the present War been employ'd by me as a Surveyor, and might possibly be farther usefull in that business before the return & discharge of the troops.

I am not Solicitous in this matter, but promis'd to State it, that your Honr^s^ pleasure may be known before the March of the 2d Battalion.

We are unable to assigne any good reason for the present peace of Our Frontier, which has now continu'd One Month; the Soldiers being now Call'd in, a Number of the Inhabitants have by private Subscription hir'd Men to Patrole behind them for the space of One Month, whereby a slight Cover is thrown Over thirty-five Miles of the Eastern part of the County.

I have Spread the Proclamations for Scalps, &c.

I am with the utmost Respect,

Y^r^ Honr^s^ Most Hum^l^ Serv^t^,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Directed.—Governor Penn.

Instructions, J. Penn and J. Fox to James Young, 1764.

Philadelphia, 18th July, 1764.

Sir,

With the Money now paid into your hands, you are immediately to proceed to Lancaster, & Muster the first Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment, who are assembled there; after which, you are to settle their Accounts & pay them in full to the 1st day of August next.

When you have finished the Business at Lancaster, you will hasten up to Carlisle, & there Muster and pay the Second Battalion in the same manner.

In Mustering the Troops, you will be particularly careful that

none are permitted to pass but such Men as are able Bodied & fit for immediate Service; and if the officers have, contrary to their Instructions, enlisted any others, you are not to allow them the 20s. ℔ Man for their Trouble and Expence, till they have replaced him with another; nor are you to allow it for any Deserters, who have never been mustered by yourself or passed by a Field Officer. You are not to pay any other Debts of the Deserters, than such as are justly due to their Captains for cloathing & necessaries actually supplied by him.

The Captains are to make Oath to the Truth of their Muster Rolls, & that the Men have been on actual Duty for the respective times therein Expressed.

You are to advance all the Officers two Months pay from the first day of August, to enable them to Equip themselves for the Campaign. You are also to pay them the usual Baggage & Forrage Money allowed in former Campaigns to the Officers in the pay of this Province.

JOHN PENN,
JOSEPH FOX.

Directed,

To James Young, Esq^r., Commissary of the Musters & Pay Master to the Pennsylvania Forces.

Order to Cols. Francis and Clayton, 1764.

Philad^a., 18 July, 1764.

Sir,

As soon as the first Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment under your Command is mustered and paid off to the 1st of August, and is furnished with Clothing & Camp Equipage so as to be in readiness to take the Field, I desire you will acquaint Col^o. Bouquet therewith, and for the future obey such Orders and Directions as you may receive from him.

I am, &c.,

J. P.

Minutes of Board of Commissioners for Defence, 1764.

July 20th, 1764.

Present:

The Governor,

Benj[a]. Franklin, Lynford Lardner,
Joseph Fox, Joseph Galloway, } Esq[rs].
John Baynton.

The Board taking under their Consideration the Disposition of the Troops for the Defence of the Frontiers.

Agreed,

That four Companies be stationed & range between the River Delaware & Susquehanna, including thirty Men to garrison Fort Augusta; and that the two remaining Companies of the provincials be stationed & range on the Frontiers westward of the Susquehanna, and that one Commanding Officer be appointed for three Companies.

Agreed,

That Robert Callender be the Victualler for the three western Companies, save those in Fort Augusta, who are victualled by the Crown, and that Robert Levers victual the other three Companies to ye Eastward.

Agreed,

That the above mentioned Troops be supplied with Arms from the public Armory, & with Ammunition, Blankets, Kettles, Haversacks & Tomahawks.

Muster of Effective Men Mustered at Lancaster, 1764.

Muster'd 23, 24 & 25th July, in the 1st Batt[n], Penn[a]. Reg[t].

Col[l]. Francis's Comp[y],	41	
Major de Haas's,	43	
Cap[tn]. Kerns,	38	
Cap[tn]. Hunter's,	47	
Cap[tn]. Irwine's,	43	
Cap[tn]. Housigers',	41	
Cap[tn]. Proctor's,	27	
Cap[tn]. Webb's,	29	
Detach[t] of Cap[tn]. Graydon's,	16	
	—	325

RECRUITS.

Major de Haas's,	110	
Capt^n. Kerns,	18	
Leiv^t. Fleming's,	33	
Ens^n Thomson's,	46	
		207
Total—Exclusive of Comm^d Officers,		532

JAS. YOUNG,
Commis^s of ye Musters, P. F.

Lancaster, 25th July, 1764.

MUSTER OF THE SECOND BATTALION PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, CARLISLE, JULY 30, 1764.

1 Lieut. Col. Clayton's Comp'y,	47	men.
2 Capt'n Timothy Green's Comp'y,	44	
3 Capt'n William Piper's,	47	
4 Capt'n Christopher Limes's,	48	
5 Capt'n John Brady's,	41	
6 Capt'n James Piper's	48	
7 Capt'n Samuel Lindsey's,	42	
8 Capt'n Will'm Armstrong's,	47	
	364	
Lieut. Sam. Finley's Recruits,	17	
Ensign Joseph Ervin's Rec'ts,	9	
Total, Exclusive of Commiss'd Offi'rs,	390	

JAS. YOUNG,
Commiss'r of ye Musters P. F.

Carlisle, 1st Aug't, 1764.

To the Hon'ble John Penn, Esq.

RETURN OF THE MUSTER OF THE SECOND BATTALION, PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, CARLISLE, JULY 30, 1764.

Capt'n William Armstrong's Comp'y,	47 men.
Samuel Lindsey's,	42
James Piper's,	48
Joseph Armstrong's,	47
John Brady's,	41
William Piper's,	47
Christopher Limes's,	48
Timothy Green's,	44
Lieut. Finley's Recruits,	17
Total, Exclusive of Comm'd Off'rs,	381
Muster'd in the 1st Batt'n,	531
	912

JAS. YOUNG,
Commiss'r of the Musters P. F.

Carlisle, 4th Aug., 1764.

DRAUGHT OF WARRANT FOR ENLISTING, 1764.

By the Hon'ble John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province, &c.

[L. S.] To Grecting:

These are to authorize you, by Beat of Drum or otherwise, to recruit as many Voluntiers for His Majesty's Service, as will compose a Company of Foot in the pay of this Province, consisting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, two Sergeants, two Corporals, & forty-three private men, who are to be employed as Rangers along the Frontiers of the Province, in defending and protecting the Inhabitants from the Incursions of our Indian Enemies.

You are to take especial Care to enlist no old Men, young Boys, nor any who have Infirmities, but such as are healthy, active, and every way fit for that Service.

You are not to enlist any man for a less Term than months, or during the Continuance of the Indian War.

For your Expence and Trouble in recruiting, you will be allowed twenty Shillings for each Recruit that shall be approved of by the Commissary of Musters, besides one Shilling per Day, for his subsistence from the Date of his Certificate, till he shall draw provi-

sions; And you may advance to each man fifteen shillings, to be hereafter deducted from his Pay.

And I do hereby require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, and other civil Officers, to afford you all the Encouragement and assistance in their Power, as often as there shall be occasion.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the day of July, 1764.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
J. S. Jr., Sec'ry.

Governor Penn's Orders to the two Battalions of the Pennsylvania Regiments, Carlisle, 1764.

Carlisle, August the 5th, 1764.

The unprovoked and repeated Insults & Barbarities of the Savages, on the Inhabitants of this Province, having obliged the Government to raise an armed Force, and fit out an Expedition at a great Expence, as well for the protection of his Majesty's Subjects, as to deter, by a severe Chastisement, that treacherous Enemy, from any future Hostilities.

The Governor, from the known Loyalty & Courage of the Inhabitants of this Province, has the greatest Reason to expect that the behaviour of the Troops, will fully answer the purposes for which they are raised, and that they will never lose sight of the numberless Cruelties & Murders committed by the Barbarians on their Relations, Friends, and Countrymen, whose Innocent Blood calls loudly for Revenge.

If, notwithstanding such powerful Incentives, any men should so far forget their Duty to their King and Country, and the Solemn Oath they have taken at the time of their Inlistment, as to desert the Service, they may expect to be prosecuted with the utmost Severity by the Civil Power, and that they will find no protection, neither in this Government, nor in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions.

And all the Magistrates in this Province, will be particularly directed to have all Deserters apprehended, as well as all persons who may, either directly or indirectly, have been instrumental in inciting, harbouring, or in any manner assisting them to Desert, that they may also be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the Law.

But the Governor hopes that there are few, or no such men amongst the Troops, and that they will be conscious that they cannot fail of success, while they remain united and joined with the same regular Troops, and under the same Leader, which alone last

year, on this very day, sustained the repeated attacks of the Savages, and obtained a compleat victory over them.

Report of Port Physician, 1764.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1764.

I this Day examined carefully the State of Health of the Mariners and Passengers on board the Ship Chance, Capt. Smith, from Roterdam, and did not see the least appearance of any contagious Disease amongst them, nor any other Objection to the Ship's being admitted into the Port and the People's landing in the City, immediately. One of the Mariners is languishing under a slow Distemper, and one of the Passengers is dangerously ill of a Scurvy, there are a few more lightly Scorbutic, but the Company in general are unusually healthy.

TH. BOND.

To his Honour,
The Governour.

Col. H. Bouquet to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Carlisle, 10th August, 1764.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you a Court of Inquiry, in which one Jacob Kern is charged with having inticed several Soldiers to desert, that you may direct such further steps to be taken therein, as you will think proper.

The Desertion continues, and by the Muster I have taken of the Two Battalions, I find they want already near 200 men of their complement. A Diminution so considerable, obliges me to request that you will, with the Commissioners, enable me to compleat your Troops to their present Establishment, allowing the same Terms as before, viz., Three Pounds in advance, to be afterwards deducted from their Pay, and Twenty Shillings to the Recruiting Officers for every man inlisted, observing that I have received £300 on that accompt.

The Circumstances not admitting of delays, I have sent directions to raise the men wanted in Virginia, as I don't expect to be able to raise them in this Province. Trusting that as you have already done so much for the success of this Expedition, you will not leave your Work imperfect.

I inclose a list given by the Surgeons of your Regt., of several articles omitted in their Chests, and certified as absolutely necessary by the Director of the Hospital. They cannot be provided here, and I beg you will order them to be sent to Fort Loudoun, as soon as possible.

We march this day for that Post, from whence a convoy is to proceed forthwith to Fort Pitt.

I am with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient, and

most Humble Servant,

HENRY BOUQUET.

P. S.—The money wanted to compleat the Two Batt's, ought to be sent by the Paymaster, or a Person authorized to pay it.

H. B.

The Hon'ble Governor Penn.

Dunk Halifax to Gov. Penn, 1764.

St. James's, August 11th, 1764.

Sir:

It is His Majesty's Pleasure that you do constantly transmit to me every Information, which your utmost Diligence & Attention can, from time to time, procure, in relation to the illicit Trade which may be carried on within your Government, to the Methods in which it is conducted, the Commodities in which it is concerned, and the Extent to which it is carried, the means of preventing the same, and the conduct of the several officers, who are employed for that purpose; and whenever it shall happen that you have not been able to procure any Intelligence upon any of the Points abovementioned, you will take care to mention in your Dispatches, that you have no Information of that sort to communicate.

I am,

with great Truth & Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

DUNK HALIFAX.

Directed.

——— Penn, Esqr., Deptv Governor of Pensilvania.

Dunk Halifax to Gov. Penn, 1764.

St. James's, Augt 11th, 1764.

Sir:

The King having thought proper, in consequence of the Advice and Opinion of his Counsel learned in the Law, to cause Publick Notice to be given in the London Gazette to the Owners, Masters, &c., of Prizes taken and ransomed during the late War, that, unless they forthwith satisfy the Ransom Bills, for the Non Payment of which several of His Majesty's Subjects have been for a considerable Time, and still are detained in the Prisons of France, they will be prosecuted for the same in his Majesty's Court of Admiralty; And it appearing, by an application which has been made to me, that William Plumstead, Esqr., of the City of Philadelphia was owner, and John Logan of the said City, Commander of the Sloop Adventure, taken by a French Privateer of Bayonne on the 1st of Janv, 1763, for the Ransom whereof David M'Cullough and William Wood, Lad, still remain Prisoners at Bayonne, I am to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you do call upon the said owner and Captain forthwith to cause the Ransom of the said Sloop Adventure, (being 18000 Livres) to be discharged, and that you do acquaint the said Gentlemen, that, unless they send immediate Orders to Their Correspondent to release the said Hostages (of which you will send me immediate Notice) Orders will be given to commence a Suit to oblige Them so to do. It may be also proper for you to acquaint those Gentlemen that the Wages of the Hostages will continue to the Time of their Discharge.

I am,
with great Truth & Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
DUNK HALIFAX.

Directed.
——— Penn, Esqr., Depy Govr of Pensylvania.

Dunk Halifax to Gov. Penn,—Stamps—1764.

St. James's, August 11th, 1764.

Sir:

The House of Commons having, in the last Session of Parliament come to a Resolution, by which it is declared that, towards defraying the necessary Expences of defending, protecting & securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America, it may be proper to charge certain Stamp Duties* in the said Colonies and Plantations, it is His Majesty's Pleasure, that You should transmit to me, without Delay, a List of all Instruments made use of in publick Transactions, Law Proceedings, Grants, Conveyances, Securities of Land or Money, within your Government, with proper and sufficient Descriptions of the same, in order that if Parliament should think proper to pursue the Intention of the aforesaid Resolution, they may thereby be enabled to carry it into Execution in the most effectual and least burthensome manner.

If you should be unable of yourself to prepare a List of this kind with sufficient accuracy, you will in such case require the Assistance of the Principal Officer of the Law within your Government, who is the proper Person to be consulted towards procuring the said Information in the manner required.

I am,
with great Truth & Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
DUNK HALIFAX.

Directed. ——— Penn, Esq^r., Lieu^t. Governor of Pensilvania.

Dunk Halifax to Gov. Penn, 1764.

St. James's, August 11th, 1764.

Sir:

It being of great Importance & advantage to His Majesty's Service, & to the Commercial interest & general Convenience of His Majesty's Subjects in North America, that the Conveyance of Letters, by the Post, should be facilitated and extended throughout the Colonies upon that extensive Continent, His Majesty's Post Master General is concerting Measures for those purposes, and as it cannot

* This is probably the first step that led to the future difficulties between the two Countries.

be doubted but the Legislatures of the several Colonies will readily & chearfully contribute to the success of a Plan, from which they may expect to derive the Benefit of a regular, safe & speedy, Correspondence, I am commanded to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you should recommend it to the Assembly of the Colony under your Government to provide for the Establishment of Ferries & erecting proper Buildings on the Water Side, wherever the same may be found necessary, that the Posts may meet with no Delays or Interruptions in passing.

His Majesty's Post Master General having also represented that a Map of the Province under your Government, with the present course of the Posts throughout the same clearly marked out, would be of great use to him in the present undertaking, I am to desire that you will procure & transmit such a Map, together with a State of such alterations as you apprehend to be wanting for the better Regulation & Improvement of the said Posts: And you will give your constant Aid & Support to the Post Masters within your Government, in the Execution of their office, which is so immediately calculated for the publick Benefit.

I am,
with great Truth & Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
DUNK HALIFAX.

Directed.
——— Penn, Esq^r., Lieu^t. Governor of Pensilvania.

Col. John Armstrong to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Carlisle, 15th August, 1764.

May it please y^r Honor,

According to y^r Hon^rs disposition of the Troops intended for the defence of the Frontier, it appears that double the number of Men Order'd for the West side of Sasquehanah are appointed Eastward of that River, except thirty that are station'd at Fort Augusta, who from their great distance are equally unable to assist either sides.

The extent of our inhabitants on each side the Sasquehanah being nearly the same, has no doubt formerly induc'd the Government to afford them equal numbers for their protection, and if the Dwellers, who may yet reside up the River Delaware, shou'd be thought to increase the duty on that side, it will also be natural to consider that on this, some of our people yet keep possession in three differ-

ent Valleys beyond the mountain, and will expect to share in whatever assistance is afforded to this department. I shall only mention farther the expos'd state of the Western Frontier, as is evident, both from situation and a Series of the most dismal facts; submitting to your Honr and the Provincial Board the expedience of sending one Company, or half a Company from the number on the East of Sasquehanah over to the West.

Mr. Bard informs me there is not One Blanket left in the Store for the troops on ye Frontier; of the Articles we want, there remains in Store 54 Arms, some fit for use, others wanting repair, 98 Haversacks, 4 Kettles. Flints, nor Tomahaws, none. There is also 42r Casks of Powder, two Casks of Lead, but the Storekeeper has recd Colo Bouquets Orders not to give any Article out ye Store until he receive farther instruction from him, the Col. having sent to Virginia & Maryland to raise recruits, whome he says must yet be equip'd from hence, so that we are left at great uncertainty, & have already Fifty Men Idle for want of Accoutrements. At the same time, the sending of any Arms may be Postponed for the present, as I shall attempt every measure by repairs & otherwise to prevent the expence of Carriage in that heavy article. The Blankets, a few Kettles & Flints cannot come too soon, Haversacks cannot be wanted, but perhaps the Colonel may not require the 98, that are already here, nor any more of the Ammunition.

As some of the Men appointed to the Frontier will no doubt be Sick and require some attendance—there are two Young Men Professing physick in this County, the One lives here, the other near Loudon, who, for half a Crown ℔ day each, might attend the Men in their respective Circuits, without interfering much with their own practice. I only suggest this method as ye best I can think of, and submit it, if it is thought necessary, a few Medicines shou'd be sent up.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Yr Honrs Most Humbl Servt.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Governor Penn.

Col. John Armstrong to Col. Bouquet, 1764.

Sir:

The Prisoner sent you herewith has been fully Examin'd, and with great care. I take him to be one of his Majesties Enemies & most probably to be a Spy, & at present in compact with some Party of Indians, and have thought proper to send him to you for any purposes that may be answer'd thereby, or to Hang him if you think him worthy of it—as it's extreamly suspicious he is—he is evasive

& contradicts himself, and in the latter part of his examination put on some distant airs of Lunacy, which I'm persuaded was only finess.

Ensigne Morrows impatience prevents my adding farther, but that I am, with great respect,

Your Most Obed^{t}

Humb^{l} Servt.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Colonel Henry Bouquet.

Examination of Sam'l Sellers & Joseph Ross, 1764.

[With the Foregoing.]

Cumberland County, ss.

Before us, the Subscribers, Two of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for Cumberland County afores^{d}, personally appeared Samuel Sellers and Joseph Ross, both of the County aforesaid, who being Duly Sworn on the Holy Evangilist of Almighty God, say that a certain Vagrant fellow, Supposed to be a French Man and a Spy, now a prisoner, by Virtue of a Commitment from Francis Campbell, Esq^{r}., and now brought before us, Told them, these Deponants, in broken English, on the 21st of this Instant, that there were Six hundred Indians coming down to attack our Army or Waiting for them, or Words to the same purpose. And the said Samuel Sellers further saith, that he asked the said fellow Concerning the Murder of a Girl near the big Spring, and whether he knew any thing of it, and that the said Fellow only answered "and serv'd her right too;" and being asked also by the said Deponant if he had a Budget, he said he had one, but it was too far off to go to fetch it; and the said Samuel Sellers further saith, that the said Fellow told him he had Left the French and gone to the Shawnese, and further say not.

SAMUEL SELLERS.
JOSEPH ROSS.

Sworn and Subscribed, this 22nd Day of Augst, 1764, Before us,

John Armstrong,
John Byers.

(A True Copy.)

Col. Bouquet to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Fort Loudoun, 22ª August, 1764.

Sir:

I had yesterday the honor of your Letter of the 16th Instant, and am much obliged to you and to the Commissioners for granting my request to compleat your Two Battalions.

Being conscious that your Government have not granted these Troops to His Majesty as a matter of Form, but as an Assistance absolutely wanted to Effect the Reduction of their Enemy Indians. I flatter myself that my Requisition, tho' unusual, will not appear unreasonable to the Board, if they are pleased to consider that they had agreed to furnish 950 Effective men to join the King's Regular Troops, at Fort Loudoun, and that the Desertion complained of happened before that Junction.

The whole Number appointed for the Expedition has never been thought too great, and therefore could not be lessened by 200 men, without running a Hazard of far greater consequence, than the Saving a Part of the money appropriated to that use.

As Mr. Young does not bring up the money himself, which I wish had been paid to the Recruits by your own Paymaster, I judge that he is no longer in Pay, and therefore send Lieut. John Piper to receive £500, there being no money to be had here for Draffts upon Philadelphia.

The Field Officers of the Two Battˢ are much to blame to have neglected to Send you the List and description of their Deserters, which can not be done at present with any precision, Colº Francis, Major De Haas, & several Companies being marched to Pittsburgh, I will inclose you what List I can obtain till we join again.

I expect daily an answer from Virginia, from whence I hope to get Recruits; The People I have employed in this Part of the Province have had no Success.

Colonel Armstrong has sent me an Acadian, taken at Shippensburgh, upon Suspicion of being a Spy. I inclose you the Depositions taken by several Magistrates, But as from my own Examination, I have Stronger Reasons to believe that the man is out of his Senses. I send him back to Carlisle, to be conveyed to Philadª, where he will probably be known to some of the Neutrals.

The Gentlemen of the Mess beg leave to present their Respects to you. Capt. Barnsley is not a little proud of the honors reserved for him, and raises already his ambition to a Wig of Mr. St. —— Pattern conscious that the Dignity of a Justice is in exact proportion with the Curls of his Periwig. He is now pouring upon Burn's Book, and no doubt will soon become an honor to the Bench.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest Regard,

Sir, your most obedient

and most humble Servant,

HENRY BOUQUET.

25th Aug. P. S.—A party of thirty or Forty Indians have killed near Bedford, one Isaac Stimble, an industrious Inhabitant of Ligonier, taken some Horses loaded with Merchants goods, and shot some Cattle, after Colo Reid's Detachment had passed that Post; some men have been killed twelve miles from Winchester.

H. B.

Govr Penn.

Gov. Penn to Gov'rs of Maryland and Virginia, 1764.

Philadelphia, 6th Sept., 1764.

Sir:

Having received a Letter from Colo Bradstreet, dated the 14th of last month, at Presque Isle, acquainting me that he has granted a Peace to all the Indians living between Lake Erie & the Ohio, who have done so much mischief to the Southern Colonies; I have the Honor to transmit to You, for your Satisfaction, a Copy of what has passed between him & the Indian Deputies on that Occasion.

Colo Bouquet, who is now on his march to Fort Pitt with the Pennsylvania Troops, writes me that he hopes the General will not confirm the Peace, as no Satisfaction is insisted on, and that he shall pay no Regard to it, but proceed forthwith on the Expedition, fully determined to treat as Enemies any Delawares or Shawanese he shall find in his Way, till he receives contrary Orders from the General.

I am with great Respect,
Sir, your most Obedt
hum. Servt.

J. P.

To His Excellcy Horatio Sharpe, Esqr., Lt. Govr Maryland, and To the Honble Francis Fauquiere, Esqr., Lt. Govr Virginia.

Lt. Graydon to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Fort Augusta, the 13th November, 1764.

Sir:

Since my last, Capt. McKee, Sir William's Depy Agent for Indian Affairs, came up last Friday, and on Saturday & Sunday they had a Conference, the Minutes of which I have herewith inclosed, as likewise the several Returns of the Garrison, for the last month.

If your Honor remembers, there was a paragraph in our Gazette giving an Acct. of the Jersey Troops attacks & killing some Indians at Wyoming. These people say that there were a few Mingoes hunting there, & the Jersey People fired upon them some Shott, but killed

none, only wound'd a Mingoe Man & His Wife; this they have mention'd in their Conference.

As they may perhaps be coming down to the Fort, upon the Strength of what has been done, I shou'd be glad to have your Honors Instructions in what manner I am to behave with them.

I am with greatest Respect,

Your Honor's most Obedient

Humble Servant,

C. GRAYDON.

P. S. The Indians sett off this Day, and desired me particularly to remember their Compl^ts to your Honor. My People's Blanketts are intirely worn out; they cannot possibly do Duty without, as the Weather begins to be very severe.

The Hon^ble John Penn, Esq^r.

Col. Bouquet to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Fort Pitt, December the first, 1764.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Army arrived the 28th of November at this Post. The 1^st Batt^n of the Pennsylvania Regiment proceeded the 30th to Carlisle, and has been followed this day by the Second Batt^n.

I have sent, under the Care of L^t. Col^o Clayton, all the Captives belonging to your Government, and delivered several others to their Parents & Relations.

I have directed these Troops to wait for your Orders at Carlisle, where I beg you will send the Paymaster to settle with them.

Their good Behaviour during the Course of this Campaign lays me under the necessity in Justice to them, to recommend them to you and to the Commissioners with regard to their Clothing, which it would be hard upon them to pay as they have been so short a time in the Service, and have been constantly employed in a very fatiguing Expedition; and as we have reason to hope that the War with the Savages is at an End, this gratification will not be a Precedent of any Consequence hereafter. You will be so good to give the necessary Directions to victual these Troops at Carlisle, while you will think proper to detain them there, as the Crown does not find them in Provisions after they are returned to you.

I have the honor to be, with great Respect,

Sir, Your most obedient

and most humble Servant,

HENRY BOUQUET.

The Hon'ble Gov. Penn.

Thos. Barnsley to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1764.

Fort Loudown, 3 Decr., 1764.

Sir:

By a letter I received from Col Bouquet, dated the 18th Ultimo, at the Camp at Muskingham, am Desir'd to acquaint the Governour, that the Light Horse belonging to the Province may very soon be Expected at this Post, and that it will be Necessary that he would please to Appoint some person to take care of them, Either to Dispose of them and their Appointments, or otherwise, as he will think proper, and as I immagine they will be here before a person can be appointed from Philadelphia, shall do my best to have them taken care of, until I can Receive the Governour or your further Directions. I have the Honour to be with Esteem,

Sir, Your most Humble
& most Obedient Servt.
THOS. BARNSLEY.

Joseph Shippen, Esqr.

Lancaster 2 dict.

Directed,

On his Majestys Service—To Joseph Shippen, Esqr., Secretary to the Honourable Governour Penn, at Philadelphia.

Thos. Barnsley, D. Q. M. G.

Gov. Penn to James Young, 1764.

Philadelphia, 6th Decemr., 1764.

Sir:

It having been agreed by the Provincial Commissioners & myself, that the three hundred Men raised last Summer for the Defence of the Frontiers, except the present Garrison of Fort Augusta, should be forthwith disbanded; You are therefore, without delay, to proceed with the Money now put into your Hands along the Frontiers, and there muster, pay & discharge the several Companies now on foot, the Augusta Garrison excepted, taking Care that they deliver up all the Arms, Accoutrements & Tools put into their Hands, to Commissary Bard, who is to accompany you, in order to take charge of all the Military Stores belonging to the Province.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedt
Humb Servt.
JOHN PENN.

To James Young, Esqr., Commissary of the Musters & Paymaster to the Penns[a] Forces.

Gov. Penn to Peter Bard, 1764.

Philadelphia, 6th December, 1764.

Sir,

Having directed Mr. Young to proceed immediately along the Frontiers, and to pay off and discharge the several Companies there stationed, taking Care that they deliver up all their Arms, Accoutrements, and Tools. You are therefore to accompany him to the several places where he shall pay off the Troops, and receive into your Charge all the Arms & Military Stores they have belonging to the Province, which you will immediatele send to Philadelphia, or if that cannot be done at present, they must be deposited in proper Stores at Easton, Reading, Lancaster and Carlisle.

Besides the Arms delivered to the Troops, there was a Quantity of the provincial Arms lent last Year to several Associated Companies, of the frontier Inhabitants, to enable them to defend themselves, which are also to be delivered up to you and sent to Philad^{a}; and you are hereby empowered to receive those Arms from the persons who have given Security to Return them to the Province when demanded. Mr. Charles Moore can furnish you with their names.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed^{t} humb^{e} Serv^{t},

JOHN PENN.

Directed.

To Peter Bard, Esq^{r}, Commissary of Stores,

Col. Turbutt Francis to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Lancaster, December 10th, 1764.

Sir,

I arrived here just now, in Eleven days from Fort Pitt, where I left Coll. Bouquet and the Provincials, who ware to set off the day after, but as I understand the Hostages of the Shawane Nation Run away from us, I do not know when to expect either down; Coll. Bouquet desired me not to go further than this, or I should have waited on you. I should be extremealy glad to know when the Provincials come down what I am to do for Provision for them, as I fancy they will not be Victualled any further than Loudon by the King. If it would not be a public discervice, I should be extreamly happy if the first Batt. could be discharged in this Town, as most of the Soldiers belong to this side of the water, and the great convenience of the Barracks, for before I left Fort Pitt, Coll. Bouquet requested the Tents from me as a favour, which I perswaded the Soldiers to com-

ply with. I hope I shall have the Honour of hearing from you by the first Post I have the Honour to be with the Utmost Respect,

Sr,

Yours to Command,

TURBUTT FRANCIS.

James Young to ———, 1764.

Dunkertown, 15th December, 1764.

Dear Sir,

I dispatch this by James Ennes, that no time may be lost in sending me the money to pay off the troops that were under Coll. Bouquet. I have wrote to the Govr the sum that will be wanted, & have determined to stay at Lancaster till the return of the Express with the money, as the service will be forwarded by it, but I must request that you will get me full Instructions concerning the payment, & if the Clothes are to be stoped for; let the sum for every Article be inserted in my Instructions, for tho' Mr. Bard has a note from Mr. Fox of the prices, it is not sufficient Authority for me to make stoppages; to what time I am to pay them, to the day I settle & muster, or am I to allow any pay for their going home from Lancaster & Carlisle; what is to be done with the Light Horses & Accoutrements; should not Calender take them under his care & sell them? are the Officers & Soldrs of the light horse to be allowed more pay than the foot, as in Forbes' Campaign, or the same? all which I beg you will lay before the Commisrs, & pray Call the Board as soon as you receive this, for every day that is delayed in sending me the money costs the province £100. James Ennes has formerly brought me up £10,000 at a time, with great care.

I am in hast,

Yours Sincerely,

JAS. YOUNG.

James Young to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Tavern at Dunker's Town,
Decr 15th, 1764.

Sir,

I am thus far on my journey to Lancaster, having paid & discharged the two Comps that were in Northampton & Berks County. I this day, on the Road, met James Ennis, the Express that I had sent to the frontiers; he brings me a letter from Coll. Bouquet, by which I expect that the Pennsa troops are near to Lancaster. I understand that Colo Francis is already there waiting for his Battn.

I therefore think it will be more for the Publick Interest that I should stay at Lancaster till the money is sent up to pay them off, and afterwards proceed to Carlisle & pay the second Batt^{n} & those that were stationed on the frontiers; it will Require £8,000 to pay the Arrears due to those troops with the stoppages for their Clothing, but if the Clothing is not to be stopped for, it will require £13,000; while the bearer (whom I would recommend to bring up the money) is gone to Philad^{a}, I shall pay off the men that were on this frontier, and be Settling the Accounts of the s^{d} Batt^{n} as they come in; I shall stay at Lancaster till I have the Honor to receive your further Commands, being with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most Obed^{t}

& most Humble Serv^{t},

JAS. YOUNG.

Directed,

The Hon^{ble} John Penn, Esq^{r}.

Joseph Shippen Jr., to Capt. Barnsley, 1764.

Philada., 15th Decem'r, 1764.

Sir,

I did not receive your Letter of the 3d Instant, till Yesterday. As the Governor is gone into the Jerseys, on a visit to my Lord Stirling, I communicated the Contents of your Letter to the Provincial Commissioners, who on considering the matter, think it most advisable that all the Light Horse belonging to the Province, with their Equipage, should be immediately brought down to Lancaster by a party of the Horse men, and delivered to the Care of James Webb, who will have orders to receive into his Charge, and to dispose of them to the best advantage without any Delay. As I know this measure will be approved of by the Governor, I am desired by the Commissioners to beg you will communicate this Matter to the officer who may have the Troop in Charge, and give him Directions accordingly.

I am, with great Esteem,

Sir,

Your most Obed't hum. serv.,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr.

To Capt. Thomas Barnsley,
at Fort Loudoun.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR., TO JAMES YOUNG, 1764.

Philada., 15th Decem., 1764.

Sir,

The Commissioners have agreed (the Governor being absent in the Jerseys,) that all the Light Horse belonging to the Province, with their Equipage, as soon as they come within the Inhabitants, should be brought down by a party of the Horse men to Lancaster, and there delivered to the Care of James Webb, who will have Instructions to dispose of them. I have accordingly wrote to Capt. Barnsley, to give the necessary Directions for that purpose, when the Troop arrives at Fort Loudoun. That if it should come to Carlisle before he receives my Letter, I must desire that you will communicate this matter to the Commanding officer, that he may without any delay, send all the Horses to Lancaster, lest they should eat their Heads off before they are sold.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obed. hum. Serv't,

J. S., JR.

To James Young, Esq., at Carlisle.

—

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR., TO JAMES WEBB, 1764.

Philada., 15 Dec., 1764.

Sir,

I am desired by the Provincial Commissioners, to acquaint you that Directions are sent up to the Officer commanding the Pennsylvania Troop of Light Horse, to send all the Horses with their saddles and every thing belonging to them, down to Lancaster, and to deliver them all to your Care. They desire you will accordingly receive them, and dispose of them at a Publick Sale to the best advantage, at Lancaster, first advertising the Country people of the time and place of sale; but no time should be lost in doing this, as the keeping the Horses longer than 3 or 4 days at Lancaster, would occasion too great an Expence. If the Saddles, &c., cannot be easily sold at the same time, they may remain in store at the Barracks, to be disposed of hereafter.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obed. hum. Serv't,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR.

To James Webb, Esq., at Lancaster.

Lt. C. Graydon to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Paxton, the 31st December, 1764.

Sir,

I came down here a few days agoe by Express, from Mr. Young, Paymaster, to receive the Pay of my Garrison, and shall return with it immediately.

Three or four days before I left Augusta, three Indians, Delawares, came there with a Canoe load of Skins and Venison, with which they wanted to Traffick; But as I have not as yet received your Honor's Instructions in what manner I should treat the Indians if they came, I thought proper to refuse any kind of Connection with those, and dismissed them immediately, without accepting of or giving them any favours; Desiring them to acquaint their Brethren, that untill such times as a firm peace was settled between them and S'r William Johnson, or the Governor of this Province, they must keep their Distance from this Post.

I shou'd b glad to receive your Honor's Instructions, for my future conduct in this affair.

I herewith inclose your Honor a Return of the Garrison for this Month.

I cannot conclude without begging your Honor's acceptance of my most gratefull Acknowledgments, for continuing me in the Enjoyment of my Present Post; In which Station, your Honor may depend on it I shall allways do my utmost Endeavours to merit your Honor's good Opinion and kind Offices.

I am, with Gratitude and Respect,

Your Honor's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

C. GRAYDON.

The Hon'ble John Penn, Esquire.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1765.

New York, March 30th, 1765.

Sir,

I have had the Honor to receive your Letter of the 22d Inst., with Copys of Messages which had passed between you and the Assembly of Pennsylvania, by which I perceive it is the Resolution of the Assembly to Evacuate Fort Augusta* as soon as you are Satisfied of Peace being firmly Established with the Indians. The mul-

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 244, 246. Decided upon by Gov. ib. p. 283.

tiplicity of Forts and Posts already occupied by the King's Forces, will not admit of an increase, and I must Endeavor as soon as Possible, to reduce the number of Posts the King's Troops now actualy Garrison. For this reason I must decline accepting your offer of taking Possession of Fort Augusta as soon as the Provincial Forces shall be Disbanded.

Some of the Traders whose goods were destroyed at Sidelong, have been here, and represented that they were carrying the Goods to Fort Pitt, to supply Mr. Croghan with such Quantitys as he should have occasion for, in the Service he is employed in; But by a Letter from Mr. Croghan, of the 2d Inst., from Fort Pitt, he informs me some of his goods were got up there, and the rest daily Expected. And I see by a Letter from Sir William Johnson, that Croghan had purchased the Goods he intended to carry with him, of Smallman & Field, at Philadelphia. I am of opinion, when you have Examined into this Affair, that it will be found the Traders had hopes of getting first to Market, by Stealing up their Goods before the Trade was legally permitted.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon'ble Gov'r Penn, Philadelphia.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1765.

Johnson Hall, April 12th, 1765.

Sir,

I have just received your favour of the 21st ult°, containing ye particulars of ye Destruction of the Indian goods sent from Philadelphia for Fort Pitt, upon which head Mr. Wharton of that City has been with me, and has informed me that the quantity destroyed amounted to about £3000 in Value, that He presuming on the necessity there would be for opening a Trade at the Illinois, so soon as it was possessed, had sent a Cargoe with design to remain at Fort Pitt until such Trade could be opened, and earnestly desired my sentiments thereon, as he proposed sending more w'th y^r^ permission. I answered him that such a Trade would doubtless be expected, and must be opened with the Indians so soon as we possessed that Country, but not before, and this is all I know about the matter, not having heard farther concerning it, than what you were pleased to inform me of. I can hardly think Mr. Croghan would have been anyways interested therein, and I have particularly questioned Mr.

Wharton about it, who positively assures me that he was not, and was much above taking any such step. I have likewise rec'd a Letter from Mr. Croghan, since the affair happened, wherein he has not so much as mentioned it to me, but I have since wrote him on the subject, and flatter myself he will be able to make it appear a groundless assertion.

The Presents on behalf of the Crown, which were sent on the Credit of Gen'l Gage's Warrant, were chiefly arrived at Fort Pitt, and this Credit amounted to a small sum compared w^th^ that mentioned to have been lost by the Destruction of the Goods, which as yet I cannot by any means consider other than as private property sent by Persons in Trade, to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the first Commerce at that place, and I cannot but greatly disaprove of the steps they took for that purpose, without your License and approbation.

The Extraordinary behaviour of the back Inhabitants, be their first motives what they will, may yet produce dangerous consequences to the Province; their Inveteracy has as yet been extended to none but those helpless People under ye Governm'ts protection, in which they have judiciously consulted their own safety, at the same time that they created me no small trouble in preventing them and their Family's from being destroyed. Such was the rage of the Indian Confederacy against them for that act of Malice, the same spirit, had it been exerted against our professed Enemys, might, if prosecuted with proper resolution, have done us some service, but directed as it was against the helpless, it served but to increase the number of our Foes, and to shew their contempt of Government. All I fear is, that these Rash People may do something still more outragious if opportunity offers, wherein tho' themselves may be the principal sufferers, the whole Province may feel it. I therefore heartily wish you may be enabled to bring the offenders to justice, and shall be extremely glad to hear from you any farther Circumstances relative to the cause of your Journey, as I shall not fail transmitting to you any particulars which I may yet hear upon yt subject.

The Delaware Deputys are still here waiting the arrival of the Delawares of Susquahana, who retired to Chenapio on the Approach of my Partys ag'st their villages last year, from which place they have been daily expected with Prisoners for some time past, and therefore I hope shortly to be enabled to settle matters with them as well as with those from Ohio, &c.

I am, with great Esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

& Most Humble Servant,

WM. JOHNSON.

The Hon'ble Lieut. Gov. Penn.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1765.

New York, 23d April, 1765.

Sir,

As affairs are now quiet in your Government, I have thought proper to order the Six Companies of the 1st Battalion Royal American Regiment now Quartered at Lancaster, to move this way, of which I take this opportunity of informing you, and hope that you will be pleased to cause them during their march thro' the Province of Pensylvania, to be provided as usual with Carriages, Billets, &c., or any other assistance they may stand in need of from the Civil Power, to Expedite them on their Route.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon'ble Gov'r Penn.

Extract of a Letter from Winchester, Virginia, 1765.

Dated 30th April, 1765.

"The frontier Inhabitants of this Colony and Maryland, are re-
"moving fast over the Allegheny Mountains, in order to Settle and
"live there. The two Hunters who killed the two Indians near Pitts-
"burgh, some time ago, are so audacious as to boast of the Fact,
"and shew the Scalps publickly; what may not such proceedings
"produce? One of these Hunters lives in Maryland, the other
"named Walker, lives in Augusta County, in this Government."

Extract of a Letter from Pensborough, Carlisle, 1765.

A number of Men from this Settlement, went up to Shamokin (Fort Augusta,) to kill the Indians there, which caused them all to Fly from that Place.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Loudoun, 1765.

The last news we have had here, and which is very Certain, is the Killing of Nine Shawanese Indians, in Augusta County, in Virginia, who were passing that way to the Cherokee Nation, to war against them, and had obtained a Pass from one Col. Lewis, in that County. Yet notwithstanding a number of the Country People met them a few miles from Colo. Lewis's, and Killed nine of them, there being but ten in Company.

Lt. C. Graydon to Gov. Penn, 1765.

Fort Augusta, the 1st May, 1765.

Sir,

Inclosed are the several Returns of this Garrison for the last Month.

I received your Honor's Letter by favour of Captain Callender, of the 30th January, containing Instructions with regard to the Indians frequenting this place, which I have punctually obey'd. They are continually coming and going, in Expectation of being provided here with every Necessary they want.

A few Days agoe there appear'd a Number of White People over the River opposite the Fort, three of whom came over here, and reported that they were from Cumberland County, and sett off from thence to the number of fifty, intending to look at the Land up Susquehanna, and at the Great Island where some of them purposes to goe and settle. Some of the Party return'd before they gott this Length, others went on another Road towards the Great Island, and the rest went a few miles up the West Branch, and return'd home this way.

We cannot conjecture what these People's intentions were, But they seemed very inquisitive about Indians, which made us suspect they had a Design against those who were about us. In case your Honor should desire to know the Names of the men who were here, I have here inserted them, viz., John Woods, James McMein, and James Dickey, all of Cumberl'd Co'ty.

A Muncey Man informs me, that a Number of Indian Families are immediatly goeing to build Cabins & settle on the Great Island. I have nothing more to add, but am with greatest Respect,

Your Honor's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

C. GRAYDON.

The Hon'ble John Penn, Esquire.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1765.

New York, May 2d, 1765.

Sir,

I am to acknowledge the honor of your Letter of the 22d of April, together with a Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the County's of York and Cumberland, in the Province of Pensylvania. I have laid this Petition before Brigadier Gen'l Bouquet, that the same might be taken into due Consideration, and I have the honor to transmit you the Report made to me upon the several Heads contained therein.

It appears from the Report, that the Petitioners have no positive Right to the Claims they make; and that many of their allegations are without Foundation. Some poor People may have suffered, and deserve to be redressed, and if any method could be fallen upon to alleviate those who are really entitled to redress, without having a thousand unjust demands imposed upon the Crown, I should be very glad to concurr with you, in doing them all the service in my Power. How to do this, I am realy at a loss to say at present, but I shall talk with Captain Barnesley upon it, who paid the Horse Masters. If the People had set forth to Captain Barnesley and Mr. Byers, during their sitting upon the Accounts at Carlisle, only such cases in which they were realy agrieved; tho' their Instructions might have prevented their doing immediate Justice, their Claims would have been ascertained and reported, that some satisfaction might be made them afterwards. But their Demands were so very unreasonable and so numerous, that the Commissioners were obliged to reject them.

I have the honor to be, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon'ble Lt Govr Penn.

Copies of Passes given by William and James Smith, 1765.

Cumberland Co. ss.

By William Smith Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of saa County.

Permit the Bearer, Thos. M'Cammis, to pass to Fort Bedford, with nine Kegs of Rum, Eight Kegs of Wine, One Keg of Spirits, One Keg of Molassas, Three Kegs of brown Sugar, Four Kegs,

packed with Loaf Sugar and Coffee and Chocolate, in all Twenty-six Kegs, and one bag of Shoes, provided always, that this Permit shall not Extend to Carry any Warlike Stores, or any Article not herein mentioned.

Given under my Hand & Seal, 15th May, 1765.

(Signed,) WM. SMITH.

As the Sidling Hill Volunteers have already Inspected these goods, and as they are all private property, it is Expected that none of these brave fellows will molest them upon the Road, as there is no Indian Supplies amongst them. Given under my Hand, May 15th, 1765.

(Signed,) JAS. SMITH.

Cumberland, ss.

Permit the Bearers, Alex^{r} M'Kiney and Lachlan M'Kinnon, to pass unmolested to and from Anteiatem, they behaving themselves Soberly and inoffensively as becomes loyal Subjects, they being Soldiers Carrying a Letter to Daniel M'Cay, and as they say, is going to purchase two Cows. Given under my Hand, this 20th of May, 1765.

(Signed,) WM. SMITH.

Deposition of Lt. Charles Grant, 1765.

Cumberland County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Said County, Lieut^{t} Charles Grant, Who, upon his Solemn Oath upon the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, Declares that on the 9th of March last, James Smith, late Lieut^{t} in the Pennsylvania Service, did in a Riotous manner, at the Head of a Body of Armed Men appear before this Fort; upon my Seeing Such a Multitude under Arms, I sent a man with a Message to their Commander to come & Speak with me. He, the said James Smith, came & acknowledged that he was the Man that Headed Said party. I asked him what he meant by appearing with Such a Mobb before the King's Fort? He said that he came to demand the prisoners which I had at that time in Custody, & that he Understood they were to be Committed to Carlisle Goal. I asked him what he wou'd do Suppose they were Sent to Carlisle & Escorted by the King's Troops? He made answer, that his party should first Fire over the Soldiers, & if they would not give up the prisoners upon that, they were Determined to fight the Troops, & die to a Man Sooner than let them prisoners go to Goal.

10th of May last a Body of 200 Men, as near as I could Guess,

appeared before this Garrison, the above-mentioned James Smith being one of their Ring-leaders, as did likewise arrive at this Fort, the Justices Smith, Reyonald & Allison; Justice Smith & Reyonald desired that I wou'd let them inspect the Goods, & that wou'd Satisfy the Rioters. I told them that the Goods were, by the General's orders, under my Care, & that I had orders from the General at the same time to send for a Magistrate & take an Inventory of all the Goods, But cou'd not proceed upon any Such Business at a time when there was Such a Body of Armed Rioters about the Garrison, but wou'd be oblig'd to call upon Some of them next week for that purpose. To which Justice Smith made answer, that he was not Subject to the General's Orders, therefore if he did not get liberty to take an Inventory of them at that time, he would not Come again to do it.

I then Shewed the Justice the orders which I had from Brigadier General Bouquet for permitting Goods to pass, as likewise the permitt Joseph Spear had from the Commanding officer at Fort Pitt for the Carrying of Goods for the Support of the Troops on the Communication; to which Justice Smith answered, that the Commanding officer's pass was no pass, and that no Military Officer's pass would do without a Magistrate's pass. Justice Smith said likewise, that this was not a King's Fort, nor was this the King's Road, & said, that five Hundred men wou'd not Escort up these Goods without a Magistrate's pass.

28th May, I was Riding out, & about a mile from this post as I was Coming home in Company with two other Men, was Waylay'd by five Men Arm'd, Namely, James Smith, Samuel Owens, John Piery, & two others, whose names I don't know, all under the Command of the aforesaid James Smith, Some called out to Catch me, others to Shoot me; On which I Rush'd thro' them, & on passing one of them attempted to Catch my Horse by the Bridle, Notwithstandg I passed them all; and when they saw that I was out of their hands, one of them fired a Gun, whether at me or my Horse, I cannot say, at which my horse Started into the Thickett which occasioned my falling; the Rioters then came up to me, made me as they said the King's prisoner, upon which one of them said, "take the Durk of the Rascall." I asked them for what? They said they wou'd let me know that before I wou'd go home. I asked them where they were taking me to? They said they wou'd take me before Justice Reyonald. I ask'd if it would not do as well to go before Justice Smith, being the most Convenient? They Said that their orders was to Bring me before Justice Reyonald. They Brought me into the Woods that night Seven Miles from my post, & there Kept me all night without any Manner of Shelter; they told me that unless I would give up the Arms that I had in the Fort, that they wou'd Carry me away into the Mountains & keep me there, & that in the mean time the Country wou'd Rise & take the Fort by force of Arms, & by that means they wou'd have all the goods in the Fort as well as their Own Arms. I told them that it was not in my power to give

up their Arms without orders from my Commanding officer, & told them they would be dealt with as Rebells if they would do what they threatened. Their Commander, James Smith, said that they were as Ready for a Rebellion as we were to oppose it, & they acknowledge that their proceedings were Contrary to law; & after holding a Council Determined to go of to Carolina & take me along. They set out, & brought me about eight Miles farther. I having no Dobt but they wou'd bring me to Carolina, I ask'd them what they would have me do in the Matter, as I told them before how much it was out of my power to Deliver up their Arms? They ask'd me if I wou'd give Security to Deliver up their Arms or pay £40? To which I consented Rather than go to Carolina, on which they agreed to Bring me to an Inn at Justice Smith's, Where I gave a Bond for £40 if I did not deliver up their Arms in five Weeks.

As they were taking me away they Declared their Determination in firing upon the Troops in Case any of them Shou'd be sent in Quest of Mr. ——. The aforesaid James Smith was the Ringleader of the party that took Serj^{t} MaGlasken, belonging to the Garrison under my Command, & used him very ill.

Some days after I was Releas'd from the Rioters, I was at the House of Justice Smith, Where I met the five Men that took me & Carried me away as above Mentioned, & I told Justice Smith that those were the Men that took me away, & in what Manner they used me, But he took no Notice of it.*

Deposition of John Shelby, 1765.

Cumberland County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, John Shelby, who, upon his Solemn Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Declares that some Time in the Beginning of May last, he went to a Tavern near Justice Smith's, where there were about Twenty Men under Arms then, But was Informed that a number had left the afs^{d} Tavern that Morning in Order to stop some pack Horses that were then above Fort Lowdon at pasture; That the Men mentioned to be at the Tavern & this Depon^{t} went to one Widow Barr's, where they met the party coming back, the most of whom were Blacked, & this Depon^{t} heard them say they had killed some Horses & Whiped the Drivers; soon after a party of Highlanders came up, upon which some firing ensued upon both sides, one of the Country people being Wounded through the Thigh, the Action being Ended, the Country People all returned to Cunningham's Tavern, & this Depon^{t} went to

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 267—276, 281.

Fort Lowdon & on his Return Home saw the same party at said Tavern; That this Depon^{t} stopped at Justice Smith's, who went with him to the Tavern, & having some Conferance Together about These Disturbances, Mr. Smith said it was a pitty some Man would not undertake to Settle those Highlanders for they would ruin the Country; upon which this Depon^{t} Answered, he thought there was anough had undertaken it already, that then this Depon^{t} leaving Justice Smith with those people at said Tavern; That some Time after this Depon^{t} had occasion to go to Justice Smith's House, & Calling at the afs^{d} Tavern, he saw a number of Men Collected under Arms & Justice Smith in Company, likewise Thomas Orbison & William Duffield, &c., & further saith not.*

Sworn & Subscribed Before }
JAS. MAXWELL. }

DEPOSITION OF JAMES WILKINS, 1765.

Cumberland County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, one of his Majesty's Justices for said County, personally appeared James Wilkins, who upon his Oath Saith, That on or about the Last Day of May last, he being at the House of Justice Smith, where he received some Horse Loads of Goods from John Gibson, (to be caried to Fort Pitt,) at which place he saw a number of armed Men, some of Whom Did Declare, that they were at the taking of Lieu^{t} Grant, Commanding Officer at Fort Lowdon; And this Deponant further Saith, that being that Evening at the House of James Cunningham, (an Inn Contiguous to Justice Smiths's house, where Justice Smith & James Smith, who seemed to have headed the Above Mentioned Armed Party & others, were in Company by themselves, this Deponant did hear Justice Smith say, "that as John Gibson did Condescend to have his Goods Inspected by the Country People, if any of them should Destroy or Offer to Molest said Gibson's Goods, he would use his Endeavours to find Out & Prosecute the Transgressors in that Fact, & said that if he would take in hand to find them out, he would find them sooner than any Other Person who had hitherto undertaken to find Out the like, and further saith not.

(Signed,) JAS. WILKINS.†

Sworn & Subscribed Before }
JAS. MAXWELL. }

(A Coppy.)

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., pp. 267–276, 281.
† See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., pp. 267–276, 281.

Warrant to Arrest Leonard McGlasken, 1765.

Cumberland County, ss.

To The Constable of Peters' Township:

Complaint upon Oath being made to me, Wm. Smith, being one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, by James Brown, that he was Wounded by being Shot thro' the Thigh by Leonard McGlasken, Serjeant.

You are Hereby Commanded in his Majesty's name to apprehend him, the Said McGlasken, & him the said McGlasken being so taken or Delivered, you are to Bring Before me, or the Next Justice for Said County, in order to answer to Said Complaint & be farther prosecuted Against According to Law.

WM. SMITH.*

A True Coppy of a Warrant.

A List of Loading Belonging to Mr. John Gibson, June 1, 1765.

Viz^{t}.:

3 Caggs of Wine.	20 Loads of Dry Goods.
1 Cagg of Sugar.	1 Load of Trunks.
34 Caggt of Rum and Spirrits.	23 Weeding hoes.

We, they Subscribers, being chosen by Jn^{o} Gibson, with the consent and Approbation of Will^{m} Smith, John Ranwells, and John Allison, Esquires, to Inspect a Quantity of Liquors, Dry Goods, &c., Which Goods, &c., the said Gibson is about to carry to Fort Pitt, In pursuance whereof we have Examined all the Loads Included in the Above Invoice, and have found no Warlike Stores, or any Article that in our opinion can be any Disadvantage or Enable the Indians to point their Arms against the Frontier Inhabitants.

Given under our hands this first Day of June, 1765.

(Signed,) ROBT. SMITH,
FRANCIS PATTERSON.

Cumberland County, ss.

[L. S.] To all his Majesty's Leidge Subjects to whom these Presents shall come. With Concurance and Approbation of Jn^{o} Rannells & Jn^{o} Allison, Esq^{rs}, you are here by in his s^{d} Majesty's Name to permitt ye above Nàmed Gibson, with Seven

* See it Col. Rec. Vol. IX, pp. 267–276, 281.

Drivers and forty-one Horses and Loading to Pass unmolested as far as Fort Bedford or to ye Allagenea Mountain, on his way to Fort Pitt, they behaving themselves Soberly and Inofencively as becoms Loyal Subjects.

Given under my hand & Seal, being one of His Majesty's Justices of ye Peace for s[d] County, this 1st June, 1765.

(Signed,) WM. SMITH.*

Statement of Ralph Nailer, 1765.

When I Presented the Depositions of my Drivers that Had Been whip'd by the Black Boys the time my Horses was Killed, to Mr. Wm. Allen, he then told me to Wait on him at Five o'clock that Afternoon and he would Give me an Answer, (I went,) and he told me he had look'd them Over, and Desired to Know what I wanted him to do in it. I told him as they had Acted Contrary, as I thought, to the Laws of our Government, and him the only Person to Apply to For Redress, Hop'd he would Issue out King's Writes and Have them Prosecuted According to Law; at which he told me, as there was no person Killed he had no Business with it, and Further Said, if that Officer, Sarjeant, or Soldiers had Killed any of that Party, he Would have sent for them & had them Tryed for their Lives, at which I told him I thought a party of men Assembld on the King's Road in Disguise as they were, and Robing People of their Private Propertys, I Imagined had the Soldiers Killed them, the English Laws would have Protected them, tho' the Black'd Men Gave the first fire; he then said, there was no such Law only in England, to put a Stop from Killing the King's Deer; he then said, we had no Business to Carry the Goods; at which I told him they Were Chiefly for the use of the Garrison; and he said five or six Loads was Quite Sufficient for that Garrison, and not forty or Fifty, tho' Great Part of them Loads was the Officers' Stores Belonging to Fort Pitt, and the Remainder was Intirely Rum, Spirrits & Wine, Except Seven Loads of Loaf Sugar, Shirts, Shoes, and other Dry Goods; he then Said we had Done Wrong in Carrying the Goods, and he had done Wrong in Shooting our horses & Whiping the Drivers, and that we were a Lawless People.

RALPH NAILER.

N. B.—I Delivered the Horse Drivers Depositions to Mr. Allen the Second Day of June, 1765.†

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., pp. 267–176, 281.

† See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., pp. 267–276, 281.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1765.

Johnson Hall, June 7th, 1765.

Sir:

I am just favoured with your Letter of the 23d ulto., with the enclosures, and I am much obliged to you for the particulars you communicated on the late affair at Sideling Hill, &c. Mr. Croghan has cleared up the affair to the General, and has wrote me a Letter of the 12th ulto., wherein he informs me that he had settled all matters with the Inds, & was to proceed for the *Illinois* in a Day or two, accompanied by the Chiefs of several Nations. He appears verry much concerned at the charges insinuated against him, which he removes, confessing he encouraged the Traders to be in readiness at Fort Pitt. in case he got possession, & this was done he says by the approbation of Col. Bouquet:

"When I came to Philadelphia Messrs Baynton & Wharton told "me that they had a quantity of goods which they had prepared to "take to the Illinois in Sixty-three, when Col. Bouquet was to go "to take possession of that Country, & told me he had promised "them at that time the exclusive liberty of going with him, which "I know he had done, and that those goods lay still on their "hands, and desired me to give them my opinion whether I thought "a Trade would be admitted there, or whether they could take them "to Fort Pitt., & there lodge them in the King's Store till the Trade "would be opened with authority. I answered them that undoubt-"edly when we had possession in the Illinois a Trade would be "allowed, & that with respect to sending ye goods to Fort Pitt, they "ought to apply to Col. Bouquet for his liberty, and I certainly en-"couraged them in this, as I knew there was but little goods here "to supply the Indians when things might be settled with them & "the Trade opened, which I thought then, and do now, would be "for the good of the Service, and I never understood that those "goods was intended to be sold to Indians till the Trade was opened "by authority. They desired me to mention their design to Col. "Bouquet, which I did, and ye necessity which I thought there "would be of goods here when the Trade should be opened, and he "told me as I had a Pass to take up the Presents, if I thought it "necessary, I might pass those goods under it, in consequence of "which, as I had left part of the Presents in the care of Capt. "Calender, I gave a pass to bring out part of theirs, in which step "I find I have been wrong." Concluding with a Desire to throw up his Employment imediately after executing the Service on which he has been sent.

I was of opinion it would be no easy task to bring the persons concerned in the late riotous act to Justice, as I believe there are too

many of the back Inhabitants of ye same way of thinking with them, & who judged them doing a meritorious act.

I am very sensible of the consequences which may attend the Indians settling at or about y^e^ Big Isleand, & in that neighbourhood, and I shall do all in my power to prevent it, altho' I know they are all very fond of that Country, & must quit it with y^e^ greatest reluctance, but I shall lay before them & the Six Nations the necessity there is for their being at a greater distance, as well on their own acct^s^ as ours, and I hope the Boundary I have lately proposed agreable to the Lords of Trades' Plan will be found very advantagious to the Province of Pensilvania, if approved at Home, & that I am impowered (as I expect) to settle that affair. I have lately had the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Penn on that and other Subjects.

The Inhabitants whose Relations have been murdered or plundered have doubtless great reason to dislike the Enemy Indians, their Hatred was notwithstanding alike ags^t^ all Indians who came in their way, a manifest proof of their Ignorance, but those who were our Enemies, being now admitted into a Peace by the Government, they ought to reflect on the dangerous consequences attending an ill-timed resentment which would prove of no advantage to themselves & might be of bad consequence to their Country. From all their late conduct, & from Cap^t^. Graydon's letter, there is but too much reason to apprehend they will not be at quiet 'till some act is committed that may have very bad effects, they may possibly obstruct the Trade, unless it is guarded by Escorts. Their design to settle up the Susquahana & at y^e^ Great Isleand, is a manifest proof that they are either ignorant of what their conduct may produce, or very indifferent about it, because all the Confederacy of Indians must take the alarm at such a Settlement, & consider our desire to prevent them from re-establishing themselves there, as solely calculated to introduce our People into that Country, a Circumstance which must greatly add to their discontent, & raise their jealousy to a verry high Pitch, but I hope you will be able to prevent these imprudent People from putting their design into execution, as there is more than Sufficient of Vacant Land for them 'till affairs are on a better footing. I enclose you a Copy of my late Treaty with the Delawares, by which you will perceive that I have taken upon me to promise them a Trade during their good behaviour, & this was an article they earnestly desired. Some of the Western Nations (the Chippawaes) are now with me, and have renewed their Engagements, and I have received advice that the Shawanese have at length delivered up y^e^ Prisoners & sent off Deputys to treat about Peace, & that I may daily expect them. The Plan for Indian Affairs not being yet settled prevents me from taking many steps in my Department, which, when I am impowered to do, will, I hope, be of great Service to the Frontiers, as I shall then be enabled to pursue one uniform system with a variety of Persons in the different Qnarters for the

preventing Disputes & Differences and transacting all affairs with the Indians.

I shall let you know as soon as I can what success I may have in dissuading the Indians from resettling the Great Isleand, &c., and

I am,
with great Esteem, Sir,
Your most obedient
& most humble Servant,
WM. JOHNSON.*

Directed.
The Hon'ble Lieut. Govr. Penn.

James Smith to Comm'r Escorting Party, 1765.

Smith's Run, the 12th of June, 1765.

Sir:

Upon being well informed that you were coming up to Escort King's Goods only, I have used my influence with the people to prevent their opposing your March, or so much as Examining What youCarried; But now a Report prevails that under covert of sd Cloathing & on Dependance of the Guard, hath presumed to March With Indian Goods & Warlike Stores, upon which Report the Country people is again Enraged. If the above Report is false, Be so Kind as to let me Know & I will endeavour to satisfy the Young Men.

I am, Sir,
a sincere lover of my King
and Country, & obedt
H'ble Servant,
JAS. SMITH.†

Directed.
To the Commander of the Party at, or near, Fort Loudon, Escorting Necessarys for the King's Garrisons. To be forwarded by Lieut. Grant.

* Referred to in Col. Rec. Vol. IX, p. 277, where is also a copy of the treaty with Indians.

† See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 267, 276, 281.

Wm. Smith to Lt. Grant, 1765.

From My Own House, 22d June, 1765.

Sir:

I am Sorry, upon your account, that you persist in Refusing to deliver Mr. McGlashen to the Civil Authority. I wish you would be kind enough to take a Ride & I will show you the Act of Parliament in that & such like cases, Made & provided, which I suppose will convince you of the Risque you are Running. As to the Guns, I have no Concern with them, only as a friend I would use the freedom to advise you to give them to the Owners, for however Unlawfully they were taken, I am sure they are much more unlawfully Detained, & from the Rage of the People I am afraid if you persist in Detaining them the Consequences will be bad.

I am,
Sir,
Your Humble Servant,
WM. SMITH.

Directed.
To Lieut. Grant, Commanding at Loudon.
(A Copy.)

Smith's Run, June 19th, 1765.

Sir:

The Arms that are detained in Loudon you may keep them, keep them, keep them!

I am, &c.,
JAMES SMITH.

(Copy.)

James Smith to Lt. Grant, 1765.

Coneygochug, June 17th, 1765.

Honoured Sir:

I was occasionally at Loudon a few days ago, & had the opportunity of Speaking with Mr. Grant, who told me all the Satisfaction Colonel Reid desired for taking him prisoner, was that I should acknowledge my fault to Mr. Grant, Which I refused to do, Except Mr. Grant would also Confess he had used the Country ill. This he

Refused to do, & said he had done nothing but his Duty. If Colonel Reid will only say it is the Duty of an Officer at Fort Loudon, Repeatedly to send out Mr. Grant & a party to Red privafe Quarrels in the Country, I will Confess my fault to the above mentioned Gent^{n}. I acknowledge my fault to Col. Reid, Beging pardon for the same. I don't accuse Mr. Grant with all the Hostilitys Committed by McGlasher, for I have reason to Believe McGlasher acted Contrary to his orders, & concealed many of the actions from his Commanding officer.

I am,
Honoured Sir,
Your obedient
Humble Servant,
JAS. SMITH.

Directed.
To Lieu^{t}. Charles Grant, Commander at Loudon.

Deposition of John Smith, 1765.

Cumberland County ss:

Personally appeared me, One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, John Smith, Who, upon his solemn Oath, Declares and Saith, That some Time in May last, he, this Depon^{t}, had Occasion to go to Justice Smith's, & at One Cunningham's Tavern, near said Smith's, he was in Company with about Thirty Men under Arms with an intent, as he apprehended, to stop goods from going Backward, after some Time Robert Allison was Coming past said Tavern with some Mares & Colts, which they thought to be Pack Horses, & said it would be well to shoot them; however, Allison passed on & allighted at Justice Smith's House, where was Thomas Orbison, William Duffield & Samuel Davis, & this Depon^{t} saith that those Men, the Tavern, said they would Whip the above Mentioned Allison before he left that place, unless he would give satisfaction to them for attempting to Carry out the Goods which were Destroyed near Sidelong Hill, & this Deponent saith he saw the same People pa sing & Repassing between the said Tavern & Justice Smith's House.

Sworn 22d July, 1765, Before

JOHN ALLISON.*

(A Copy.)

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX, p. 267, 276, 281.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1765.

New York, August 1st, 1765.

Sir,

I take the Earliest Opportunity of transmitting you a Copy of an Act made and Passed in the last Sessions of Parliament, Respecting the furnishing of Quarters to His Majesty's Forces in North America.

I have the Honor to be,
with great Regard,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE.

Directed.
Hon'ble Gov^r^ Penn, Philadelphia.

Lt. Charles Grant to Gen. Gage, 1765.

Fort Loudoun, August 24th, 1765.

Sir:

I thought it my Duty to Send your Excellency a Coppy of the Depositions of Serjeant McGlashin, and severals of the Men who were with him opposing the Outrages Committed by the Country people, near Fort Loudon; & also the Depositions of Several other people of Credit, Concerning the Assembling of the Rioters at different times at Justice Smiths, and his behaviour on those Occasions. This I thought the more Necessary, as your Excellency may perhaps think proper to send Coppys of them to Governor Penn. As I have great Reason to think attempts have been, & will be made, to impose upon him by false Representations, from a Sett of Men who have acted against all Laws, Except those of their own making & have Combined against the King's Troops, & I fear the Governor may be too apt to listen to their false Assertions, as a Number of the Magistrates of the County have lately drawn up a Remonstrance or Something of that Kind to the Governor, in a private manner, in which I have great Reason to believe they have endeavour'd to thro the Blame off themselves and their people, & fix it Upon me & the Garrison I Command. This appears to be the Case, as Justice Smith, who was Sent for by the Governor, on Receipt of a Coppy

of Col. Reid's letter from your Excellency has Returned, & in Consequence of the above Remonstrance, I'm informed, Stands in a fair light with the Governor—Tho' I Humbly presume there is the Strongest presumption of Justice Smiths Countenancing and assisting the Rioters. I have sent your Excellency a Coppy of one of Justice Smiths passes, together with the Certificate of James Smith, his Brotherinlaw, an Insolent Troublesome fellow, who has Constantly appeared at the Head of those Rioters. I Rec^{d} a letter some time ago from the Governor, desiring me to send him my Deposition, in order that he might the Better be enabled to bring the offenders to punisment, I accordingly sent it him, but as I have Reason to Apprehend that a great part of the Remonstrance of the Magistrates was in opposition to my Deposition, & Set forth that the Reasons of the Differences between the Soldiers & the Country people, was the high Bribes given by the Owners of the Goods to the Soldiers, to assist them in their undertaking. I should be glad if your Excellency woud order me a Coppy of said Remonstrance.

When at the Request of Captain Callendar, I orderd the Serjeant and party first out to assist in Recovering such of the Goods as were not Burn'd; Mr. Callender told the Serjeant he woud give them something for their Trouble, & for every person he Coud take who coud be proved to be Concernd at Burning the Goods, he woud give a Reward of £10, But I told him that was unnecessary, as the Serj^{t} must obey the Orders I had given him. I have also sent your Excellency a Coppy of Justice Smith Warrant for Apprehending Serj^{t} McGlashon for Wounding one Brown, a Rioter, who was perfectly Recovered some time before he Issued the Warrant. I shoud be glad to be informd by your Excellency whether I have acted Right or not, in not Delivering him up to the Constable on the Warrant from Smith, who, in my opinion, has forfeited every Right to act as a Majistrate, & who woud have got the poor Serj^{t} Try'd by a Jury of his own adherents, with Mr. Armstrong, of Carlisle, at their head, who favours the Rioters, & woud have had no Mercy on him. I shoud also be glad of your Excellency's Orders with Regard to the Arms taken from the Rioters & now in the Garrison; Some of those fellows had the Insolence to Send me Word by the Constable that Colonel Reid, at the head of his Regim^{t}, Shoud not take them from F. Loudoun.

The above Mentiond Brown, who was wounded, was seen a Day or two before Blackd at the head of a party who Search'd some Wagons, & the Morning before he was wounded he fired of his Gun as a Signal to the party to attack the pack Horses & Drivers, tho he is Represented as an Innocent Country Man about his Lawful Business. I am informd by good authority, that Mr. Allen, Chief Justice of this Province, has said, that if I shoud come to Philad^{a} he shoud be obligd to arrest me by a provential Warrant, on account of my proceedings at this Post. As I have inclosed Your Excellency a particular acco^{t} of my Transactions Since the Commence-

ment of these Disturbances, I submit to you whether I have acted Right or Wrong.

I am, Sir, with due Respect,

Your Excellencys most obedient

& very H'ble Servant,

CHARLES GRANT,

Lieut. 42 Regt. Commanding at Fort Loudoun.

His Excellency Genl Gage.

Directed.

On his Majesties Service—To His Excellency The Honble General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majestys Forces in N. America, New York.

Deposition of Leonard McGlashan, &c., 1765.

Cumberland County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, the Following Persons, Vizt.

Leonard McGlashan, Serjeant, John McGill, George Sutherland, Daniel Steward, John Corbitt, Daniel McRay, John McDonald, junr., John McDonald, Senior, Angus McKay, John McDonald, younger, David McKenzie, Hugh Monro, and Archd McMillon, Soldiers in ye 42d Regt., whome being all Sworn on the Holy Evangelisht of Almighty God, Disposeth, that Being Orderd by Lieut. Charles Grant, on the 6th of May last, with the above mention'd Number of Men to the House of Rouland Harris, to Relieve the Pack Horse Men that were taken by a party of Men Disguised, with their faces Blacken'd, but upon my arrival at sd Harrises House this party of Rioters was gone, not knowing which way they went I Press'd the afore mentioned Harris to Pilot me the way; when upon our arrival at the Widow Barrs House they fired one Shot, supposed to be upon us; we not thinking that we were so Near them, and Looking from whence the Shott was fired we saw the party, I Call'd out to Stop, but they not Stopping one Shott was fired upon them by some of my party, in Return of which severall Shotts were fired, supposed on us, on our Retreat to the Widow Barrs; I then gave Orders to fire, and my party being on Clear Ground, and they in the Woods, obliged us to take possession of the Widow Barrs House, where we were fired upon Warmly for some time, the Black Boys being between Seventy and Eighty in Number, as Near as I can Gues, Before we went into the House; we made one Man Prisoner, he being under Arms, and appeared as if he had been Black'd in the face,

* Referred to in Mr. Grant's letter of August 24, 1765.

but had attempted to Rub it off but did not do it Effectually, which Prisoner we kept about one hour, and then Released him, being perswaded by a Country Man that happened to Come there, (as he sayd by Chance) and told us that if I did not Release the afore mentioned prisoner, Neither me nor any of my party would Ever Gitt back to the Fort, upon which I Released him, and Proceeded back to Fort Loudoun.

Sworn & Subscrib^{d}, this 20th day of August, 1765, Before Me,

JNO. ALLISON

LEONARD MCGLASHAN, Serj^{t}.

his
JOHN ⋈ MCGILL,
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ MCDONALD, Sen^{r}.,
mark

his
GEORGE ⋈ SUTHERLAND,
mark

his
ANGUS ⋈ MCCOY,
mark

his
DANIEL ⋈ STEWART,
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ MCDONALD, Young^{r},
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ CORBITT,
mark

his
DAVID ⋈ MCKINZIE,
mark

his
DANIEL ⋈ MCCOY,
mark

his
HUGH ⋈ MONROE,
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ MCDONALD, Jun^{r}.,
mark

his
ARCHIBALD ⋈ MCMULLON.
mark

DEPOSITION OF LEONARD MCGLASHAN, &C., 1765.

Cumberland County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, the Following Persons, Viz^{t}.

Leonard McGlashan, Serjeant, Duncan Cameron, Corp^{l}, John McGill, George Sutherland, John McDonald, Senior, John McDonald, younger, Angus McKay, Donald McKay, John Corbitt, John Dure, John Cruckshanks, and Lachlin McKinon, Soldiers of the 42^{d} Reg^{t}.,

Whome being all Sworn on the Holy Evangelisht of Almighty God, Disposeth, that on the 6th of March, 1765, that the above mention'd Serj^{t}. McGlashan, with the aforesaid party, was Orderd by Lieut. Charles Grant, Commanding Fort Loudoun, about 9

o'Clock that Night to proceed on to Sidling Hill, where the Goods were Destroy'd, to protect and Bring back to this Fort any part of said Goods that Could be found, and any party that I should meet that seemed Likely to have been at the Distroying of said Goods, I was to make prisoners of them, or as many of them as I Could, and bring them to this Fort.

I proceeded with my party, and at the Entrance of the Gap which leads over the Mountain to the Great Coave, about 12 o'Clock at Night I mett with a party of Men, to the Number of Seven, who Run off upon their Perceiving us; I Called to them severall times to Stop but to no purpose; Some of them had new Blanketts about them, it being moonlight we could Plainly Discern them, which Blanketts we Lookd upon to be part of the Goods that we were sent to protect; they Running away in the Confused Manner that they did, together with the Blanketts which they had about them, Gave me Great Reason to believe that these People had a hand in Destroying the Goods, Consequently I gave order to persue them, which was Done, and about half way up the Mountain made one prisoner, which I myself took with two Rifles in his hand, & one other prisoner taken by some off the party.

These two prisoners I Committed to the Care of the Corporall and four Men in the Rear of my Party, while I Proceeded in the front, and at the Top of the Mountain, the Corporal in the Rear, perceiving some people Creeping thro the Woods Called to the front, upon which Turned Back and Gave Chace to them thro the Woods, upon which there were two Shots fired by some of the party Contrary to my Orders, I then proceeded to the Great Coave to the House of Will^m^ McConnel, it Being the place where the Rioters Rendesvouzed at the Day they Burnt the Goods, as we was Inform'd, I thought in all probability I might find some of them there, consequently on my arrival at the said House I made strict Enquiry, and Examined Every Body in the House, but finding no Reason to suspect any of them, it being a publick Inn. I Left the Corporal and four Men there to take Care of the prisoners, while I, with the Rest of my party Proceeded to the Ground where the Goods were destroyd, at which place we arrived about Six o'Clock in the Morning of the seventh Instant, and found a few Horse Loads of Rum untouched, but the dry Goods in Ashes, the former I brought Back with me to the Coave, from whence I sett out with my party (and two prisoners made the Night before) to Fort Loudoun, when at or near the place that the prisoner, taken by Serj^t^. McGlashan, was found a Scalping Knife supposed to be part of the Goods, and on this side of the Mountain, much about the same place where I mett the people in Blanketts the Night before, I was met by four Country Men under Arms, one of whome asked me where I had been, I told them in the Coave; he asked me what Business brought me there, I answered, on the King's Service. Ask'd me if I did not make some prisoners, I told them I had made two;

ask'd me what they were made prisoners for, I answered, for Destroying the King's Goods; asked me where I was Determined to bring them to, I answered to Fort Loudoun; he say'd they should not be Brought to Loudoun untill he would know for what, to which I made answerd, that as he seemed Determined to Rescue them I would make him prisoner as well as them, which I did accordingly, (Corporal Cameron and two off the party being Left in the Rear had not opportunity of hearing the said Conversation between the Serjeant and the Country People) and upon my making him a prisoner, there then appeared a party off about Fifty Men, (as Near as we could Gues) all Armed, with their thumbs upon the locks of their Guns and Presented at me and my party, one of which swore Blodily that he would Shoot me through the Heart, in Consequence of which I Cloas'd with him and Disarmed him, and made him fall in with the Rest of the Prisoners, and at the same time Gave Orders to the party under my Command, to Disarm and make prisoners of as many of them as they Could, which was Done, making four prisoners out of this party, that appeared to Rescue the two prisoners the Night before—they Rendesvoused again, and mett me on the Road as I march Towards the Fort; I asked them where they were going, they answerd that they were going a hunting; I told them that if they were hunting us that they should find us better Game, and Commanded them to Clear the Road for the Kings Troops which they would not do, untill I was Obliged to Order my party to fix their Bayonetts, the sight of which procured me & my party a Clear passage to Fort Loudoun.

Sworn & Subscrib^{d}, this 20th day of August, 1765, Before me,

JNO. ALLISON.

LEONALD MCGLASHAN, Serj^{t}.
DUN'N CAMERON, Corp^{ll}.

his
JOHN ⋈ MCGILL,
mark

his
DONALD ⋈ MCCOY,
mark

his
GEORGE ⋈ SUTHERLAND,
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ CORBITT,
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ MCDONALD, Sen^{r}.,
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ DURE,
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ MCDONALD, you^{r}.,
mark

his
JOHN ⋈ CROOKSHANKS,
mark

his
ANGUS ⋈ MCCOY,
mark

his
LAUGLAN ⋈ MCKENNON.
mark

Deposition Henry Prather, 1765.

Cumberland County, ss.

Personally Appear'd before me one of his Majisties Justices for said County, Henry Prather, who upon his Solemn Oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Deposeth that on or about the 18th of July last, there was a Number of Majestrates Conven'd at Fort Loudoun, Among which were Messrs. Campbell & Perry, Esquires, who were the Acting Majestrates, Examining into different Matters about Some Disturbances that had happen'd lately, likewise Concerning an Advertisement Propagated (as Justice Smith Imagin'd) By Thomas Romberg or Alexander Williamson, who were Both Sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, & Answer all Such Questions as Should be Ask'd Concerning Said Advertisement; & further this Deponent Sayeth there were Severall Other Deposisions taken the Same day Respecting Justice Smith's Conduct, when they were only Sworn to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, without Mentioning the whole truth, and Answer to Such Questions as Should be Ask'd. Some time after, on the Same day, this Deponent being in Company with a Certain Samuel Finley, who lives with Justice Smith, ask'd Said Finley, upon his Conscience, if he had Declar'd the truth, the whole truth, & nothing but the truth, Concerning Justice Smith, Finley Answer'd it was hard touching his Conscience with it, for that he had Sworn nothing but the truth, and had Answer'd Such Questions as was Ask'd of him, likewise Added he would as Soon Swear for Justice Maxwell as for Justice Smith if he was Call'd upon; & this Deponent further Declares, that it was his opinion that Said Finley did look upon his Deposision Binding upon him to Declare the whole truth; and further Sayeth, there was a Deposision taken from one Price in favour of Justice Smith, which he this Deponent Objected Against for Several Reasons, Viz., for his appearing Att the Head of a Riotous party at Sundry times, & for Embazelling the goods of Joseph Spears, which was Carried from or near Fort Loudoun to Maryland, & left in his Care, likewise for Carrying off a Cagg of Rum Att the Same time, when a pretence of Burning Said goods of Mr. Spears was Committing, these Objections this Deponent laid in against Said Price Att the time when his Deposion was taking, & offer'd to prove the Same By Evidence; Notwithstanding this Deposition of Price's was transmitted to his Honour the Governour, as he this Deponent has been Inform'd; this Deponent further Adds, that being in Company with Justice Perry, and Discoursing About the Said price, Mr. Perry Said it was fitter Such a fellow Should be Committed than to have his Oath, & Added, he thought a Pitty it was not in his power to Secure all Such, &c. And further this Deponent Sayeth, that the Majestrates had Agreed to Sit in the fort,

& when they Appear'd Ready to Begin Business, they the Majestrates ask'd for Evidences which was Answer'd, the Commanding Officer would let none of those people into the Garrison, as they had appear'd Severall times Before the Garrison under Arms; upon which Justice Campbell Answer'd, let us go Some where Else, for the Commanding Officer was quite Right not to let any of these people In, or if he did it was more than he Could Answer for, and Might Perhaps Affect his Commission, & further this Deponent Sayeth not.

H'Y PRATHER.

Sworn and Subscrib'd, this 12th September, 1765, Before me,

JNO. ALLISON.

N. B.—Justices Maxwell and Allison, if called upon, will confirm what is contain'd in the above Deposition.

Deposition Thomas Romberg, 1765.

Cumberland County, ss.

Personally Appear'd before me One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Said County, Thomas Romberg, Who, Upon his Solemn Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Deposeth, that On or About the 29th May Last, Next Day After Lieut. Charles Grant was taken Prisoner, I went the Same Road to Enquire what became of him, Going to Mr. Nath. McDowell, I found an Advertisement, and in Cumming home I let Mr. Grant know of it; he Ask'd me for a Copy, of which I Give him one, the Origenal was so much Blotted with the Durt, after I took a Copy off it, I did not take Much Notice of it, which is Destroy'd.

After Some time there was a Court of Inquiry held at this post by a number of Justices of the Peace, they Call'd for me & Justice Campbell & Piero; Ask'd me in what Manner I Came by that Advertisement, & if I Could Give my Oath how and in what manner I Came by it; I told them that I Could, Which was in the Manner following, of which I made Oath, Vizt.

That I found the said Advertisement upon the Publick Road Leading to Mr. Nath. McDowell's, that I was not the Author of the Same, nor I did not know who the Author was.

Some time after Justice Smith Came from Philadelphia, he was here & the Sheriff, the Sheriff Call'd me into Mr. Christy's house, & told me that he Wanted to Speak to me, Comming in he Shew'd me a Writ he had for me, when I saw it I went up to Justice Smith & told him that the Sheriff had a Writ for Me, that I would be glad if

I Could Settle it here without taking me down to Jail to Carlisle, upon Which he Made Answer, that it Could be Settled if I would Give the Author off that Advertisement, Upon Which I made Answer that I did not know more About it than what I have Sworn to. Well then, says he, the Law will Condemn You that You are the Author of the Same After some Conference he told me that he pity'd me, as I was Ignorant of the Law. Well, says I, all that they or You can do to me would be to hang me or Send me out the Country. No, Says he, but it will Cost You Some Money. At the Same time Messrs. Christy & McCormick had some talk together, on which Justice Smith Said, Gentlemen, None of your Whispering upon this Affair.

THOMS. ROMBERG.

Sworn & Subscribed, this 12th Day of Septr, 1765, at Fort Louden, Before

JAS. MAXWELL.

—

To his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America.

The Petition of Thomas Romberg, Most Humble Sheweth:

That your Excellency's Petitioner, the Day after Lieut. Grant was taken Prisoner, being anxious about his Fate, went Out into the Country to try if he Could gett any Intelligence of him, and on the High Road found an Advertisement as is mention'd in the Affidavit Anexed, and being Called upon Swore to all he knew of the Matter, but some time thereafter when he Least Expected it he was taken by a Warrant at the Instance of Justice Smith, who Seems Determin'd to persecute him and to fine him of a Sum of Money which he is Unable to Pay. As he has the Honour to Act as Commissary to the Troops at this post, and as he Can Expect no Justice before any Court of Law in this Country, but Rather Oppression, he therefore Humbly implores your Excellency's Protection against his unjust Persecutor.

And your Petitioner will Ever Pray, &c.

—

THOS. ROMBERG,

Commissary at Fort Loudoun.

Extract Letter from Lieut. Grant to Hon. Thomas Gage, 1765.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Grant, Commanding at Fort Loudoun, to His Excellency Major General, Hon^ble^ Thomas Gage, Commander in Chief, &ca., &ca., &ca.

Dated Fort Loudoun, 16th Sept^r^, 1765.

"It gives me the greatest Concern to find that Complaints should "have been made against me to your Excellency by Governor Penn; "I must therefore Suppose that the Authors of these Complaints "are too deeply Concerned in the late Riots Committed near this "Post, to give You a fair and Candid Representation of my Con-"duct; But as I am Conscious to myself of having Acted according "to the best of my Capacity, and without any other motive than to "give Assistance to the Distressed, I will therefore Enumerate "every Action that I think my Enemies (who are numerous) can "take hold of, and Humbly Submit them to Your Excellency as "the properest Judge. I thought it an Indispensable duty in Me, "as part of the Convoy of Goods which were Destroyed were Repre-"sented to be the property of the Crown, to give all the Assistance "in my Power for their Protection, and to Assist every Subject "also in the Defence of his property, seeing the whole Country "Almost in Arms, and Certain Magistrates whose Duty it was to "Quell such lawless proceedings, Appearing openly with an Armed "Banditti, whom they seemed to Countenance in their lawless Mea-"sures. My Enemies, I am told, have Accused me of receiving "high Bribes for saving these Goods, which I afterwards protected, "in Consequence of Your Excellency's Order, but I Assure Your "Excellency that I never did, and none but mean Spirited Wretches, "Void of Honor or Honesty themselves, would have dared to Accuse "any Officer holding His Majesty's Commission of so mean an "Action. I Confess that M^r^. Callender did, contrary to my Inclina-"tion, give some money openly to the Soldiers, as they had risqued "their Lives, and on different Occasions Suffered a good deal of "Fatigue, having also Carried the whole Goods belonging to that "Company into the Fort on their Backs to prevent their being Pil-"laged. Another Objection made against me, as I am told, and the "most Weighty, is that I got from a Constable Possession of a "Warrant Issued by Justice Smith, for apprehending a Serjeant "under my Command, on a Supposition that he had Wounded one "of the Rioters, who it can be proved was very Active in that "Affair, and who was long recovered of his Wound before the said "Warrant was Issued; And it was a Considerable time thereafter "that (the Constable happening to come to the Fort) I thought of "Asking him for the Warrant, which he gave me, And I Confess "I have kept it with a design to make Use of it against Justice

" Smith, and thereby to prove that tho' he would give me no Re-
" dress for the gross Insult offered to me by those lawless Fellows
" who Carried me from my Post Prisoner into the Wood, and whom
" I met at his own House, and Complained of to him without Re-
" dress; Yet he had the Assurance afterwards to Issue Said Warrant
" with a Malicious design, as I had reason to believe, to persecute
" the poor Serjeant who had received hard usage for doing his Duty,
" And who I thought it Incumbent on me to Protect from the mer-
" ciless Rioters who must have been his Judges. I Confess also
" that as Justice Smith had Appeared to me to trample upon the
" Laws, by being so deeply Concerned with those Robbers, (which
" I have Still reason to think will be proved) I therefore did not
" Consider him any longer as a Magistrate, and used the freedom
" to keep the Warrant which he was Extreamly desirous of recover-
" ing from me, Suspecting the use I intended to make of it. Another
" Complaint made against me is, that when the Magistrates Assem-
" bled at Loudoun, by Order of Governor Penn, to Enquire into the
" Conduct of some of their Brethren, they came into the Fort and
" Intended there to proceed to Business, But as I Observed that
" Several of the Rioters were present who had at different times
" Openly Appeared before the Fort in Arms, and who were Called
" there to appear as Evidences for Justice Smith; I thought it my
" Duty to Object to their coming in, which gave great Umbrage to
" Justice Smith, who has always behaved with great Insolence to
" me, but was Approved of by Justice Campbell of Shippensburg,
" who thought I Acted with prudence, and Advised the other Jus-
" tices to go to a house on the Outside of the Fort and carry on their
" Examination, which they did Accordingly. Perhaps, also, I have
" been blamed for detaining Some Arms which were taken from the
" Robbers in the very Act, Notwithstanding that the Grand Jury of
" that County (who were Composed of People of the Same Stamp)
" had found them Innocent; But Surely I cannot be blamed for de-
" taining the Arms of two of the Fellows who took me Prisoner, and
" who compelled Me to give them Security for £40 for the Delivery
" of their Arms, which are yet in my Possession, and which I will
" keep Notwithstanding of the threatning Messages Still Sent Me,
" till I have your Excellency's Orders for delivering them up, or
" the Governor's Receipt for them."

John Hughes to Mr. Dickeson—Stamps, 1765.

Philadelphia, 5 o'clock, October 2d, 1765.

I Received your kind notice by Mr. Bradford, and for answer am to inform you that I have not received from the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury nor from any other person appointed by his Majesty, any Commission or Public Information of my being the

Stamp Officer for the Province of Pennsylvania, and therefore cannot pretend to any right of taking charge of those Papers, nor should I, were they now at the wharf. The Governor is the Officer of the Crown, whose Duty it is to preserve and secure those Papers, and to him I refer you for Directions how to proceed in the Premises, and I make no Doubt but his Honour the Governor will take care to see that the papers are landed in a place of security & there kept safe, until some person properly Commissioned shall appear to demand them.

Signed by Order of my Father,

JNO. HUGHES, Junr.*

Directed,

To Mr. Dickeson.

Certificate of Naturalizations, 1765.

To Joseph Shippen, Junior, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania.

I do hereby certify that at a Supreme Court held at Philadelphia, before William Allen, William Coleman and Alexander Stedman, Esquires, Judges of the same court, the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and thirtieth days of September, and the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth days of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, between the hours of nine and twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same day, the following Persons being Foreigners, and having inhabited and resided for the space of seven years in his Majesty's Colonies in America, and not having been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer

* The foregoing is one of a series of letters forming a correspondence between Mr. Hughes and a Committee of Citizens appointed by a meeting at the State House in relation to the Stamps, then arrived at New Castle in the Ship Charlotte, owned by a Mr. Dickerson who came in her, and to whom the above letter was addressed; at this time it appears Mr. H. had not received his commission, though he did shortly after. He was at the time confined to his house by sickness. This letter with all the rest, as well as a short history of the whole matter, including resolutions of Assembly, and proceedings at the State House, the arrival of the Ship with the Stamps on board before the city, under protection of a man of war on the 5th of Oct., (three days after the above date,) will be found in a consecutive form in my Register of Penns'a, Vol. II. pp. 243–250. The stamps did not reach Mr. Hughes, but were committed by the Governor "to the care of Capt. Hawker, Commander of his Majesty's Ship, Sardoine." See Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 298–300.

space than two months at any one Time during the said seven years, and having produced to the said Court Certificates of their having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper within three months before the said Court, took and subscribed the oaths and did make and repeat the Declaration (appointed by an Act made in the first year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the First,) according to the Directions of an Act of Parliament made in the thirteenth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the second, intituled, "an act for naturalizing such foreign Protestants and "others therein mentioned as are settled or shall settle in any of his "Majesty's Colonies in America,"—and thereupon were admitted to be his Majesty's natural born Subjects of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

EDW'D SHIPPEN, Jr., Prot.

Mordecai M. Mordecai, Barentz Jacob & Elijah Etting within mentioned being Jews were qualified and subscribed the Declaration, &c., according to the Directions of the Act of the thirteenth of King George the second before mentioned.

And the persons hereafter named being Foreigners, and of the People called Quakers, and other Protestants who conscientiously scruple the taking an oath severally took the Affirmations, and made and subscribed the Declarations according to the Directions of the same act intituled "an act for naturalizing such foreign protestants "and others therein mentioned as are settled or shall settle in any "of his Majesty's Colonies in America," and of an Act of General Assembly of this Province of Pennsylvania made in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-two.*

Secretary Stephens to Gov. Penn, 1765.

Adm'ty Office, 4th Nov^{r}, 1765.

Sir,

His Majesty having been pleased by His Proclamation of the 22d of Feb'ry last, to direct, that Passes of the present Form should not continue in force longer than the 1st of Feb'ry, 1766, and that Passes of a new Form be issued, which are to commence and be in force from that day, I herewith send you a printed copy of the said Proclamation for your Information herein, and as probably applica-

* The foregoing certificate is prefixed to a list of 68 pages showing the names of the persons, townships & Co's., and the time when they partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. It is not thought necessary to print the whole, as it is in the Secretary's office, where it may be consulted by persons interested. On the 24th page after the list of those who made oath, follow the two above paragraphs, and then a list of affirmants.

tion will be made to you for Passes of the new Form, I now send you by Capt. John Clapp of the Ship Tryall, a Box containing twenty of that Form, with the like number of Certificates, Oaths and Bonds as usual.

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

PHILLIP STEPHENS.

Directed.

J. Penn, Esq^{r}., Lieu^{t}. Governor, Pensilvania.

Secretary Conway to Gov. Penn, 1765.

St. James's, Novem^{r} 7th, 1765.

Sir,

I send you herewith inclosed an Instruction to you, from the King, under His Majesty's Signet and Royal Sign Manual, bearing Date the 24th past, and am to desire you will be pleased to acknowledge the Receipt thereof by the first Opportunity that offers after it shall have come to your Hands.

I am with great truth and regard Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

H. S. CONWAY.

Directed.

John Penn, Esq^{r}, Deputy Governor of Pensilvania.

Wm. Smith to ———, 1765.

Fort Smith, 14th November, 1765.

Sir,

Yours of Yesterday is now before me, as to my attendance I would chcerfully give it, were it necessary, but there has been such Invidious Representations given of my conduct, when I did attend at Loudoun, that common prudence forbids my attendance; if any of the Province Stores be committed to my care I will give my Receipt, and keep them safe until called for, as to the Country Peoples arms, as I had no hand in either illegally taking, or detaining of them, I will keep myself clear.

Sir, I wish you a clearer understanding, a tenderer conscience, Repentance for Perjury and happiness in time and through eternity.

I am Sir,

Your abused humble servant,

(Signed) WM. SMITH.

Obligation of James Smith and Samuel Owens, 1765.

Know all men by these Presents, that we hereby holden and firmly bound unto Lieut. Charles Grant, in the just and full sum of five hundred pounds Pennsylvania Currency, to be paid to the said Charles Grant, his heirs or assigns, for the payment whereof, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these Presents, sealed with our seals this 18th day of November, 1765.

The Condition of this Obligation is such that we shall disperse immediately from this Post, without any injury or assault to any Person or Persons, and we do hereby further promise, that we shall not interrupt or insult any Person or Persons hereafter, in going up or coming down, if any such thing should be done by any of us, or by any of our Advices, then this Obligation shall remain in full force and virtue, otherwise void.

Signed { JAMES SMITH, SAMUEL OWENS.

Witness at Present.

Signed { Jno. McDowell, Wm. McDowell, Nath. McDowell.*

Receipt for Guns Captured, 1765.

Received of Lieutenant Charles Grant, of the 42 Regiment, the number of Five Rifles and Four Smooth Guns, which was taken off the Country People, & I promise that the above mentioned Arms shall remain in my possession till the Governor's Pleasure is known to Dispose of them as he shall see fit, either to the Respective Owners or otherways.

Given under my Hand at Fort Loudoun, 10th November, 1765.

(Signed,) WM. M'DOWELL.

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 293.

Obligation Jona. Smith, &c. 1765.

Know all men by these Presents, that We, Jonathan Smith, Wm. Marshall, Thom^{s} Orbison, and John Welsh, all of Peters Township, in Cumberland County, are holden, and firmly bound to Wm. M'Dowell, of s^{d} Township and County, in the just and full sum of Two Hundred Pounds, Pensylvania Currency, to be paid to said Wm. M'Dowell, his Heirs or his Assigns, for the payment whereof we bind Ourselves, our Heirs, Execut'rs and Adm'rs, firmly by these Presents, sealed with our Seal, and Dated this 18th Day of Nov^{r}, 1765.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bound Jonathan Smith, Wm. Marshall, Thom's Orbison, and John Welsh, shall keep the said Wm. M'Dowell indemnified from any Assault, Arrest, Attachment, or Suit at Law, either for themselves or any other for them, or any other for them present, or Person or Persons whatsoever, on the account of Five Rifles and Four Smooth Bored Guns, deposited with s^{d} Wm. M'Dowell, by Lieut. Charles Grant, Commanding at Fort Loudoun, untill the Governor's pleasure be known concerning the said Guns, that then this Obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

THOS. ORBISON,
WM. MARSHALL,
JOHN WELSH,
JONATHAN SMITH.

Witness,
Archibald Scott,
Wm. Duffield.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Charles Grant to Colonel John Reid, 1765.

Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the District of Fort Pitt.

Dated Fort Bedford. Novem'r 22d, 1765.

"On the 16th Instant, a man came in from the Country, and "told me that there was Three Different Party's waiting about "the Fort, to take Me and Mr. Glashan Prisoners, as they heard we "were to March soon; at 7 o'clock at Night, the Fort was Sur- "rounded by a number of the Rioters, who kept firing and hooting "the whole night; next day they got more men and encampt round "the Fort, so that nobody could come in or go out of the Fort; they "began next night and kept firing till Day light, when they sent

"me word that they wanted their Arms to be delivered to the Ma-
"gistrates. I told them that I did apply to the Justices, but that
"they refused to take the Arms; at 10 o'clock they appeared to the
"number of about 100, and fir'd upon all Corners of the Fort, so
"that the Centry's could not stand upright upon the Bastions; they
"kept firing at the Fort to one o'clock, when Mr. M'Dowell came in,
"and said, if I would let him have the Arms, that he would give
"me a Receipt, and that those Arms would remain in his House till
"such time as the Governor would give Orders about them, and
"that the owners would be satisfied whatever the Governor thought
"proper to do with them.

"As the General wrote to me to give up the Arms when the Go-
"vernor would desire it, I condescended so much as to take Mr.
"McDowell's Receipt, that the Arms would not be delivered up to
"the Owners, till the Governor would desire it, as the Garrison was
"much fatigued for want of Sleep for two nights and two days be-
"fore, owing to the Rioters firing on the Fort. I thought it best
"to give the Arms to Mr. M'Dowell, as I had no particular orders
"for carrying them with me. I was not sure when I would have a
"Reinforcement, but two hours after I settled with Mr. M'Dowell,
"Mr. Herring come with 30 men, but I thought it would not be
"worth the while to take the Arms again, as they were as safe with
"Mr. M'Dowell, as if I had taken them to Fort Pitt. I inclosed
"to you a copy of an Obligation Mr. M'Dowell has from some of
"their Head men, shews that they have Authority to sett those men
"to do any thing. James Smith headed those Rioters that fired at
"the Fort, and headed the three Party's that were waiting to take
"me, and to take Mr. Glashan Prisoner."

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Grant to Colonel John Reid, 1765.

Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the District of Fort Pitt.

Dated Fort Bedford, 25th Novr, 1765.

"Lieut. Grant, with his Garrison, is at last gone to Fort Pitt; I
"sent Ensign Herring with thirty men to take him off from Lou-
"doun, and I find it was very necessary. He was Besieged for two
"Nights and two Days; the Rioters fired some hundreds of Shot at
"the Stockades, and in return, one of his Sentries fired only one
"Single Shot, this Sentry was personally fired at three different
"times, which at last provoked him to fire a shot; many Balls went
"through Patton's House, and many Lodged in the Stockades of
"the Fort. Lieut. Grant had but little Ammunition, which made
"him Cautious to fire till the Lawless Scoundrels would come close

"to the Fort, the Villians Encamped at Night round the Fort, "lighted Fires; Mr. Grant counted Twenty, and he believes the "number of the rioters might Exceed Two Hundred. In this affair, "Justice Smith proves himself to be a most Atrocious Scoundrel, "which you will see in a Letter from him to Mr. Grant, which Mr. "Grant has inclosed to you, with a Circumstantial Account from "Mr. Grant, of every thing that happened since the rioters last "broke out, to which I refer you."

Gen. Thomas Gage to Gov. Penn, 1765.

New York, Nov. 24th, 1765.

Sir,

As part of the Troops from Fort Pitt, will be by this Time on their march to Winter Quarters, I am to beg the favor of you to give Directions, that Quarters may be prepared at Lancaster for the Reception of Four Officers, as many Serjeants, and one hundred Men, Rank and File, and two Drummers. It will probably be some Days yet before the Troops will arrive there, but I take the liberty to send you an early notice of their march, and am, with great Regard,

Sir,

your most obedient

humble servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon^ble^ Lieut. Gov^r^ Penn.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly, 1766.

May it please your Honour:

It is with the most unfeigned Sincerity we communicate the unhappy case of the poor People at Montreal, who have suffered so great a Loss by the late Fire in that City, and it would afford us real Pleasure, cou'd we find, upon due Consideration of the distressed Circumstances of this Colony, that it is in our Power to contribute to their Relief from so afflicting a Calamity; but so great is the scarcity of Money and the present Debt on the Province, such the exhausted state of our Funds, and the Difficulty of raising new ones, even for defraying the common and necessary Exigences of Government, that we hope these unavoidable Obstructions to our Charity

will be a sufficient Apology to those unhappy People for our Non-Compliance with your Honour's Request on their Behalf.

Signed by Order of the House,

JOS. FOX, Speaker.*

Jan^{y} 15th, 1766.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1766.

Johnson Hall, March 2, 1766.

Sir:

The acco^{t} you have given me of the Murder of the Indian in your favor of the 11th Inst,† affords me much Concern from a reasonable Apprehension of the Consequences; the particulars in the Affidavit of Capt. Barrett, for the Copy of which I give you thanks, render it pretty certain that the *Samuel Jacobs* therein mentioned is the Murderer. I am fully persuaded of your inclination to have him brought to Justice, but the Proclamation might have proved ineffectual from the Precaution of the back settlers.

My Apprehensions are augmented on this occasion from the reason there is to Expect that this Spirit, which has so often shewn itself of late amongst the Inhabitants, will not stop here, and that this ill-timed rage of theirs must doubtless rouse the Resentments of a People prone to Revenge, and too ready to Quarrel with us, Whereby all my endeavours to bring them to peace, and to remove their suspicions must appear calculated to amuse and deceive them, whilst their ruin is our Aim. Had this been the first or second Instance I might have pacifyed the Injured, but at present I am somewhat at a Loss how to speak to or take upon me to promise them a Redress, of which, thro' the Arts or Secrecy of the Inhabitants they may be disappointed as some of these people appear to set every power at defiance. If the Murderer is apprehended, the Indians may be brought to think well of us, and it may be an Example to others; If not, our Sincerity will become doubted and an odium will be cast on the people of the Province that may not be easily or soon removed, and I wish this may be the Least consequence to be apprehended in that case.

Englishmen who so wantonly Continue to Violate public Treatys, regardless of the Consequences to their Neighbors, scarcely deserve pity, but to prevent the inocent from suffering for their Guilt, every thing will doubtless be done in your power for effectually checking such Conduct, and I beg you may rest Assured of my Interest, and

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 290.

† See Colon. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 306.

of all the good offices in mine to heal the Breach, and to serve the province of Pennsilvania.

I am with the utmost Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient

& very Humble Servant,

WM. JOHNSON.

Directed.

The Hon'ble Lt. Gov^r^ Penn.

GUY COOPER, SECR'Y OF TREASURY TO GOV. PENN, 1766.

Sir,

It having appeared to the Lords Commiss^rs^ of His Maj^ts^ Treasury that by the Resignation of several Distributors of Stamps, & by the late unhappy Disorders & Tumults in some of the Colonies in North America & the West Indies, many parcels of stamped Parchmend & Paper have come into the Hands & Custody of the Governor's Magistrates or other Persons within the said Provinces & Islands respectively, And the Act of Parliament for laying Duties on Stamps in the Plantations being now repealed,* I am directed by their Lordships to require your Excellency to give such Orders as may be found proper & necessary for returning & forwarding in the most safe and expeditious manner to the Commissioners for managing His Maj^ts^ Stamp Duties in Great Britain all such parcels of Stamp'd Parchmend & Paper as may remain in your Custody or Power, or in the Custody or Power of any other Person or Persons within your Excellency's Jurisdiction.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's

most Obedient humble Servant,

GUY COOPER.

Treasury Chamber, May 5th, 1766.

Directed.

His Ex^cy^ John Penn.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 314.

Gov'rs Certificate of the Good Conduct of Rev. Chas. Magnus Wrangel, 1766.

[L. S.] The Honourable JOHN PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, sends Greeting:

Whereas I have been informed that some persons with an evil Intention to injure the Character of the Reverend Doctor Charles Magnus Wrangel, Commissary of the Sweedish Congregations here, have, in private Letters and otherwise, endeavoured to represent him as having meddled in Matters to the disturbance of Government & Opposition of public Authority in this Province, I do, therefore, in Justice to the said Dr. Wrangel, hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that during his Residence in this Province, he hath, with much Success and Exemplary Zeal, applied himself to the Discharge of the Duties of his Sacred Office and Mission; That his Life hath been irreproachable, and he hath never given Opposition to the Government under which he lives here, but like a true Christian Minister, hath always been ready to support it; a proof of which he gave at my particular desire a few years ago, when he joined himself most successfully with some other Ministers and good Men to quiet and disperse a number of people that were proceeding to the City of Philadelphia in a riotous manner, to the Terror of the Inhabitants.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, at Philadelphia, the Thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1766.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command.

Notice of Alex. Mackay to all People now Inhabiting to the Westward of the Allegania Mountains, 1766.

In consequence of several Complaints made by the Savages against the People who have presumed to Inhabit some part of the Country west of the Allegania Mountain, which by Treaty belong to them, and had never been purchased, and which is contrary to his Majesty's Royal Proclamation; his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, out of Compassion to your Ignorance, before he proceeds to Extremity, have been pleased to order me with a detachment from the Garrison of Fort Pitt, to come here and collect you together, to inform you of the Lawless and Licentious manner in which you be-

have, and to order you all to return to your several Provinces without delay, which I am to do in the presence of some Indian Chiefs now along with me. I therefore desire you will all come to this place along with the Bearer, who I have sent on purpose to collect you together.

His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, has ordered, in case you should remain after this notice, to seize and make prize of all Goods and Merchandize brought on this side the Allegania Mountain, or exposed to sale to Indians, at any place except at his Majesty's Garrison; that Goods thus seized will be a lawful prize, and become the property of the Captors. The Indians will be incouraged in this way of doing themselves Justice, and if accidence should happen, you lawless People must look upon yourselves as the Cause of whatever may be the consequence hurtful to your Persons and Estates, and if this should not be sufficient to make you return to your several Provinces, his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, will order an armed Force to drive you from the Lands you have taken possession of to the Westward of the Allegania Mountain, the property of the Indians, till such time as his Majesty may be pleased to fix a further Boundary.

Such people as won't come to this place, are to send their names and the Province they belong to, and what they are to do by the Bearer, that his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, may be acquainted with their Intentions.

I am,
Yours, &c.,
ALEXANDER MACKEY,
Commanding a Party of the 42 Regt.*

To all whom it may Concern.

Redstone Creek,
June 22d, 1766.

Petition of Lutheran Church Philadelphia, to Gov. Penn, 1766.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

The Petition of the Rector, Vestry and Wardens, for, and in behalf of St. Michael's Church, in the City of Philadelphia, most humbly sheweth:

That by the Blessings of Heaven, and the uninterrupted enjoy-

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 327.

ment of the inestimable religious Priviledges, derived to us by the Charter of your Honour'd Grand Father, William Penn, Esq., of ever-blessed memory, and preserved to us under His Honorable Descendents, (whereof we, and our late Posterity, shall ever have a grateful sense;) the Congregation has from small Beginnings, arisen to a very numerous Society, enjoying especially under the present happy Government, harmony and unity, since your Honour has been pleased to grant us Letters Patent, and Charter for a Corporation, with Provision for erecting one Church more under the said Corporation.

That your humble Petitioners have been urged and necessitated at a great Expence to purchase a suitable Lot in Fourth Street, and to lay the Foundation for a large and Substantial Building and Steeple, in order to accommodate the encreasing Society, and to add an Ornament to the Metropolis of the whole Province.

And that your humble Supplicants and all the Members of St. Michael's Congregation, being mostly new beginners and weak, have engaged to contribute near two thousand Pounds towards the building, which may not bear one-third of the cost, have never been failing twenty years hence to add their charitable Gifts and Mites towards Buildings for Protestantism in the City and County, neither been burdensom to any religious Society, as yet.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, your Honour would be pleased to grant a Brevet or Brief, and thereby to enable us, that we may get Liberty, softly to feel the benevolent and affectionate Pulse of our Munificent Patriots, and to try the Sociable and mutual Charity of our Fellow-Citizens and co-habitants in this City and Country, and your humble Petitioners and faithful servants shall ever pray.

The Corporation agreed the above Petition should be subscribed and humbly presented to his Honour, by

HENRY MUHLENBERG, Rector.
IMMANUEL SCHULTZ, Minister.
HENRY KEPPELE.

Philadelphia, Vestry Room,
July the 7th, 1766.

Comm'rs of Customs to Gov. Penn, 1766.

Sir,

Having by the inclosed to Mr. Stuart, Surveyor General of the Eastern middle District of the Continent of America, acquainted him that we have, in pursuance of a Warrant from the Treasury, issued our Deputation to Mr. O Sulivan Sutherland, to be Searcher of the Customs at Philadelphia, in the Room of James Dewar, who

* Corner of Cherry.

has not appeared, And he having given security here, we desire the Favour of you, in case of Mr. Stuart's absence, to admit him to the said Employment, on his taking the Oaths enjoined by Law, and grant him a Certificate thereof, to be transmitted to us

We are,

Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servants,

EN. MORRIS,
H. PELHAM,
J. PENNINGTON,
H. GRENVILLE.

Custom house, London,
11th July, 1766, H. R.

Directed,
To His Excellency, the Governour of Pensilvania.

COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS TO MR. STEWART, SURVEYOR GENRAL, 1766.

Mr. Stuart,

In pursuance of a Warrant from the Treasury, we have issued our Deputation to Mr. O Sulivan Sutherland, to be Searcher of the Customs at Philadelphia, in the Room of James Dewar, who has not appeared. And he having given Security here, you are to admit him to the said Employment, acquainting him that he must take the Oaths enjoined by Law, and grant him a Certificate thereof, to be transmitted to us.

We are,

your loving Friends,

EN. MORRIS,
H. PELHAM,
J. PENNINGTON,
H. GRENVILLE.

Custom house, London,
11th July, 1766, H. R.

Directed,
To Charles Stuart, Esquire, Surveyor General at Philadelphia.

Proclamation of Gov. Fauquier, of Virginia, 1766.

Virginia, sc.

By the Hon^ble^ Francis Fauquier, Esq., his Majesty's Lieutenant Governour, and Commander in Chief of the said Colony and Dominion:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, I have lately received letters from his Excellency Major General Gage, and Major William Murraye, commanding officer at Fort Pitt, informing me that several people of Virginia have seated themselves on lands belonging to the Indians, to the westward of the Allegheny mountains, and contiguous to the river Cheek, in disobedience to his Majesty's commands, (notified by two proclamations of the 7th of October, 1763, and the 10th of April, 1766,) in violation of the friendship subsisting between us and the said Indians, and in contempt of the dreadful consequences which I am warned are to be suddenly apprehended from such unjust and licentious proceedings: I have therefore, to put a stop to these and all other the like encroachments for the future, thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this proclamation, in his Majesty's name, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring all persons who have made such settlements, immediately to evacuate the same, and to pay the strictest obedience hereafter to his Majesty's commands herein signified; which if they shall fail to do, they must expect no protection or mercy from Government, and be exposed to the revenge of the exasperated Indians.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at Williamsburg, this 31st day of July, 1766, and in the 6th year of his Majesty's reign.

FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

God save the King.*

Commissioners of Customs to Gov. Penn, 1766.

Sir,

Having by the enclosed to Mr. Stewart, Surveyor General of the Eastern Middle District of the Continent of America, acquainted him that we have pursuant to a Warrant from the Treasury, issued our Deputation to James Walker, Esq., to be Collector of the Re-

* See Letter from Gov. F., Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 349.

venue of Customs at Newcastle, in Pensilvania, in the room of William Till, deceased, We desire the favour of you in case of Mr. Stewart's absence, to admit Mr. Walker to the said Employment, on his taking the oaths enjoined by Law, and to grant him a Certificate thereof, to be transmitted to us.

We are,
Sir,
Your very humble Servants,
J. FREDERICK,
H. PELHAM,
J. PENNINGTON,
EN. MORRIS.

Custom house, London,
8th August, 1766, H. P.

Directed.
To the Hon'ble the Governor of Pensylvania.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1766.

New York, 29 August, 1766.

Sir,

Lieu^{t}. Steele, with 65 Recruits for His Majesty's 34th Regiment, being to March thro' the Province of Pennsylvania in their way to Fort Pitt, I am to desire the favour of You to give the necessary Orders to the Magistrates for Quartering them, as likewise supplying them with Carriages, agreeable to Act of Parliament, on their Route thro' your Province.

I am,
with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE.

Directed.—Hon'ble Lt. Gov. Penn.

Account of Certificates granted by the Assembly for discharge of the Public Debts, 1766.

Acco[t] of the amount of Certificates granted by the Assembly for discharge of the Publick Debts, to September, 1766:

To the Hon'ble John Penn, Esq[r].,	£3000	0	0
To the Hon'ble Wm. Allen, Esq[r].,	400	0	0
To Lawrence Growdon, Esq[r].,	40	—	—
To William Coleman, Esq[r].,	350	—	—
To Ale[r] Stedman, Esq[r].,	260	—	—
To Richard Jackson, Esq.,	1400	—	—
To Benj. Chew, Esq.,	485	—	—
To Isaac Norris, Esq.,	30	—	—
To Joseph Galloway, Esq.,	50	—	—
To the Committees of acco[t], 1764, 1765, 1766,	233	—	—
To Chas. Moore, Clerk of Assembly,	510	7	—
To Franklin & Hall, Printers,	232	10	0
To David Hall, Stationer,	9	6	9
To Hall & Sellers, Printers,	13	17	6
To Joseph Shippen, Secretary,	85	7	6
To Rich'd Hockley,	32	14	—
To Edward Duffield, Clockmaker,	61	1	6
To Charles Brockden,	53	1	10
To Joseph Fox, Esq., Barrackmaster,	150	—	—
To James Webb, Esq., D[r]. for Lancas[r].,	120	—	—
To Samuel Kirk,	30	—	—
To Andrew McNair,	64	9	7
To William Sheed,	8	12	6
To Thomas Stretch,	33	4	—
To Plunket Fleeson,	8	5	—
To William Dunlap,	67	14	11
To Committee for settling acco. of the Provin. Comiss[rs], 1764,	18	—	—
To Peter Franklin, Postmast[r],	24	13	5
To John Dickinson, Esq.,	25	—	—
To Commiss[rs] at the Congress at N. York,	75	—	—
To Cap. Caleb Graydon,	437	19	6
To John Math. Otto & F[r]. Spugle,	44	3	8
To Philip Dehaas,	45	17	—
To Elizabeth Robinson,	5	6	6
To Widow Jager,	15	—	—
To David Magaw,	12	6	6
To Jos. Fox, Esq., for Jno. Peters,	12	6	3
To ditto, for Indian Expences,	64	17	7
To Andrew McNair, for do	8	10	—
To Thomas Hill,	12	—	—

To John Hill,	12	—	—
To Anthony Benenett,	42	10	4
To John Morton, John Sellers, & William Swarper, Surveyors for Surveys Lancas. Road,	107	0	7
To Francis Oberlin,	11	4	—
To Robert Tatnall,	50	—	—
To Joseph Simon,	73	11	5
To Robert Callender,	23	13	0
To John Prentice,	5	12	4
To Kidd & Parr,	20	—	—
To Jacob Sharster,	3	15	0
To John Spore,	13	11	2
To Isaac Cox,	35	10	0
To Reed & Pettitt,	41	5	—
To Reese Meredith,	26	8	—
To Joseph Payne,	10	0	0
To George Shlosser,	40	—	—
To Asher Clayton,	60	—	—
To Benj. Franklin, Esq., agent at London, £1000 Sterg a ℔Ct.			
To Sundry Persons for money advanced for the public Service,	870	—	—
To Bryan Wilkinson, Carver, an old acco. agst ye Stadt, house,	50	—	—

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1766.

New York Sepr 12th, 1766.

Sir:

I have the Honor to Inclose you a Return of the Company of Artillery, belonging to the Pensilvania District, which is ordered to March to Philadelphia. You will be so good as to Order that they are furnished with proper & sufficient Quarters.

I am,
with great regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE.

Directed.
Hon'ble Lt. Govr. Penn.

RETURN OF THE COMPANY OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY STATIONED IN THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATIONS.	Captain,	Capt. Lieut.,	First Lieut.,	Second Lieut.	L. Fireworker	Sergeants,	Corporals,	Bombardiers,	Gunners,	Matrosses	Fifers,	Drummers,	Total,
PHILADELPHIA,	.....	1	.....	1	1	...2	2	3	9	...21	1	2	...43
TO GO TO PITTSBURGH,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
AT PITTSBURGH,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Total,	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	2	4	...10	...25	1	2	...49

RICH'D MAITLAND,
Dep'y Adj't Gen'l.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1766.

New York, Novr 2d, 1766.

Sir:

A Number of Recruits is lately arrived from England for the Regiment in North America, amongst them one Corporal and Fifty eight men for the 34th Regt, but as it is too late for them to join their Corps at the Illinois till Spring, I am obliged to beg of you to give them Quarters at Philadelphia, to which place they are ordered, and put under the care of Capt. Stirling, of the Royal Highland Regiment, for the ensuing Winter.

I am,

with great Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Directed.

Hon'ble Lieut. Govr. Penn, Philadelphia.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1766.

Johnson Hall, Decr 19th, 1766.

Sir,

I have just now received an account as well from the Interpreter who accompanied the Tuscaroras from North Carolina as from an officer of my department, that these people, who were accompanied by some Chiefs from the Six Nation Country, who fetched them hither, had been well used, by the Inhabitants during their whole journey 'till they came to *Paxton*, the people of which Settlement have not only used them ill, but also robbed the Chief and others of sundry horses, &c., which they got, and purchased by the sale of their Lands lately in Carolina, which horses so stolen ammounted at least to £55 Pensilvania Currency, also that the Chiefs who went down in February last to bring their relations from Carolina, were ill used, in *York County*, and sevl attempts made to murder them, but that the Officer of my Department had employed the Interpreter to accompany them as a better protection which has brought the Charges of his Journey upon the Crown, at the same time it appears from the several Certificates I have under the seal of the Magistrates through whose Districts they passed, that they had behaved with the greatest decency and decorum.

I thought it highly necessary at the request of the Indians who have complained to some of the rest of the five nations thereof to write you on this subject, in hope something may be done for their satisfaction, nothing doubting of your hearty concurrence herein, and I find by a letter I have just received from *Lord Shelburne* that his Majesty is highly displeased with the conduct of those frontier Americans.

I am with great esteem, sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
W. JOHNSON.

Directed.
The Hon'ble Lt. Gov. Penn.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1767.

Johnson Hall, Jan'ry 15th, 1767.

Sir,

I have had the favour of yours of Dec^r last, in which month I wrote you concerning the robbing some Tuscaroras who came from Carolina to join the rest of their Tribe through your Government, which I find was not come to your hand at writing the last.

You may be assured of my readiness in undertaking any thing consistent with my office for your Family, and that I shall, if you approve of the expences attending it, assemble the Indians and explain the matter concerning the line to them in the best manner possible, and endeavour to obtain their consent, which I should not think a difficult task were they more rational, and less suspicious.

It is necessary for me candidly to observe to you that when the plan for Indian affairs was drawn up in London it was proposed that a Boundary between the Colonies and Indians should be obtained & settled previous to my receiving farther orders, at a public Congress with the Confederacy, I pointed out to them the advantages of it, and obtained their consent to a verry Commodious one for the Colonists, whenever it should be finally settled, which there was reason to expect would soon have happened, when they were to have received a verry considerable sum of money, and with this I acquainted the ministry, but the plan was deferred, and tho' it is again in agitation, I have had as yet no orders respecting the Boundary, in so much that ye Indians grow suspicious on that Head, and may be apt to conceive verry differently the meaning of the present Line, not being able or perhaps willing to comprehend our motives for Running Courses claimed but unpurchased, another

thing is, that should I send for a few Cheifs of each nation only, they would according to custom say, "We are not all here, our Warriors must also be consulted, We must therefore go to our respective Castles, assemble them all, and consider on it," by which, too much time would be lost, and perhaps nothing done, so that it is absolutely necessary for me to call together all the Sachims and Cheif Warriors at least, of every Nation from the Upper Senecas to this, which will take some time, but however may be effected so as to finish in about two months, but as you and the Commissioners have justly observed that this will be attended with some expence, it is necessary for me to inform you, that being well accustomed to Matters of this nature, they cannot be assembled at this season nor any point carried with them for less than £500 Curr'y in provisions and Gratuitys at a moderate computation, altho' to lessen the Charges and oblidge the Proprietors, I shall gladly go fifty miles to meet them.

As you might not be justly able to judge of the amount of such an undertaking, and might possibly have thought it could be effected at a more reasonable rate, I have made the lowest calculation ever I believe estimated on such an occasion. If you think that the 2 Provinces will incurr this charge, I shall immediately on receipt of your answer Dispatch proper Messingers to all ye six nations, and flatter myself with being able to accomplish your request, altho' it will not be an easy matter I am certain at this time.

I shall expect the favour of hearing from you on this subject as soon as convenient, that I may regulate myself accordingly before the Indians go on their Hunt. In the meantime,

I am with perfect esteem sir,

Your most obedient,

and verry humble servant,

W. JOHNSON.

Directed,

The Hon'ble Lt. Governour Penn.

Gov. Sharpe to Gov. Penn, 1767.

Annapolis the 9th Feb'ry, 1767.

Sir,

I am sorry to find by the Copy of S[r] William Johnson's Letter, which I have just received in your favour of the 5th inst., that he cannot without much difficulty and so considerable an expence as five hundred pounds, get any answer from the Indians to the proposal or request he had been desired to make to them in consequence of the Commissioners agreement at their last Meeting, and that he

seems very doubtful whether he shall be able at this time to prevail on them to give their consent to the dividing lines being continued to the Westernmost Limit of Pennsylvania, nevertheless if you and the Gentlemen who act as Commissioners for the Proprietors of that Province are of opinion that immediate application ought to be made to the Indians, I shall upon such opinions being communicated to me direct Lord Baltimores Agent to advance the Money for defraying one-half of the Expence, you will therefore be pleased to return such an answer to Sir William's Letter, as you shall apprehend the Proprietors will approve of when they shall be acquainted with this matter, but should S^{r} William be apprehensive that the Indians will be averse to complying with the request which the Commissioners agreed should be made to them I am not for my part for his making any application at all.

I am with great regard sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

HORO. SHARPE.

Directed.—Governor Penn.

Memorial of the Pilots to Gov. Penn, 1767.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esq^{r}, Governor.

May it please your Honour We your Petitioners being Pilots* of the Bay and River Delaware, and belonging to Cape May, having this day rendered in a petition to the General Assembly of this Province concerning a Petition that has been laid before our Assembly from a few Merchants relating that all ships or vessels not being the burden of eighty ton should come up and down free of any Pilotage, which if this Petition should take place it would be a great detrement to us your Petitioners by reason as oftentimes we your humble Petitioners are obliged in all sorts of weather when seeing a sail Big or Small to go out to them, as is the duty of a Pilot so to do, and if that Petition aforementioned should take place, it would occasion many vessels being lost, by reason that we your humble Petitioners when seeing a small vessel out and knowing at the same time that if we should go out to them that it would be of no interest to us, and further, that we your humble Petitioners are put to a vast expence in keeping and maintaining a Number of large and usefull Boats to ply to sea for the safe conduct of Vessels coming on our coast and attending on them when outward bound,

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 366.

and we your Petitioners humbly beg that your Honour will take it into consideration, and continue the act passed relating the half Pilotage of all Vessels above 50 ton as usual, dated this 17th day of February, 1767.

SALATHIEL FOSTER,
NATHANIEL FOSTER,
JACOB CROWELL.

Memorial of the Wardens of Philadelphia, 1767.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Memorial of the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, Appointed in and by an Act of Assembly, entitled An Act for Appoints Wardens for the Port of Philadª, and for Regulating Pilots plying in the River and Bay of Delaware, and the Price of Pilotage to and from the said Port,

Humbly Sheweth:

That your Memorialists did, in the manner and form appointed by the said Law, enter upon the Execution of their Duty at the time required, & have continued to discharge the same ever since to the best of their Skill & Abilitys, keeping Constantly in View the general tendency and Original design of the said Act, and using their utmost endeavours to procure those Salutary effects which the Publick have excepted from a proper exertion of the Powers vested in them; but experience having Convinced them that the said Law is defective in many particulars, and that without the Aid of a Supplementary Law, they cannot regulate the Pilots in such a manner as to Benefit the Trade of this Port, on which the welfare of the Province in a great Measure depends, they do conceive it their Duty, and humbly beg leave to represent to the House the defects that appear to them, leaving it to the representatives to provide such Remedy as they shall find requisite.

First, then Your memorialists are to inform the Hon'ble House, that Notwithstanding many of the Principal Pilots were consulted at the Time of Framing, (and as we are informed) at the Time of reading the present Law in the House of Assembly, and did assent thereto as being equitable and proper, Yet at the time the said Law was to be Carried into Execution, they did enter into a general Combination not to take out Certificates or Branches as is therein directed, but to Continue carrying Ships up and down Delaware, in open defiance and Violation of the said Law; Wherefore, your Memorialists, whose duty it was to inforce the same were obliged to form various Schemes for bringing the said Pilots to a proper Sence

of their duty, and as most of the Principal People amongst them kept out of the way when they shoud have applyd for their Certificates, Your Memorialists, who were then a good deal unacquainted with the Examinations they were to take, Solicited and wished for the assistance of the most reputable amongst the Pilots but coud not Obtain the same, and therefore were obliged to begin with such as they coud prevail on to yeild Obedience to the Laws, some of the inferiour ranks took advantage of these Circumstances & obtained Certificates, which they probably woud not have been found entitled to on a Closer examination had we been assisted with the advice of the ablest Pilots; however, we must here observe, that we have met with only one Instance of our having bestowed a Certificate unworthily, which was to a certain Luke Briley, who being accused of Malconduct before a Board of Wardens, and the Facts alledged being supported by proper Proofs, he was Broke & the Certificate made Void, agreable to the directions in the Law contained.

Your memorialists have before them the Copys of two Petitions to the Honorable House, Signed by some of the Pilots in behalf of themselves and the rest, in the latter of which they pray that a more minute Examination may be made into the Skill of the Pilots who now do or may hereafter be Suffered to ply in the Bay and River Delaware; wherefore, we have recited the above Facts in order to Shew the House that the prayer of that Petition ought to be granted, and that themselves have been the Occasion of the Necessity of it, and in order to inforce the prayer of the said Petition, still further your Memorialists beg leave to recount another Fact that has very lately happened, and is well known to some of the Members of Assembly. The Petition of the Pilots to the Honorable House, dated the 5 May last, shews their discontent under the present Law and the Causes of it, and we shall in proper place remark on the Clauses of that Petition; about the end of November last they entered an extraordinary Combination to procure themselves (what they call) redress of their Grievances, the Nature of this Combination will be best understood by reading the annexed Copy of a Paper, No. 1, which one of them delivered to the President of our Board. In Consequence of the declaration it contains, all or most of the Pilots, then in this City, hauled their Boats off from the Wharfes and retired on board them, declaring they woud carry down none of the Shipping then in the Harbour, (which was more crowded than has been known for many Years) expecting from this last Circumstance and the approaching Severity of the Season, that they should compell us to dispense with the Duty we had taken Solemn Qualifications to perform, and to distress the Trade of the Port so as to Oblige every Merchant in it to Submit to any unreasonable demands they had a mind to make, and in this they must have succeeded as we apprehend, had not your Memorialists taken uncommon pains to break up the Association, in which they were Countenanced and Assisted by the Merchants, as the annexed Copy of a

Paper, No. 2, Signed by a great Number of them will Shew; It is unnecessary to insist much upon the repeated Insults offered by these Men to the Inhabitants of this City, particularly by sending up daily from their Place of Rendevouz one of their Pilot Boats belonging to Henry Tudor, with a Flagg of defiance at the mast head, or upon the Insults offered to the Inhabitants of this Government in general, by these men Landing out of their Boats armed to defend themselves against the Sheriff and his Offi ers, who had writs against some of them at our Suit for the breach and neglect of the Dutys they had given Bond to perform, but the recital of these Facts shew what sort of Men we have to deal with, and that the present Law has not provided any Penalty to restrain such undue practices. They Rendevouzed with their Boats near to Marcus Hooke, boarded or run alongside of every Vessell that came up for many days, inviting the Pilots out of the Vessels to join them in this measure, which all or most of them did, untill Samuel Rowland and Henry Fisher, two of the most reputable Pilots belonging to Cape Henlopen, were met with and Solicited in the same manner, but being Men of better Principles they refused to join them and became Mediators; the influence of *these*, with a *promise* from us, brought them back to their duty, and no further Notice was taken of these proceedings untill this Time. Our *promise* was to attend to their complaints which they engaged to lay before us for our consideration, and to join them in an Application for redress of every Grievance they laboured under and which we agreed to be such, but if we differed in Oppinion then we were to give them our reasons in writing, and Submit the whole to the inspection of the House, this present Sitting of Assembly. We have waited some time for the performance of their part of this engagement, being ready for the performance of ours, and confess we have been Surprized to find them making application to the House without taking any Notice of us upon the Occasion, therefore we shall now proceed to remark on their first Petition & the Law, with the utmost Impartiallity, for at the same Time that we Consider the Trade of this Port cannot be too well secured, nor the Pilots too well regulated, Yet we are Sensible they are an usefull set of Men, that ought to be properly encouraged to perform their Duty from Inclination rather than frightned to it through fear of Punishment. They remark in the first clause of the Petition, that several parts of the Law will in the execution be attended with great Inconveniences & much hardship to themselves, and may be a means of lessening the Number of good Pilots, but the Law seems to have had a different effect, for in the latter Petition, dated the 8 Inst., they pray for a more minute examination into the qualifications of the Pilots, because, as we apprehend, they think there are too many Pilot Licensed.

The Second Clause contains a matter of Fact, for which they are very commendable and deserve that encouragement which the Law has justly provided for them, the high Pilotage of 10s ℔ foot, by

which the frugal and Industrious amongst them have always been able to maintain their Boats themselves & familys, & we have reason to beleive provide for their Children after them.

The third Clause is in part right as the Law stands at present, they have the encouragement of an additional Ten Shillings for every foot more Water a Vessell draws, and we can from experience assert, that the best Pilots have always been fond of taking the largest Ships, both before and since the Law. Many of the Ships belonging to this port are built very deep in the Hold, and a handy Vessell may by that Means draw 15 or 16 feet Water that works as well, and is carried to Sea as quick as a Smaller Vessell, and as to additional danger that is the Owners and not the Pilots risque; it may be otherways with European Ships above that draft of Water, as they are generally heavy and unhandy, therefore, if the Honorable House think proper to allow 10^{s} ℔ foot for 15 feet, and twenty Shillings ℔ foot for every foot more Water a Vessell may draw, we see no reasonable objection thereto.

The fourth Clause might be accomodated by giving the Wardens a power to settle the rewards a Pilot shall be intitelled to for performing any other Services than Piloting, for if this matter was fixed by Law in a possitive Clause it woud frequently cause injustice to Masters and Owners of Ships, as is sometimes we know, by experience, the Pilots are very Solicitous to engage Ships long before they are ready to Sail, and we cannot see any reason for paying them for a detention not wanted by the Owner and sought after by themselves, at the same time they ought to have allowance if detained in the River any unusual time for the Service of the Ship. The fifth Clause is answered by the above remarks, and a power in the Wardens to fix rewards for their Services, woud enable them to render justice to both partys in the case here stated. To the sixth, we shall only Observe that their Duty as Pilots ought to be performed, and that as they are not forced into that Service they ought to think of their Plantations before they engage in it. We can hardly suppose such a Case to happen as is represented in the last Clause, but shoud any Master of a Ship Wilfully carry off a Pilot under the Circumstances they mention, and have it proved against him in this Government, the fine they desire may be deemed but a just punishment inflicted on him, but where they are Carried off by accident or for want of Boats to take them out of a Ship, we must think the present Law has made very suitable provision for them. Besides, the alterations hinted as above, we humbly propose to the Consideration of the House whether it woud not be proper to oblige by Law the Pilots to renew their Certificates or Branches every Year, undergoing a fresh examination at the time of applying for them, which will put it in the power of the Wardens to make a Stricter Scrutiny (as the Pilots desire) next year, and from time to time than they coud do at first, especially as they are now better judges by the experiance gained in this Business, and at the time of giving out such Certi-

ficates, we think the Pilots should give Bond for the faithfull discharge of their Duty whilst they continue in that Station, & oblige themselves to Act as Pilots for twelve Months after the date of such Certificate; their late conduct, as we have above related it, shews the necessity of these regulations, for, upon our threatning to sue them for neglect of Duty when they refused to carry the Ships, they answered if we did they would throw up the Branches, and we see nothing to prevent them, and whilst this is the Case the Trade is liable to be distressed by their Combinations when ever whim or worse Motives set them on such Schemes. We apprehend there are no other good reasons for their discontent than what we have before proposed remedy for, being well Convinced, the whole Sum of Money paid in Philad^{a} for Pilotage, in Twelve months, under the Law, will amount to Considerable more than it did before when every body paid as they pleased, or coud agree without any fixed rule to go by, we know Numerous Instances of Pilots Carrying Ships for £5, by agreement, that they now get £6 and £7 for, by Law.

The payment of half Pilotage, by Ships coming up or going down without Pilots, is another Considerable advantage to their Business, which they were Strangers to before the Law; but we must here beg leave to remark, that that Clause in the present Law has been productive of more Trouble to your Memorialists than every other part of it, owing to the difficulty they meet in recovering the same, to remedy which they would humbly propose to the Honorable House, that the Collector of the Light House Tonnage shoud by Law be appointed Clerk to the Wardens, w^{h} power to examine upon Oath or Affirmation every Master of a Ship, as to his coming up or going down with or without a Pilot, the Water his Ship Draws, and wether any Pilot or Pilots have offered their Service to carry his Vessell, and who is intitled to the half Pilotage when it becomes due, which the said Clerk shoud have power to Collect and pay, agreeable to the orders he may from time to time receive from a Board of Wardens, who are to dispose of the same as prescribed by the present Law, the said Clerk deducting from every half Pilotage so Collected £5 for his Trouble, and Masters outward bound to declare on Oath or Affirmation wether they intend to take a Pilot or not, and to Pay half Pilotage at the time they pay the light Tonnage, if they intend going without Pilots, for as the Law now stands the half Pilotage does not become due untill the Master is out of our reach, and this happening frequently with Strangers the money is lost and the end not answered, for we apprehend the reason for paying half Pilotage is to encourage & Serve the Pilots, now the Navigation of Delaware Bay is rendered more easy and Secure by an Excellant Light, (and Buoys that are soon to be fixed) from w^{h} Circumstances Strangers receive more benefit than they pay for.

Your Memorialists find one Clause in the present Law under which they act, particularly greivous to themselves, they are directed to receive Anchors from any Persons who have taken them up in

the Bay or River Delaware, and to pay a Salvage not exceeding one half the appraisement of them; and altho there is a Clause intended to provide them with Funds for this and other purposes, yet it has not answered the end, as we have been refused Money by the Light House Commissioners, who have no such Surplus in their hands as we are referred to, and we have now several Anchors under our care which we must either advance our own private fortunes to comply with the Law, or Suffer heavy Complaints from the Persons who took them up, neither of which we apprehend was intended at the time of passing that Law, and has, it has been generally thought, that the Wardens of this Port would be the proper Board to direct & manage the Light House and Buoys after they were compleated, and by the present Commissioners. We beg leave to mention, that a Clause might be inserted in the Supplementary Law we now propose, vesting the direction thereof in the Wardens so soon as the present Commissioners shall be discharged from their Trust, by a final Settlement of their accounts, Adjusted and Signed by the Committe of Assembly, or other Persons impowered for that Purpose, and that in the mean time the said Commissioners shoud be obliged to furnish the Wardens with the Moneys they may find necessary for executing their Duty, they being held Accountable as already is appointed, to the Committe of Assembly. We also are of Oppinion, that the Persons taking up Anchors in the Bay & River, shoud be obliged to bring up the Anchor Stock under the same Penaltys, as the Anchors woud frequently enable the just owner to prove his property, and which it is very frequently difficult to do without.

Lastly, your Memorialists woud pray the most favourable Construction of their Conduct in giving in this Memorial, as they do averr they have been influenced thereto by a Sense of their Duty, a Regard to the Publick and a Love of Justice, altho many things contained herein have a tendency to procure the Wardens additional power, they do not seek after it for any private gratifications to themselves, or any of them, as they are not desirous of Continuing in so troublesome an Office, nor woud have undertaken it, but from a full Conviction of the Necessity and Utility of the regulations promoted thereby.

They have said nothing in favour of the Pilots through any Partiality or Attachment, nor against them through enmity or resentment of any kind; the representation they have made is the Sum of their Candid Sentiments, and they sincerely wish that the Honorable House may be enabled thereby to see more effectually what is necessary to be done in the premises, that your Memorialists will pretend to with all due respect, this Memorial is presented and submitted to the Honorable House of Assembly.*

* There is no date nor signature to this Memorial, but it is probably one of those referred to in theirs of 11th May, on page 271.

†See another Memorial on p. 366, 367, Col. Rec. Vol. IX.

Memorial of Merchants of Philadelphia, 1767.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

The Petition & Representation of sundry Merchants & Traders of the City of Philadelphia.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners are inform'd that a Bill has been sent up to your Honor by the Hon'ble the House of Representatives, entituled "An Act to amend the Act, entituled an 'Act to prevent the Ex- "portation of bad & unmerchantable Staves, Heading Boards and "Timber,'" in which it is proposed to be enacted that *All* Lumber intended for Exportation shall be inspected within forty-Eight Hours before the actual Lading thereof.

That your Petitioners would humbly represent to your Honor that if the said Bill should be enacted into a Law in its Present Form, the Clause referred to would greatly embarras your Petitioners in Regard to the Shipping of Lumber, & in many Cases it would be very difficult, if not impracticable, to comply therewith.

That your Petitioners apprehend it would fully answer the Good Intent of the Legislature & relieve your Petitioners, if it should be provided that on the Sale & Delivery of any Lumber for Exportation, as well out of a Yard as out of the River Shallops & Boats, the Inspector or one of his Deputies should be called upon to examine the same, notwithstanding any Former Inspection thereof.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honor to take the Premises into your Consideration, and give them such Relief therein as to your Honor shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Arch'd McCall,	Edmund Kearny,
John Nixon,	Coxe & Furman,
Sam'l Purviance, Jun'r.	Sam'l Howell,
Jere'ah Warder,	Jos. Wharton, Jun'r.
John Bringhurst,	Geo. Bryan,
Sam'l Mifflin,	Carson, Barclay & Mitchell,
Abel James,	Conyngham & Nesbitt,
Henry Drinker,	Will'm & And'w Caldwell,
Joshua Howell,	John Mease,
William Fisher,	Rob't Morris,
Thomas Clifford,	Anthony Stocker,
Jno. & Peter Chevalier,	John Wilcocks.*

Indorsed.—Read in Council, Feb'ry 19, 1767.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 366, 367.

Memorial of the Wardens of Philadelphia, 1767.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esq^r., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensilvania.

The Memorial of Wardens appointed by Act of Assembly for the Port of Philadelphia.

Humbly Sheweth:

That your Memorialists did Petition your Honour in February* last to detain a Bill sent up by the House of Assembly for Appointing Wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, &c., until the said Petitioners cou'd have time to examine and consider how far the said Bill if enacted into a Law might be grievous to themselves or injurious to the Trade of the said Port, and your Honor having been pleased to order a Copy of the said Bill to be delivered them for these Purposes. Your Memorialists have carefully examined the same, and perceive that in the framing of it very little Attention has been paid to the Contents of a Memorial presented by them in January last to the Assembly, (a Copy whereof is herewith delivered to your Honor,) pointing out the defects of the Law under which they now Act, and the Amendments experiance had taught them was necessary to make the Execution of the Law Answer the ends proposed by it, but upon the present Occasion it is only proposed to mention to your Honor those parts which we think absolutely Necessary to have altered in the present Bill before it be enacted into a Law. The first Objection is the excepting in this Bill all Vessels under Eighty Tons from the regulations proposed by it; whereas, in the former Law the exception was confined to 50 Tons and under. The intention of this alteration is to favour the New England Traders who frequent this Port in great Numbers, and with the Assistance of the Light House the Buoys and Beacons that are to be fixed in Delaware Bay, and the knowledge they gain of the said Bay and River by coming often, are able in many Instances (particularly in the Summer Season) to bring up and carry down their Vessells, which Seldom exceed 80 Tons Burthen by the form of Mensuration prescribed. Whereas, the Shipping belonging to this Port being in general of farr greater Burthen than Eighty Tons, they are obliged to take Pilots or pay to the support of them by the quarter Pilotage, to be paid the Collector of the Light House Tonnage in case they come up or go down without Pilots, altho' many of the Masters belonging to this Port are as capable of Piloting their Ships as the New England Masters; and we can see no reason for putting it in the power of our Neighbours to export the Produce of the Province on better terms than the Inhabitants of it do, especially whilst our Port charges are notoriously cheaper than in any port in the Neighbouring Governments. The establishment of Pilots is absolutely necessary in such a dangerous Navigation as the Bay of Delaware, and as they are by this law laid under certain re-

* See Col. Rec., IX., 366, 367; and 264 this Vol.

strictions and Penalties, they ought to have adequate encouragement to follow the Business which we think they will not, if all Vessells of eighty Tons are exempt from employing them, it is also particularly hard upon the Pilots, that if one of these Vessells which may come here many times in a Year without employing any of them, shou'd throw out a Signal of distress, the Pilot or Pilots seeing it, must Absolutely go to her relief or be liable to loose his Branch, even tho' he quits the pursuit of other Vessells that would employ him, and they (the Pilots) do constantly complain of loosing a great part of their time by pursuing these Vessells on the Coast in order to bring them safe up, but after a long chase are refused, this happening daily from the impossibility of distinguishing them from other Vessells at a distance; many other reasons might be urged against their alteration, but we hope what is said will have Sufficient weight with your Honor to induce your proposing and insisting that Fifty Tons shall be insisted in the Bill instead of Eighty, especially as the present Bill orders payment only of Quarter Pilotage, whereas the former law fixed it at half. Your Memorialists did also recommend to the House of Assembly to enact a Clause obliging the Pilots to renew their Certificates or branches every Year,* which wou'd greatly enable the better Government and regulation of them, and have a tendency to Secure the Trade of this Port by the Character and Conduct of the Pilots being examined into at every renewal of their Branches, whereby such as take to drinking or other bad Courses might be Stopped in time to prevent the loss of Ships and Cargoes by their Neglects, and without such a Clause probably the first Notice of a Drunken Pilot may come to us from such Loss.

Lastly, Your Memorialists beg leave to represent to your Honor that they are directed by this Bill to receive from any Persons the Anchors and Cables they may take up in the River and Bay of Delaware, paying to such Persons one half the Value thereof at the receipt of them, and are then to keep such Anchors and Cables 12 months in Publick View before they can be sold, but no Fund is appointed in this Bill for Supplying Your Memorialists with Money to Comply with this part of the Law, or to defray any of the Charges & Expences attending the carrying it into Execution, and they have already experienced that the Penaltys and half Pilotage are very inadequate. Wherefore, Your Memorialists pray your Honor to recommend some remedy in this point, and to Consider the other objections to the Bill, and procure relief therein or not pass the same into a Law, all which is Submitted to Your Honor's better judgment.

PETER REEVE,
MICHAL. HULINGS,
OSWELD EVE,
THOS. PENROSE,
ROBT. MORRIS.

Philad^{a}., May 11th, 1767.

* See page 267.

*Petition of Inhabitants of Bucks County, 1767.

To the Honorable Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania in General Assembly Met.

The Petition of Sundry Freeholders, Inhabitants of Lower Millford, in the County of Bucks.

Humbly Sheweth:

That Your Petitioners having been much Burdened & disturbed by a Company of Indians, being Forty & Upwards in number, living in One Neibourhood all the Winter past, and tho' they are now removed to some distance from us, Your Petitioners are inform'd they intend to return again next Fall to Winter among us; therefore, as they have been not Only a heavy Expence to Us in furnishing them with Provisions, but have given Occasion of great fear and Terror to divers of Your Petitioners by their Extream insolence & rudeness in & about some of Our Houses, when Intoxicated with Spirituous Liquors, which they too Frequently find means to procure. Your Petitioners beg leave to lay the Case before this Honorable House, Apprehending it to be worthy the Consideration & Care of the Legislature to take measures to prevent the Indians Comming in such Numbers to Winter upon the inhabitants, for should the same Company return hither to spend the Next Winter among Us, We are really fearful of the Consequence, Their Ill behaviour having incensed Some People to that Degree, We Apprehend their return would be Dangerous. Therefore, Your Petitioners Humbly request the Honorable House will take the Case into their Consideration, and apply such remedy as to You in Your Wisdom Shall Seem Meet.

And Your Petitioners Shall as in Duty bound pray, &c.

Abijah Wright,
Thos. Blackledge, Jr.
Jno. Miller,
John Lederoch.
and others.

The Valuation of the Damage Done by the Indians to Peter Zuck, One of the Petitioners, on whose land they Settled & built their houses, by the Candid Estimation of impartial Men and Disinterested in the Case, amounts to Fifteen Pounds, by the Destruction of a fine Piece of Young Timber which the said Indians made Use of in part for building their Houses, for firewood the whole Winter, and

* "Read in Council, May 6." See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 385.

Otherwise Wantonly Destroy'd, The Said Owner having very little Timber left On his Land, which is Humbly Submitted to the Consideration of the House for redress.

THOS. BLACKLEDGE, Ju.
ABIJAH WRIGHT.

Earl of Shelburne to Gov. Penn, 1767.

Whitehall, May 26th, 1767.

Sir,

I transmit you Extracts of two Letters from the Rev. Mr. Burnaby, Proconsul at Leghorn, dated 10th and 27th April, 1767, with Copies of the Depositions of John Marll, George Ducket, and Gabriel Sympson, relative to the Death of a Mariner on board the Hannah, James Coburn, Commander, from Philadelphia to Leghorn. As Mr. Burnaby writes to me that he had forwarded Copies of these Papers to you, I am in hopes that you have already caused the party accused to be arrested, in order to be brought to Trial, if not, it is highly necessary that it should be done without delay, as offences of this nature are, I fear, too often practised at Sea, and too often go unpunished.

As many mischiefs must arise from the practice of sailing with false or fraudulent Passes, great care ought to be taken in the Naval Office, to detect offences of this nature, as well as to be provided from time to time with sufficient Quantity of regular Passes, to accomodate the trade.

I am, with great truth and Regard,

Sir:

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

SHELBURNE.

Lieut. Gov^{r} Penn.

Report of Attorney and Solicitor General to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, 1767.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commisioners for Trades and Plantations:

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to your Lordships Commands, signified to us by Mr.

Pownall's Letter of the 12th day of this Instant, June, that we would take into our consideration an Act of Parliament, passed in the 12th of Queen Anne, Stat. 2, Cap. 18, intitled "An Act for the "preserving all such Ships and Goods thereof, which shall happen "to be forced on shore or stranded upon the Coasts of this King-"dom, or any other of Her Majesty's dominions;" also one other Act of Parliament, passed the 4th Geo. 1st Cap. 12, intitled "An Act for inforcing and making perpetual An Act of the 12th year of Her late Majesty, intitled "An Act for preserving all such Ships "and Goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on Shore or "stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, or any other of His "Majesty's dominions, and for inflicting the Punishment of Death "on such as shall wilfully burn or destroy ships;" and that we would give our opinion whether the said Acts do extend to, and are in force in, His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America.

We have taken the same into our consideration, and are of opinion, that as the Title of the Act of the 12th Anne, Stat. 2, C. 18, expressly imports to be an Act for preserving Ships and Goods forced on shore or stranded upon the Coasts of this Kingdom, "or "any other of Her Majesty's dominions," and the enacting part has words extending to Her Majesty's dominions in general; the said Act of the 12th Anne, extends to, and is in force in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, notwithstanding the special Promulgation of the Law and some other provisions in it are applicable only to this Kingdom.

We are likewise of opinion that so much of the Act of 4 Geo. 1, Chap. 12, as declares the 12th Anne to be perpetual, extends to America.

But the 3d clause of that Act, which introduces a new crime, by a provision altogether independent of the former part of the Act, and made to render an Act of the 1st Anne more effectual, We are inclined to think does not extend to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; that clause being expressed in General Terms, without any reference to the Colonies. And the 11 Geo. 1, C. 29, S. 7, which directs the mode of the prosecution of these offences, when committed within the Body of any County of this Realm or upon the High Seas, making no mention of the manner of Trial, if such offences should be committed in any of His Majesty's Plantations or Colonies in America.

All which is submitted to your Lordships consideration.

WM. DE GREY,
E. WILLES.

June 25th, 1767.

Earl of Shelburne to Gov. Penn, 1767.

Whitehall, July 11th, 1767.

Sir,

I send you herewith, for your information, copy of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intitled "An Act for granting cer- "tain duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, for "allowing a drawback of the duties of customs upon the Exporta- "tion from this Kingdom, of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts, of the produce "of the said Colonies or Plantations, for discontinuing the draw- "backs payable on China Earthen Ware, exported to America, and "for more effectually preventing the clandestine running of Goods "in the said Colonies and Plantations."

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
SHELBURNE.

Deputy Governor of Pensilvania.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1767.

New York, July 17th, 1767.

Sir,

A large number of Recruits being just arrived for the 34th Regt, and there being so many Troops now in this Province, as well as in the Jerseys and Pensylvania, as to make it difficult to quarter them, I have ordered them immediately to Fort Pitt, and am only to trouble you on this occasion, to provide them with quarters at Philadelphia for a night or two, till they can be marched from thence with a small Body of the 13th Regiment. The Recruits are eighty-four in number.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
THOS. GAGE.

Lieut. Govr Penn, or Command'r in Chief
for the Time Being, of the Province of
Pensylvania.

Gov. Sharpe to Gov. Penn, 1767.

Annapolis, the 20th of August, 1767.

Sir,

You will, I hope, excuse the liberty I take in asking whether you have since last December and January, received any Letters from the Secretary of State, requiring you to transmit to him a particular account, not only of the money annually raised in your Province for Publick Uses, and an exact account of the Officers Fees and Perquisites, but also a particular account of all the Tracts of Land* that have been granted in the Province since the first Settlement of it, the Times when and persons to whom granted, the Conditions of every Grant and Rent received thereon, and if such Requisitions have been made to you, I should be much obliged to you for informing me what answers you have returned or intend to return to the Secretary of State for his Majesty's information.

I am,
Sir,
With great Regard,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
HORO. SHARPE.*

Governer Penn.

Passport for C. Frederick Post, 1767.

The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas, Mr. Christian Frederick Post, has been frequently employed by this Government in messages of great Importance to the several Nations of Indians, as well distant as bordering nations, in which he always acted faithfully and gave entire satisfaction, and particularly by his care and prudence in the execution of a Message sent in ye year 1758, to all the Tribes of the Indians then at War with His Majesty, was very instrumental in disposing them to quit

* See Letters to and from Earl Shelburne on the above subjects, in Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 378, 384.

the French, and join themselves to the King's Army, then marching under General Forbes to Fort Du Quesne, by means whereof, the French Garrison blew up and deserted that Fort, and whereas, the said Christian Frederick Post has been regularly ordained a Deacon in the Church of the Unitas Fratrum, known and distinguished by the name of the Moravian Church, and in that Quality of Deacon, hath had several Commissions from former Governors of this Province to go amongst and preach the Gospel to ye Indians in alliance w'th his Majesty, as well Six Nations as Delawares, and other Tribes of Indians. And whereas, the s'd Chris. Frederick Post hath now informed us that he is just arrived from the Musquito Shore, where he has been for some time resident, and has obtained a regular invitation, as well from the English inhabitants living on ye Musquito Shore, as from the principal Indians on that Coast, to return to them, and to become their minister for ye preaching of ye Gospel, and the administration of ye sacraments, and the said Chris. Frederick Post hath, in my presence, subscribed his assent and consent to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and expressed his entire approbation of the Provinces forms and ceremonies used in the established Church, and hath further declared, that he will conform thereto as far as is practicable in such a country, with such people as he is called to minister amongst, and he is purposed to return to ye Musquito Shore, and to try under God, what he can do to promote their salvation.

And whereas, it hath been made appear to me, as well by letters as by ye testimony of academy in this city, and by the Rev. Mr. Peters, Rector of the United Churches of Christ Church & St. Peters, in this City, & of the Rev'd Mr. Smith, Provost of the College & Academy in this city, that ye sd Chris. Frederick Post is agreeable to, & hath received presents and other Encouragement from ye honourable Society, for ye propagation of ye Gospel whilst he was among ye Musquito Indians.

Now know ye, that in consideration of the Benefits, and from ye Esteem he is in, w'th me and sundry others to whom he is known in this and the neighbouring Provinces, I do most heartily approve of ye desire to assist him in this, his weighty and pious Resolution, and do now affectionately recommend him to the kind and good offices of all his Majesties Governors, magistrates and officers, both Civil and military, in the places thro' which he may have occasion to travel, and particularly to his Excellency, ye Governor of Jamaica, to whom he proposes first to go, and who knows these his purposes to the end, that he may have & receive his Excellency's approbation and protection on ye good work he has undertaken.

Given under my hand and ye Great Seal of said Province, at Philadelphia, this 21st April, 1767.

Petition of Roman Catholics of Northampton Co., 1767.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esq^r, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c^a., &c^a.

The Petition of the Congregation of Roman Catholics of the Town of Northampton and other Places adjacent,

Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners are about to build a Church for the Worship of God in the Town of Northampton, & have already provided Materials for putting their Design in Execution. But they fear the Inability of your Petitioners is likely to render their good Intentions fruitless, unless they are at Liberty to ask Assistance from charitable & piously disposed People. They therefore humbly intreat your Honor to grant them a Licence for the said Purpose; whereby they may have the peaceable & quiet Enjoyment of their Religion according to Laws of the Province, & Reap the Benefit of those Privileges granted them by your Honor's Benevolent Ancestors. And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever pray for your Honor's and Family's Wellfare.

JOHN RITTER,
J. G. ENAX, and others.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania,&c.

We, the Subscribers, Justices of the Peace of the County of Northampton, beg leave to recommmend the above Petition to your Honor.

JAMES ALLEN,
JNO. JENNINGS,
LEWIS KLOTZ.

September 25, 1767.

Petition of Lutherans in Berks Co., 1767.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esq^r, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on the Delaware.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Township of Windsor, in the County of Berks, in the said Province,

Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners are Members of the Lutheran Congregation of the said Township, who are desirous of having the Gospel of

Christ preached to them, and to have the Holy Sacraments administered to them according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Lutheran Church. That your Petitioners have for some time past prevailed on the Reverend Mr. Peter Mischler, Minister of the said Church, to reside among them and perform Divine Service for them; though they are much straitned for want of a convenient House or Place of Worship, they living near the Blue Mountains, from whence they were drove during the late War by the Indian Incursions, and thereby rendered unable to erect a Church for the Purposes aforesaid. And that they have lately procured a Bill of Sale in Trust for the Use of the said Church for an Acre and three Quarters of Warrant Land in the said Township, whereon they purpose, with the Assistance of the Benevolent to erect a Church. They therefore humbly pray your Honour to grant them a Brief to collect Money for the good purpose afs[d].

And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

PETER MISCHLER, Evangelischer Prediger,
JACOB MÜLLER,
GEORGE CRANE, and others.

Indorsed.—Brief granted and issued, 9th Oct., 1767, for two years, to collect £500.

Windsor Township, Sept. 25, 1767.

Earl of Shelburne to Gov. Penn, 1767.

Whitehall, October 8th, 1767.

Sir,

By the Direction of the Earl of Shelburne, I send you the inclosed Copy of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, Intituled "An Act* to enable His Majesty to put the Custom & other Duties "in the British Dominions in America, & the Execution of the Laws "relating to Trade there, under the Management of Commissioners to "be appointed for that purpose, & to be Resident in the said Do-"minions."

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient,
humble Servant,
L. MACLEANE.

Directed.

Deputy Governor of Pensilvania.

* Not found with this.

Extract from a Report of the Lords of Trade to the Earl of Shelbourne, 1767.

Whitehall, December 23d, 1767.

This Line, as described by the Indians, begins at Owegy, upon the Eastern Branch of the Susquehanah, from whence, pursuing the course of that Branch to Shamokin, it runs up the Western Branch to the head thereof, and from thence to Kittaning on the Ohio, and so down that River to its Confluence with the Cherokee River.

In tracing the course of this Line upon the Map, your Lordship will observe, that tho' it does preclude from Settlement a considerable and valuable part of the Province of Pennsylvania, in the Forks of the Susquehanah, yet it does on the contrary, leave Room to the Inhabitants of that Province situated to the South of that River, and also to the Inhabitants of Virginia, to extend their Settlements further to the Westward than they have hitherto been able to do with any degree of safety, and therefore when we reflect that the Establishment of this Line will, in all probability, have the Effect to prevent the fatal Consequences of an Indian War that seems at present to threaten the Middle Colonies, by giving Satisfaction to the Indians in a Point the most essential to their Interests, without confining the Settlements of His Majesty's Subjects to too narrow Limits; We Submit to your Lordship, whether it may not be advisable, that Orders should be immediately sent to Sir William Johnson for the final Settlement of this Boundary Line, in a Congress to be held with the Indians for that purpose, and that he should be enabled to make such Gratification to the said Indians as the Nature and extent of the Concessions on their part shall appear to require.

It would have been going beyond the Bounds of the Subject which occasions our troubling your Lordship with this Letter, to have entered into a Minute Detail of what has been agreed upon with the Southern Indians concerning a Boundary Line, but as the Line settled with the Cherokees falls in with a part of the Conohway River, communicating with the Ohio, it does seem to us, that it would be unadviseable that the Line now proposed to be settled with the Six Nations and their Allies, should be extended lower down the Ohio than the Mouth of the said Conohway River, as the carrying it further might afford a Pretence for Settlements in a Country which, however, claimed by the Six Nations as a part of their Ancient Dominion, is in fact actually occupied by the Cherokees as their Hunting Ground, and who would consequently consider such Settlements as a direct Violation of what has been agreed upon by them. We are, &c[a].

Clare,
Soame Jenyns,
Ed. Eliot,
Wm. Fitzherbert,
Thos. Robinson.

Earl of Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, January the 23d, 1768.

Sir,

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me to be One of His principal Secretaries of State, and to commit to my Care the Dispatch of all such Business relative to His Majesty's Colonies in America, as has been unusually dispatched by the Secretary of State for the Southern Department; I have His Majesty's Commands to signify this Arrangement to you, and His Majesty's Pleasure that your Dispatches be for the future addressed to me.

It is His Majesty's Intention in making the present Arrangement, that all possible Facility & Dispatch should be given to the Business of His Colonies, and as nothing can more effectually contribute to this salutary Purpose than a frequent and full Communication of all Occurrences that may happen, and a regular and punctual Transmission of all Acts and Proceedings of Government, and Legislature, and of such Papers as have any Relation thereto; I have it in Command from His Majesty to recommend this to your particular Attention, His Majesty having observed with Concern, that this essential part of the Duty of His Officers in America has scarcely any where been duly attended to, and in several Colonies, particularly the Charter and Proprietary Governments, almost entirely neglected.

I have nothing further to add, but to express my earnest Wishes, that by the utmost Attention and Application I can give, I may be able to fulfil His Majesty's most gracious Intentions; And I take the Liberty to assure you, that I will not omit to lay your Dispatches as soon as I receive them before the King, and to forward and assist, as far as I am able, your Measures for the Public Service.

I am with great Truth & Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

P. S.—You will be pleased to Continue to number each Letter you address to me in the same manner as in your Correspondence with the Earl of Shelbourne, beginning your first Letter to me with No. 1. H.

N. B.—I send you inclosed for your Information, Copies of several Acts relating to America, which passed in the last Session of Parliament.

Directed,

Deputy Governor of Pensilvania.

Earl of Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, January the 23d, 1768.

Sir,

Great Difficulties having frequently occurred in the Transaction of Business relative to His Majesty's Colonies in America, from the Want of complete Collections of the Laws, of the said Colonies; I have it in Command from His Majesty to desire You will, by the first Opportunity, transmit to me, to be laid before His Majesty, a complete Collection, either in manuscript or Print, of the Laws of the Propriety under Your Government, down to the present Time: And You will be pleased to give Directions that such Collection be properly authenticated under the publick Seal of Your Government.

I am, with great Truth & Regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

An Act to remove the persons now settled, &c., and to prevent others from Settling on any Lands in this Province not purchased of the Indians, 1768.

[L. S.] JOHN PENN.

Whereas, many disorderly People, in Violation of His Majesty's Proclamation, have presumed to settle upon Lands not yet purchased from the Indians, to their Damage and great dissatisfaction, which may be attended with dangerous and fatal Consequences to the Peace and Safety of this Province. Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor under the Honourable Thomas Penn & Richard Penn, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, by and with the advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That if any person or persons settled upon any Lands within the Boundaries of this Province not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries thereof, shall neglect or Refuse to remove themselves & Families off and from the same Lands within the Space of Thirty days, after he or they shall be required so to do, either by such persons as the Governor of this Province shall appoint for that purpose, or by his Proclamations to be set up in the most Public places of the Settlements on such unpurchased Lands, or if any person or persons

being so removed shall afterwards return to his or their Settlement, or the Settlement of any other person with his or their Family, or without any Family, to remain and Settle on such Lands, or if any person shall after the said Notice to be given as aforesaid, reside and settle on such Lands, every such person and persons so neglecting or refusing to remove with his or their Family, or returning to settle as aforesaid, or that shall settle on any such Lands after the Requisition or Notice aforesaid, being thereof legally convicted by their own Confession or the Verdict of a Jury, shall suffer Death without the Benefit of Clergy. Provided always nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any person or persons who now are, or hereafter may be settled on the main Roads or Communications leading through this Province to Fort Pitt, under the approbation and permission of the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, or of the Chief Officer commanding in the Western District to the Ohio for the Time being for the more convenient accommodation of the Soldiery and others, or to such person or persons as are or shall be settled in the Neighbourhood of Fort Pitt, under the approbation and permission aforesaid, or to a Settlement made by George Croghan, Esq^{r}., Deputy Superintendant of Indian Affairs under Sir William Johnson on the Ohio, above the said Fort, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Joseph Galloway, Benjamin Chew and Joseph Fox, Esquires, or the majority of them, with the Consent and approbation of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this Province for the Time being, and not otherwise, shall have, receive, and take out of the remaining part of the Sum appropriated by the Act entitled "An Act for granting to His "Majesty the sum of Twenty-three thousand five hundred Pounds," &c., for defraying the Expence of the late Indian Treaties held at Easton and Lancaster, any sum or sums of money not exceeding the sum of Three hundred Pounds, and apply, order and dispose of the same for & towards defraying the necessary Expences of giving Notice to all persons settled upon any of the Lands not purchased of the Indians as aforesaid, within the Boundaries of this Province, to remove from their s^{d} settlements. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Joseph Galloway, Benjamin Chew & Joseph Fox, or a majority of them, shall and they are hereby enjoined and required to draw Orders on the late Trustees of the General Loan Office of this Province for the purposes aforesaid, the same purposes being severally first approved of and agreed to by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this Province for the Time being; which Orders so drawn, the said late Trustees shall pay and discharge out of, and with the monies aforesaid, and when paid shall be produced to the Committee of Assembly for the Time being, and by them be allowed in discharge of so much of the monies remaining in their hands for the Uses aforesaid. And be it further enacted

by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons after the publication of this Act, either singly or in companies, shall presume to enter upon any Lands, the same not being purchased as aforesaid, and make surveys thereof, mark, or cut down Trees thereon, such person or persons so offending, and being legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the county where such offender shall be apprehended, (in which said Court the same offence is hereby made cognizable) by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, or by the Confession of the Party, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the sum of Fifty Pounds, and suffer three months' Imprisonment without Bail or mainprize. One moiety of which Fine shall be paid to the Prosecutor, and the other moiety to the Overseers of the Poor of the Township where such Offender shall reside, for the Use of the Poor of the said Township, if Resident within this Province, if otherwise, for the Use of the Poor where such Offender shall be apprehended. And be it further enacted by the authority afs[d], That all Offences by this Act declared capital or Felonies of Death shall be enquired of, heard, adjudged and determined before the Justices of the Supream Court or the Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, to be held in the County of Philadelphia, by Inquest Indictments and Verdicts to be taken of good and lawful men, Inhabitants of the same County, in like manner and form as if such Capital Offence or Offences had been committed, perpetrated and done within the said County, any Law, Custom or Usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue in force during the Term of One year, and from thence to the end of the next Sitting of Assembly and no longer.

Signed by order of the House,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY,
Speaker.

Passed by the Governor the Third day of February, in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, One thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

By his Honours Command,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR.,
Secretary.

A True Copy examined.

℔ WILL. PARR, Recd[r].

* See the Governor's proclamation founded on this act, in Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 481.

Gov. of Havana to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Feb'y 4, 1768.

Sir,

The situation of this Government prohibits all manner of Communication and Correspondance with Foreigners, and no Vessel is allowed to Enter this Port but those of the King my master, for which reason I can not permit Mr. Murphy to come in to settle his Business, nor to remain here himself.

His name sake whom he seeks after, Embark'd for Cadiz last month, where the Concern'd may have Recourse, and depend on receiving the Justice which they have a Right to, and by the same opportunity they may represent the demands they have against any Inhabitants under my command, without putting their Interests in any Risk, for they will always find me ready to assist them in every thing that Equity may require, and to the satisfaction I shall find in serving your Honor in what you desire and I observe by your Letter of ye 19 December last.

God preserve your Honor many Years as I desire. At the Havana, ye 4 February, 1768.

I kiss your Honor's hand, your
most Certain & affectionate Servant,
ANTONIO BUCARELY, hemstrosa.*

Circular of Massachusetts Assembly, 1768.

(Copy.)

Province of Massachusets Bay,
February the 11th, 1768.

Sir,

The House of Representatives of this Province have taken into their serious consideration the great Difficulties that must accrue to themselves and their Constituents by the Operation of the several Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes on the American Colonies.

As it is a Subject in which every Colony is deeply interested, they have no Reason to doubt but your Assembly is duly impressed with It's Importance, & that such constitutional measures will be taken by them as are proper. It seems to be necessary that all possible care should be taken that the Representatives of the several

* Translation. Original on file in Secretary's Office.

Assemblies upon so delicate a point should harmonize with Each other. The House therefore hope that this Letter will be candidly considered in no other Light than as expressing a Disposition freely to communicate their mind to a sister Colony upon a *common Concern*, in the same manner as they would be glad to receive the Sentiments of your or any other House of Assembly on the Continent.

This House have humbly represented to the ministry their own Sentiments. That His Mat'ys high Court of Parliament is the supreme legislative Power over the whole Empire; That in all free States the Constitution is fixed; And as the supreme Legislature derives its power and authority from the Constitution it cannot overleap the Bounds of it without destroying its own Foundation; That the Constitution ascertains and limits both sovereignty and allegiance, and therefore His Majesty's American subjects who acknowledge themselves bound by the Ties of allegiance, have an equitable claim to the full Enjoyment of the fundamental Rules of the British Constitution; That it is an essential unalterable Right in Nature, ingrafted into the British Constitution as a fundamental Law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the subjects within the Realm, that what a man has honestly acquired is absolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his Consent; That the American subjects may therefore, exclusive of any consideration of Charter-Rights, with a decent Firmness adapted to the character of free men and subjects, assert this natural constitutional Right. It is, moreover, their humble opinion, which they express with the greatest Deference to the Wisdom of Parliament, that the Acts made there imposing Duties on the people of this Province, with the sole and express purpose of raising a Revenue, are Infringements of their natural constitutional Rights, because as they are not represented in the British Parliament, His Maty's Commons in Britain by those Acts grant their property without their Consent. This House further are of opinion that their constituents, considering their local circumstances, cannot by any possibility be represented in the Parliament, and that it will forever be impracticable that they should equally be represented there, and consequently not at all, being separated by an Ocean of 1000 Leagues, & that His Maty's Royal Predecessors for this Reason were graciously pleased to form a subordinate Legislature here, that their Subjects might enjoy the inalienable Right of a Representation, and that considering the utter Impracticability of their being fully and equally represented in Parliament, & the great Expence that must unavoidably attend even a partial Representation there, this House thinks that a Taxation of their constitutents even without their Consent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any Representation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon these principles, & also considering that were the Right in the Parliament ever so clear, yet for obvious Reasons it would be

beyond the Rules of Equity that their Constitutents should be taxed on the manufactures of Great Britain here, in addition to the Duties they pay for them in England, and other advantages arising to Great Britain from the Acts of Trade. This House have preferred an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to Our most gracious Sovereign, & made such Representation to His Maty's ministers as they apprehend would tend to obtain Redress. They have also submitted it to Consideration whether any people can be said to enjoy any Degree of Freedom, if the Crown, in addition to It's undoubted authority of constituting a Governor, should also appoint him such a Stipend as it shall judge proper, without the Consent of the people, & at their Expence; And whether while the Judges of the Land & other Civil Officers in the Province hold not their Commission during good Behaviour, their having Salaries appointed by the Crown, independent of the People, hath not a Tendency to subvert the principles of Equity, & endanger the happiness and security of the Subject.

In addition to these measures, the House have wrote a Letter to their agent, Mr. Debert, the sentiment of which he is directed to lay before the ministry, wherein they take notice of the hardship of the Act for preventing mutiny and Desertion, which requires the Governor & Council to provide enumerated Articles for the King's marching Troops, & the People to pay the Expence, and also the Commission of the Gentlemen appointed Commissioners of the Customs to reside in America, which authorizes them to make as many appointments as they think fit, and to pay the appointees what sums they please, for whose mal-Conduct they are not accountable, from whence it may happen that Officers of the Crown may be multiplied to such a Degree as to become dangerous to the Liberties of the People, by Virtue of a Commission which doth not appear to this House to derive any such advantages to Trade as many have been led to expect.

These are the sentiments and proceedings of this House, and as they have too much Reason to believe that the Enemies of the Colonies have represented them to His Maty's ministers & the Parliament as factious, disloyal, & having a Disposition to make themselves independent of the Mother-Country; They have taken Occasion in the most humble Terms to assure His Maty's & his ministers, that with regard to the people of this Province, & as they doubt not, of all the Colonies, the Charge is unjust.

The House is fully satisfied that Your Assembly is too generous & enlarged in Sentiment to believe that this Letter proceeds from an ambition of taking the Lead or dictating to the Other Assemblies. They freely submit their opinion to the Judgment of Others, & shall take it kind in your House to point out to them any thing further which may be thought necessary.

This House cannot conclude without expressing their firm Confidence in the King, Our common Head and Father, that the united

and dutiful Supplications of his distressed American Subjects will meet with his Royal and favorable acceptance.

Signed by the Speaker.

A true Copy.

Attr,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Clk.*

Indorsed,

Circular Letter from the Assembly of the Massachusets Bay to the Speakers of the several Assemblies on the Continent of America. Dated the 11th of February, 1768.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS FOR NORTH AMERICA TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Sir:

We are to acquaint Your Honor that His Majesty has been pleased, by Letters Patent, dated the 8th day of September last, to constitute and appoint us Commissioners of the Customs for America.

The Naval Officers being required to give us Security for the due Execution of their Offices, and the Governors being made responsible for their Conduct until such Security is given, Your Honor will be pleased to signify the same to your Naval Officers, and to direct them to transmit to us Lists of Ships and Vessels, and of Bonds taken, as required by the 22d, ch. 2d, ch. 26th.

The Success of the Revenue, depending in a great Measure upon the support which our Officers shall receive from the several Governors, We beg leave to recommend those stationed within you Government to your Honor, for such Aid and Protection as the Service may require.

We are, Sir,

Your Honor's most

Obedient humble Servants,

CHAS. PAXSON,
HEN. HULTON,
WM. BURCH,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Custom Ho., Boston, 15 Febry, 1768, R. R.

* See Earl Hillsborough's Letter, Ap. 21. Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 546.

Sir William Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Johnson Hall, 18th Feb'ry, 1768.

Sir,

When I received your last favor with the disagreeable news of the Barbarous murder committed by Fred'k Stump* within your government, I was very much indisposed with an attack of a Disorder which has visited me often of late years, from which I am now somewhat recovered.

That bloody transaction gives me no small uneasiness as it has happened at the most unfortunate period, when the Indians had no occasion for a fresh instance of cruelty to inflame their resentment, insomuch that I fear all my endeavors to protract their designs, and prevent their Associations will prove ineffectual. I heartily wish you may be able to apprehend the murderer, and am very glad to hear of the measures you are taking for the relief of the Indian Grievances the necessity for which appears daily more obvious.

Since the receipt of your letter I find that the Six Nations have received Belts and Messages setting it forth in the worst Light, on which occasion I have received a letter from the Indians at *Onoghquagey*, informing me of it, and that several *Tuscaroras* who were hunting not far from the place where the Murder was committed, have been detained by the white people, to prevent the news from spreading amongst the Indians. This gives the Six Nations much additional concern, and one of the Tuscaroras has desired a pass to go and fetch them away, I am therefore of opinion that they should be dismissed civilly without delay, and as I expect the Six Nations daily to treat about peace with the Cherokee Deputys, I shall on their arrival represent the affair in the most favorable point of Light, and to the utmost of my power endeavor to make them easy, but I really can have little hopes from its happening at a period when their discontent appears at the highest pitch, and as the Indians in their letter justly observe, "That should the affair be smoothed over in Council, their minds cannot be healed in their present disposition."

I am with the most perfect esteem sir,

Your most obedient, and

verry humble servant,

W. JOHNSON.

Directed.

The Hon'ble Lieut. Gov^r. Penn.

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 424–490, for various documents respecting this affair.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly, 1768.

Gentlemen,

After having gone through the forms this evening in enacting into laws such Bills as have received my assent in the course of this Session, I had reason to expect that all further business was now at an end, and that I should hear nothing more from you till the time of your proposed adjournment. But to my great surprise I have this moment received a very long message* from you in answer to mine of the 8th† instant. On a hasty perusal of that message I find that it contains the grossest misrepresentations, as well as reflections on me which have not the least foundation, of which your conduct shows a consciousness by keeping it in reserve till almost the moment of your adjournment, and thereby depriving me of the opportunity of setting matters in their true light by a reply. A stratagem, Gentlemen, which I have at present only time to observe to you cannot redound to your Honor in the opinion of Impartial and considerate men.

JOHN PENN.

Feb'ry 20th, 1768.

Indorsed.

Sent to the House on Saturday Evening at 7½ o'clock, but the Secretary had not an opportunity of delivering it, as the House had adjourned at 7 o'clock.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, Feb'ry 20th, 1768.

Sir,

I am commanded by the King to send you a Duplicate of the Address to His Majesty from the House of Commons, of the 27th of March, 1766, transmitted to you by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations on the 2d of August, 1766, to which address you will take care to pay exact obedience, otherwise you will incur the Censure of that House.

I am, with great truth and regard sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.

Lt. Governor of Pensilvania.

Indorsed.

The Earl of Hillsborough's Letter to Governor Penn, February 20th, 1768.

* See it in Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 473. † Also p. 459.

House of Commons, Jovis 27, Die Martii, 1768.

Resolved,

That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, that He will be graciously pleased to direct, that the fullest Instructions be given to the several Governors of Colonies in North America, to transmit particular and exact accounts of the several Manufactures which have been set up, and carried on, in their respective Governments, from the year 1734; and of the Public Encouragements which have been given thereto; and that the said Governors do, from Time to Time annually transmit the like accounts of Manufactures which shall be hereafter set up, and of the public encouragements which shall be given thereto, and that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct, that such accounts when received, be laid before this House.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, February 23d, 1768.

Sir,

I have received and have had the Honor to lay before the King your Letter to the Earl of Shelburne, No. 5.

His Majesty approves the steps you have taken in the case of the Persons, charged with the inhuman treatment of the Sailor on board the Hannah, which is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

The Difficulty which you state, in respect to the want of a proper Jurisdiction in the Colony, for the trial of these Persons, will be taken into immediate consideration, and so soon as any Resolution is taken thereupon, I shall not fail to acquaint you therewith, and to transmit to you such orders as His Majesty may judge it expedient to give.

I am, with great truth and regard sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed,

Deputy Governor of Pensilvania.

Earl Hillsborough to Advocate, Attorney & Solicitor General, 1768.

(Copy.)

Whitehall, Febry 27th, 1768.

Gentlemen :

The inclosed Paper, No. 1 to No. 6, relate to the Case of two Persons now in Custody in the Province of Pensylvania, on suspicion of the Murther of a Mariner on board an English Vessel called the Hannah, on her Voyage from Philadelphia to Leghorn.

You will observe, from the Earl of Shelburne's Letter to the Deputy Governor of Pensylvania, No. 5, that these Persons were arrested there, by his Lordship's Directions, in order to be brought to Trial, which the Deputy Gov^r acquaints his Lordship, in his Letter No. 6, cannot be done, as the common law Courts there, have as he apprehends, no Jurisdiction in the Case.

I have it in Command from his Maty, to desire you will take these Papers into Your immediate Consideration, and report to me your Opinion by what Method the Prisoners can be legally brought to Trial for the Offence with which they stand charged.

If you should be of Opinion that they should be brought over here to be tried by Commissioners appointed in the Manner directed by the Statute of the 28th, of Henry the Eighth, to which the Deputy Gov^r refers, you will in that Case report to me your Opinion what will be the proper Form of the Order or Warr^t, to be issued for that Purpose.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade informs me there are some Precedents upon the Books of that Office of Cases in Point, and I have therefore requested him to attend you on any Day you will be pleased to appoint, so that no Time may be lost in sending the necessary Orders to the Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

I am, &c.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Advocate, Attorney & Solicitor Gen^l.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Johnson Hall, Febry 29th, 1768.

Sir,

* I have had the favour of your letter of the 18th Inst., informing me of the sum raised by y^r Assembly, for presents of Condolence with the Indians, of which I have been likewise advised by letter from Mr. Galloway, I think this a very seasonable step, and am much oblidged to you for the opinion you express in my favour

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 468.

for the application of it, in which you may rest assured that I shall be solely guided by my regard for the Interests and Security of the Province; at the same time I must observe, from the present disposition of the Indians, that no Present or Gratification will avail unless the Conduct of the Frontier Inhabitants should change, or that by a vigorous exertion of sound Laws they be restrained from Murders, Encroachments & Outrages in future, which I have some reason to hope will be the case from those lately enacted.

The presence of Commissioners from Pensilvania would be very agreeable to me upon this Occasion, but many of the Indians being already arrived, & the whole expected within 2 or 3 Days at the farthest, it will be impossible to have them here in sufficient time.

It happens Luckily at this period that so great and general a Congress is to be held, as it will enable me to assure so many Nations of the detestation y^r^ Government manifests for such acts of cruelty, & of their further intentions to punish the guilty authors, at the same time I shall take care to enlarge in a proper manner on the Injuries you have received, however I should remark, that the crew of y^e^ Boat on the Ohio were not murdered by any of the Six Nation Confederacy; But my regard for the Welfare of the Province, and my desire to apply its money in the manner which will best promote the Ends for which it was granted, induces me to observe, that altho Tribes & Emigrants in its Neighbourhood may at first View appear to be the most material to be reconciled, the case is certainly otherwise, for these Indians are not only dependant upon, but much inferior in Numbers, power, & Interest to the Six Nations, amongst whom the Senecas alone are above 1000 fighting men, whose Interests with all the Confederacys are Notorious, who have been represented as the Authors of the late Indian War, and without whose concurrence the rest will not attempt any publick Acts; these People, and indeed y^e^ whole Confederacy, have been greatly Irritated against us for some time past, which from the Acco^ts^ I have received from y^e^ Indians, who are already come to this place is much increased, particularly by the Murder of the *White Mingo* & his Family, and therefore in their present disposition, & from a thorough knowledge of their power & influence, I am of opinion that too much cannot be done towards preventing the effects of their resentment, until we can more effectually convince them of the purity of our Intentions by our future Justice & good treatment for these reasons, & from my desire more effectually to serve the Province, I cannot think that less than £1300 y^rs^ money will make much impression, & that judiciously given, and therefore I have given directions for a present to that amount, which I shall deliver to such Persons, & in such manner as will best conduce to the proposed Ends, by shewing the Indians that the Province is Innocent of Acts perpetrated by Individuals, of which you are desirous to give them strong proofs. The shortness of the time would not admit of my drawing for the money for the purchase of the Presents, but I shall do it by the next

opertunity, & instruct Mr. Croghan in what he is to do & say to those in your Quarter, to whom the remainder of the sum may be given in like manner.

I shall not neglect acquainting you with y^e^ Issue of my proceedings on this occasion, in which I shall omit no opertunity of testifying my regard for the Interests of your Government, & convincing you how much

I am, Sir,

Your most sincere Wellwisher

& very Humble Servant,

W. JOHNSON.

The Hon'ble L^t^. Gov^r^ Penn.

Indorsed,

Received 8th March, 1768, by T. Apty Express.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, March 5th, 1768.

Sir:

Pursuant to an Order of His Majesty, in Council, on the 26th of February, I herewith transmit to You a Copy of a Report made to the Lord Commissioners for Trade and Plantations by his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, upon an Act passed in the Colony of New Jersey, in June, 1766, entitled "An Act to extend certain "Acts of Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the 12th Year of "Her late Majesty Queen Anne, and the 4th of His late Majesty "King George the First, for preserving all such Ships and Goods "thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore or stranded."

You will observe from this Report, that it is the Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, that the Act of the 12th of Queen Anne, Statute 2^d^, Cap. 18, is in force in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, and that so much of the Act of the 4th, of George the First, Cap. 12, as declares the 12th of Queen Anne to be perpetual, extends to Ameriea; It is, therefore, His Majesty's Pleasure that You do govern yourself accordingly.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Dep. Governor of Pensylvania.

Earl Hillsrorough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, 12th March, 1768.

Sir,

Mr. Penn & Dr. Franklyn having both communicated to me Accounts of a most Atrocious Murther, of no less than 10 Indians,* by a Settler, at or near Red Stone Creek, on the Confines of Pensylvania; I have had the Honor to lay these Accounts before the King.

As it is the Duty of every Person intrusted with the Administration of Governm[t] in His Maty's Colonies, to inform His Servants of what ever Occurrences do happen that may affect the Publick Interest and safety, it wou'd have been very becoming in You to have given me early intelligence of an Event so big with Mischief to his Maty's Colonies.

It is His Maty's pleasure that every Method shou'd be used to bring the Perpetrators of this shocking Butchery to the most exemplary Punishment, in the manner most satisfactory to the Indians, and that you shou'd urge the Assembly to proceed, with the greatest Dispatch, upon the Bill which His Ma'ty understands has been brought into the House, for punishing such Persons as take possession of Indian Lands beyond the Line of His Maty's Proclamation.

I am sorry it is not in my Power to give you any Directions as yet in respect to the Persons under Confinement, for a supposed Murder on board the Hannah, the King's Law Servants not having made their Report to me, with regard to the Method of bringing them to Trial, a Delay which gives me the utmost Concern, as untill I can signify to you his Majesty's Pleasure, these Persons are deprived of their Liberty.

I am with great Truth and Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient and

most humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Dep'y Gov[r] of Pensylvania.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 436, &c.

Thomas Bradshaw to Richard Phelps, 1768.

(Copy.)

Sir:

I am directed by My Lords Commrs of His Maty's Treasury, to send you the inclosed Copy of a Letter from Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Commrs of the Customs, relative to One Melchisedeck Kinsman, who lately murdered William Odgers, One of their Officers, at Penzance, and who sailed about 3 Weeks since from Falmouth, in One of the New York Packets; And, to desire you will move the Earl of Hillsborough to give such Orders to the several Governors on the Continent of North America, for apprehending the said Kinsman, as his Lordship shall think proper.

I am, &cª.

THOS. BRADSHAW.

Treasury Chambers, 25th April, 1768.

Richard Phelps, Esqr.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768:

Circular—

Whitehall, April 30, 1768.

Sir,

I herewith transmit to you Copies of several Papers received from the Lords Commrs of His Majesty's Treasury, relative to the Murder of William Odgers, one of the Officers of His Maty's Customs, charged therein upon Melchisedech Kinsman, who sailed about three Weeks since from Falmouth, in one of the New York Packets; And I am to signify to you His Maty's Pleasure, that you take all legal Methods for the apprehending of the said Kinsman, if found within your Government, to the End that he may be brought to Justice.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,

Sir,

Your most be obedient

humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.*

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

* See a letter from him, dated April 21, on the Mass'ts Circular. Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 546.

Joseph Shippen, Jr., to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Fort Pitt, 6th May, 1768.

Sir,

I have only time by this opportunity, just to acquaint you that we have now finished the public Conferences with the Indians. They have behaved during the whole, better than usual on such occasions, & discovered the most friendly and peaceable dispositions, so that every thing has ended agreeable to our wishes. By the Minutes of our proceedings, you will see more particularly every thing that has passed at the Treaty, when we return to Philadelphia.

We have a private Conference to hold with all the Chiefs to-day, in which, besides several other matters, we are to settle some material business respecting the removal of the Redstone Creek people. It will be Saturday night before we shall have entirely finished our affairs with the Indians, and compleated a fair copy of the Conferences. The next day we propose to leave this place, but it will not, I think, be in our power to reach Philadelphia in less than fifteen days afterwards, considering the low condition of our horses, who have lived these four weeks past, almost entirely on Indian Corn, without Hay or Oats. I beg my best compliments to Mrs. Penn, your Brother, and Mr. Allen and Family, and am with great Esteem,

Your honours

most obedient,

humble Servant,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr.*

The Hon'ble John Penn, Esq.

Report of Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor General, 1768.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

May it please your Lordship,

In obedience to His Majesty's commands, signified to us by your Lordship's letter of the 27th of Feb'ry last, we have perused the papers transmitted therewith, and have considered by what method the prisoners now in Custody at Philadelphia, may be legally tried for the offence with which they stand charged, and of the form of the Order or Warrant to be issued for that purpose.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 493, 540.

And we are of opinion, that as the Act of the 11th, 12th, William 3d, is expressed in such terms as to leave it doubtful, whether the crime of murder committed upon the high Seas, can by that Statute be tried by a commission under the Great Seal in the Plantations; and as no such commission has ever, to our knowledge, been issued thither, it is not advisable, as the Law now stands, to bring these offenders to a Trial at Philadelphia.

But we are of opinion that these persons may legally be tried by the Commissioners appointed by virtue of the Statute of 28th Henry Eighth, for trying offences committed upon the High Seas, within this Realm.

We are likewise of opinion, that as there is no particular provision established by the Legislature for bringing offenders to England, in order to receive their trial under such Commission, the usual method which we understand to have been taken in such cases, may be pursued; and that the Warrant may recite the information, that such persons are detained in Custody within that Government, for the Murder of a mariner upon the Sea, and may require such Governor forthwith, on sight thereof, to cause the said prisoners to be sent to England, in order that they may be tried for the said offence.

We beg leave to add, that if there should be no other Evidence to be produced against the prisoners, than what is contained in these papers, we think it will not be sufficient, whatever acts of inhumanity appear to have been committed by them, to fix the charge of murder upon either of the prisoners, particularly upon Coburn.

All which is submitted to your Lordship's consideration.

JAMES MARRIOTT,
WM. DE GREY,
J. DUNNING.

May 10th, 1768.

EARL OF HILSBOROUGH TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Whitehall, May the 14th, 1768.

Sir:

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in America, having represented that their Officers meet with great obstructions, & are deterred from exerting themselves in the Execution of their duty; I have it in command from His Majesty, to signify to you his pleasure, that you do give them all the Assistance and Support in your

power, in the discharge of their respective offices, and in carrying the laws of Trade and Revenue into due Execution.

I am, with great Truth and Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

R. Phelps to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, May 14th, 1768.

Sir,

I inclose to you, by the Earl of Hillsborough's directions, a copy of the Speech of the Lords Commissioners to the new Parliament, which met on Tuesday last.

I am very sorry to inform you, that His Majesty's second Sister, the Princess Louisa, died yesterday, to the great affliction of all his Majesty's subjects; I most sincerely condole with you upon this melancholy occasion, and am, with great Truth and Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

R. PHELPS.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1768.

New York, May 29th, 1768.

Sir:

I have ordered Lieut. Colonel Wilkins, to march with seven Company's of the Regt. under his command, from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, and the present Garrison of Fort Pitt, will as soon relieved, march to Philadelphia. I am to beg the favor of you to send directions to the magistrates of the Countys through which the said

Troops will prosecute their march, to provide them with Carriages and Quarters according to Law.

I have the honor to be, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon^ble^ Lieut. Gov^r^ Penn.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, June 11th, 1768.

Sir:

I am not yet enabled to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure, relative to the persons now in Custody at Philadelphia, upon a Charge of Murder committed on the high Seas, the method of proceeding being attended with great difficulty, but no time shall be lost in the dispatch of this business as far as depends upon,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Earl of Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, July 4th, 1768.

Sir,

As His Majesty has thought fit to direct that I should give constant Attendance in my Place at the Board of Trade, I shall not fail to lay before that Board such Matters, arising out of your Correspondence with me, as shall appear to be necessary for their Consideration; you need not, therefore, for the future, be at the Trouble of transmitting to their Lordships Duplicates of your Dispatches to my Office, but confine yourself to one Channel of Cor-

respondence, conformable to the Spirit and Intention of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th of August, 1766.

I am,
with great Truth & Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.
Dep^{y} Governor of Pensylvania.

Earl of Hillsborough to Attorney General, 1768.

Whitehall, 7th July, 1768.

Gentlemen:

Your Report to me of the 10th of May, upon the case of the Persons in Custody at Philadelphia on a charge of Murder committed on the high Seas, has been laid before the King, and I am commanded by His Majesty to desire your opinion, whether upon the ground of the Evidence not being in your judgment sufficient to fix upon either of the Prisoners the charge upon which they stand committed, His Majesty's orders may be legally signified to the Deputy Gov^{r}. of Pensylvania for their Discharge; and if so, what will be the proper Method of signifying those orders.

I am, &c.,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.
Advocate, Attorney & Solicitor General.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, July 11th, 1768.

S^{r},

The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in North America, having made further Complaints of Obstructions, they and their Officers meet with in the execution of their Duty, I am commanded by His Majesty to repeat to you, that it is His Royal Pleasure that you do use your most strenuous Efforts, and exert yourself in the

most effectual manner for the support of the Commissioners of the Customs, and to enable them to discharge the duty of their respective Offices, and carry the Laws of Trade and Revenue into due Execution.

I am,
with great Truth & Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.
Deputy Gov^r^ of Pensylvania.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, July 11th, 1768.

Sir:

As I observe that it frequently happens that Intelligence of publick Transactions in the Colonies is received by private Persons in this City long before any official Communication of it comes to me for His Majesty's Information, I conceive this Inconvenience must arise in a great Measure from His Majesty's Governors not availing themselves of such casual opportunities of writing by private ships as frequently happen, but confining themselves to the Channel of the Packets only; for this Reason I desire that you will for the future send your Dispatches by the first opportunity that offers, and Duplicates of them by the next Packet, or in Case the Packet shall be the first opportunity that offers then you will send your Duplicate by the next private Conveyance.

I am,
with great Truth & Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.—Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Report of Advocate, Attorney, and Solicitor General to Secretary Hillsborough, 1768.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

May it please your Lordship,

In humble obedience to His Majesty's Commands, signified to us by your Lordship's Letter, dated the 7th day of this instant, July, Intimating, that our Report of the 10th day of May last, upon the Case of the Persons in Custody at Philadelphia, on a Charge of Murder committed upon the high seas, had been laid before the King; and that his Ma'ty desires our opinion, whether, upon the Ground of the Evidence not being in our Judgment, sufficient to fix upon either of the Prisoners the charge upon which they stand committed, His Ma'tys orders may be legally signified to the Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania for their Discharge; and if so what will be the proper Method of signifying those orders.

We have taken the same into our Consideration, and we are humbly of opinion, that his Ma'ty may, if he shall so please, signify to the Deputy Governor of Pensylvania, that, the evidence transmitted to England not appearing to be sufficient to convict either of the Persons of the Murder for which they are committed, His Ma'ty does not think fit to cause the said Persons to be sent over to England for the purpose of their being brought to a Trial for the same; And that it is His Ma'tys Pleasure, if no private Prosecutor should appear therein, that all further Prosecution thereupon should cease, and that the said Prisoners should be discharged from their Imprisonment, as far as His Ma'ty is concerned therein, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to the Laws and Forms of Proceeding established in the said Colony.

And we are of opinion, that His Ma'tys Pleasure in this respect may be communicated to the Deputy Governor of Pensylvania by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

All which is humbly submitted to your Lordship's consideration.

JAMES MARRIOTT,
WM. DE GREY,
J. DUNNING.

July 24th, 1768.

WM. FRANKLIN TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Burlington, July 29th, 1768.

Sir,

The House of the Treasurer of the Eastern Division of New Jersey having been broke open, in the Night of the 21st instant, and robb'd of a considerable sum of money belonging to the publick, I am advised by His Majesty's Council of this Province (who think it probable that the Robbers may fly into some neighbouring Colony) to send you the enclosed Proclamation and Deposition concerning that Matter, and to request the favour of you, sir, to give orders to the Civil Officers of Pennsylvania, and the three Lower Counties under your Government, to use their endeavours to discover and apprehend the Perpetrators of this daring Villainy; and, for that Purpose, to examine all Persons who, from being possessed of an unusual sum of New Jersey Currency, or from other Circumstances, there may be reason to suspect of being concerned therein.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

WM. FRANKLIN.*

Directed.

To the Hon'ble John Penn, Esq^r., Lieu^t. Governor of Pennsylvania.

COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AT BOSTON TO GOV. PENN, 1768.

Sir,

Having issued our Deputation to Mr. William Sheppard,† to be Searcher of the Customs at Philadelphia, in the room of Mr. O'Sullivan Sutherland, who has absented himself from that employment, we desire that your Honor will administer to him the oaths enjoined by law, and grant him a certificate thereof to be transmitted to us.

We are sir,

Your Honor's most obedient,

humble servants,

CHAS. PAXTON,
HEN. HULTON,
WM. BURCH.

Castle William, Boston Harbour, 9th August, 1768.

Directed.

To His Honor Gov^r Penn.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 543, and Proclamation, p. 544.

† See letter of Commissioners of Customs, Boston, on page 289.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

(Duplicate.)

Whitehall, 13th August, 1768.

Sir,

Your Letters to me, numbered from 1 to 8, were received on the 30th July, and laid with their Inclosures, before the King.

As I apprehend that the Intervention of the Proprietaries of Pensylvania, in the Communication to Govt. here of all occurrences in that Province, is both unnecessary and irregular, and that the Correspondence ought to be immediately with the Secretary of State, I have no doubt that you will regulate your conduct accordingly.

The inclosed Letters of Reference to the King's Advocate, Attorney & Solicitor General, and their Reports touching the case of the Persons in Custody at Philadelphia upon a charge of murder committed on the high seas, will inform you of what has passed on that Subject, what the King's law servants finally recommend, and how it is to be carried into execution; but as I observe by your Letter to Lord Shelburne, that the Mariners of the Ship Hannah, have been examined before the Chief Justice at Philadelphia, and that they deposed to Cockburne's as well as Price's inhuman treatment of the Deceased, and consequently that they spoke to more facts upon that examination than are contained in the Depositions referred to the Advocate, Attorney, and Solicitor General; I have not thought fit to take His Majesty's Pleasure for the absolute Discharge of the Prisoners in the manner recommended by them; But it is His Majesty's Commands that you should take the best Advice and opinion that can be obtained upon the Spot, whether, upon all the circumstances of the case, there is such an Appearance of the Prisoners being guilty of murder as to make it necessary to bring them to Trial.

If the Result shall be, that there is such an Appearance of Guilt, you are in that case to represent the matter to me in the fullest manner, accompanied with all the evidences which can be collected, in order for His Majesty's further Direction. But if, on the contrary, the evidences should be such as to induce a concurrence with the opinion of His Majesty's Law Servants, you will in that Case take the necessary steps that the Prosecution should cease, and that the Prisoners should be discharged from their Imprisonment, as far as His Majesty is concerned therein, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to the Laws and Forms of Proceeding in the Colony.

The King very much approves, at the same time that His Majesty laments the ill success of your Endeavours to bring to Justice the Perpetrators of the inhuman Massacre of the Indians on the Frontiers; it is however a great point gained to have been able to

appease the Minds of the Indians under so gross a Provocation, and His Majesty trusts, that a faithful and active Execution of the Law that has been passed, will have the effect to prevent any disagreable Accident of the like kind for the future; and that this commendable Measure, together with the Resolution which you say has been taken by the Settlers on Lands claimed by the Indians, to quit those Settlements, will re-establish that Confidence in the Minds of the Savages, so essential to the Security of the Colony.

His Majesty has received with the greatest Satisfaction, and considers in the most Gracious Manner, the Testimony which the Assembly of Pensylvania has given of their Attachment to the Constitution, in paying no other regard to the Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusets Bay, than that of giving it a bare Reading; and His Majesty trusts that there will be no occasion for executing the discretionary orders, contained in my Letter of the 21st April.*

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Johnson Hall, 24th August, 1768.

Sir,

I did not receive your favour of the 6th Inst. till Two Days ago. As Mr. Johnson acquainted You with the cause of the Delay of the Boundary, I have only to inform You that as the Chiefs of the Shawanese, &ca. went from Fort Pitt amongst the Mississipi Nations, I apprehend I cannot expect them at the Congress, I have therefore directed my Messingers who wait their Arrival at Chempsis, to come down forthwith with the Six Nations & the rest, in order to meet me at Fort Stanwix, at the Head of the Mohawk River, on or about the 20th of September. This is by much the most Eligible & Convenient place on many Accts., And I shall be glad to See the gentlemen Commissrs at my House previous to my Departure, which will be abt the 15th of Septbr.

I could have wished to have had ye Shawanese, &ca. present, and possibly some of them may yet come in time, if not, as they declared to me before that they would pay all due Submission to such Settle-

* Col. Rec., Vol. IX., 546.

ment as the 6 Nations would agree to, I cannot think their presence very necessary.

I am with great Esteem, Sir,
Your Most Obedient &
very Humble Servant,
W. JOHNSON.

Directed,
The Honourable Lt. Governour Penn.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, 2d Septr. 1768.

Sir,

The King having observed that the Govrs. of His Colonies have, upon several Occasions, taken upon them to communicate to their Councils and Assemblies, either the whole or Parts of Letters which they have received from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. I have it in Command from His Majesty to signify to You, that it is His Majesty's Pleasure that you do not upon any Pretence whatever, communicate either to the Council or Assembly, any Copies or Extracts of such Letters as you shall receive from His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, unless you have His Majesty's particular Directions for so doing.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient,
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed,
Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Johnson Hall, Septbr. 12th, 1768.

Sir,

I was favoured last night with your letter of the 3d Inst., and am verry glad to find that I shall have the pleasure of Seeing You at the Congress. From the Reports I have had since my last to You, I was induced to fix upon to-Morrow for proceeding on my Journey, but altho' it is necessary I should be at Fort Stanwix before the

Indians are met, shall postpone my Journey till Thursday the 15th, hoping by that time to have the pleasure of Seeing you and your Company here, if not, Shall give directions for your Accommodation along the Road in ye best Manner the Country Affords.

Your first Day's Journey from Schenectady Should be Mr. Hendrick Fry's, near Conajohare, which is abt 38 Miles; Your next to Shoemaker's at the upper End of the German Flats, would be abt 28 Miles; from thence to Fort Stanwix* is 40, which is best performed by Water; and I shall see to provide a Boat for you at the Flatts that will carry you to Fort Stanwix in 2 Days. I apprehend it will be necessary to take some Bedding with You, and as to Liquors, particularly Wine, You will find but verry indifferent along ye Road. If You can't reach Col. Fry's the first Day's Journey from Schenectady, You may easily come to Major Fondas at Coghnawagey, which is about 26 Miles, & where I shall likewise leave directions for yr entertainment; from hence you can go to Han Nichols Harkemer's house, near the little Falls, within 8 Miles of the German Flatts. This last Rout You will most probably take, in case You should chuse to come in a Carriage.

I heartily wish You, and the Gentlemen with You, a Safe & Speedy Arrival, & remain

with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient

& very humble Servant,

W. JOHNSON.

Directed,

The Honble Lt. Govr. Penn.

John Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, 12th October, 1768.

Sir,

Your dispatches to the Earl of Hillsborough, numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, were received at this Office yesterday, & immediately communicated by express to his Lordship, who is in the country at some distance.

I have his Lordship's directions to acquaint you that it will be impossible for him to write to you upon the subject of these dispatches

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 554, for purchase of lands made here from Indians; also Smith's Laws, Vol. II. p. 123. The Deeds are at Harrisburg, and on record in Philad., Book I. Vol. IV. p. 488, and D. 3, p. 123.

before the departure of the Packet for this Month, which has been already detained beyond the time; but that he will take the first opportunity of laying them before the King, & transmitting to you such commands as he may receive from His Majesty thereupon.

I am with great Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
JOHN POWNALL.

Directed,
Deputy Gov^r. Penn.

Commissioners of Customs, Boston to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Sir:

Having received Information from Mr. William Sheppard,* whom we lately appointed Searcher of the Customs at Philadelphia, that a Letter threatening his Person & Life, if he proceeded in the Execution of his Office, had been put under the front Door of his Lodgings, We have ordered an advertisement to be inserted in the Philadelphia News Papers, offering a Reward of £100 Currency to the Person or Persons that shall discover the Author or Authors thereof; And we have directed the Principal Officers of the Port to lay a full state of the affair before your Honor, that proper measures may be taken by the Civil Power, as well for discovering the Offender or Offenders, and bringing him or them to Justice, as for protecting and Supporting Mr. Sheppard in the Execution of his Duty.

We take this opportunity to inclose to your Honor a Duplicate of our Letter of the 15th Feb^ry last, and though we have not received an answer to it, yet we cannot doubt but that you will afford all our Officers every necessary aid and support in the Service of the Revenue.

We are, Sir,
Your Honor's
Most obedient humble Servants,
Chas. Paxton,
Hen. Hulton,
Wm. Burch,
John Robinson.

Castle William, Boston Harbour,
18th October, 1768.

Directed.
To His Honor Governor Penn, &c., &c.

* See page 289, 305.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1768.

Whitehall, November 15th, 1768.

Sir:

Since Mr. Pownall's Letter to you, acknowledging the receipt of your dispatches No. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, I have had the Honor to lay them before the King, but as they do not contain matter that requires any particular direction or instruction, I have only to acquaint you that a petition to His Majesty of the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the subject of some late Acts of Parliament, has been delivered to me by Dr. Franklin, in order to be presented to His Majesty.

Though the King considers the sending Addresses & Petitions to Him, otherwise than through the channel of the Proprietor or his Deputy in Government there, as irregular and disrespectfull, yet His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give all due attention to this petition; and having well weighed and considered the Purport thereof, has commanded me to signify to you, that he does disapprove this Petition, as containing assertions and setting up claims inconsistent with the Constitution, and tending to deny and draw into Question the supreme Authority of Parliament to bind the Colonies by Laws in all Cases whatever, which Claims and Assertions when applied to taxation were the less to be expected from the Province of Pensylvania, as there is a Clause in their Charter saving to the Crown such Impositions and Customs as by Act of Parliament are and shall be appointed.

I am further to acquaint you, that the King is determined to preserve and support the Constitution, trusting that His faithfull subjects in the Colonies will at the same time be well assured of His Royal and Gracious Disposition to hear and redress every real Grievance they may have to complain of, provided their Complaints are made in a regular manner, and not founded upon Principles subversive of the Constitution.

The two Houses of Parliament do entirely concur with the King in these Sentiments, as will best appear from the inclosed Addresses, one of which passed nemine contradicente, & the other without a Division; and the King trusts that the Resolution, so strongly expressed in these Addresses to support the Authority of the supreme Legislature over His whole Empire, will have the effect to defeat and disappoint the Views of those wicked men who seek to create disunion and disaffection between Great Britain and Her Colonies, by asserting Claims that cannot be supported either in Principle or Practice.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Queen was happily brought to bed of a Princess on Tuesday last, and that both Her Majesty and the young Princess are as well as can be desired. I most heartily congratulate you upon this increase of the Royal

Family, an event that affords the greatest satisfaction to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I am, Sir,
with regard & esteem,
Your Most Humble
& Obedient Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.
Deputy Gov^r. of Pennsylvania.

Petition of Inhabitants of Northern Liberties, 1769.

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in general Assemby mett.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants and Land holders of the Northern Liberties,

Most Respectfully Sheweth:

That on that part of the Township of the Northern Liberties nearest the City of Philadelphia, for some years past very Considerable Number of Buildings have been Erected, and further Improvements are Continually making. But as no Surveyors are by Law appointed to Act as Regulators of the Roads & Streets within such Improvements, and of the Lines and Bounds between the Owners of the Lotts situate therein, It is feared great Inconveniences must Arise if not timely Remedied. Wherefore, your Petitioners most Earnestly request your Honourable House will take the Premisses into Consideration, and form such a Law as to you may seem necessary.

Frederick Kuhl,	Michal Hulings,
Peter Thompson,	Jos. Cowperthwait,
Adam Strider, ?	Charles West,
Samuel Noble,	Jacob Shoemaker,
Richard Mason,	Thos. Shoemaker,
Elias L. Treickel,	W. Shippen,
Brian Wilkinson,	Jere'ah Warder,
John Williams,	William Fisher,
Samuel Pryor,	John Coats,
John Stillwagen,	Peter Knight,
Charles Lawrence,	Joshua Emlen,
W. Masters,	Moses Bartram,
Thos. Boude,	Isaac Bartram,
Levi Budd,	Jacob Schreiner,
John Livingston,	Thos. Say,
Tabitha Meyer,	Martin Noll,

James Taylor,	Tho. Saltar,
Thos. Williams,	Tho. Britton,
Saml. Williams,	Jno. Saltar,
Wm. Woodrow,	Wm. Ball,
Henry Woodrow,	Arthur Thomas.
John Browne,	George Leib,
Sam. Ewan, ?	Christian Deirck,
Jno. Britton,	Richard Barkar, ?
Jno. Scattergood,	Wm. Bettle,
Benj. Spring,	Henry Naglee.*

Indorsed.

Presented to the House & read Jan^{ry} 5th, 1769. Read a second Time Jan^{ry} 6th, 1769.

Report of Commissioners for Trade, &c., on Indian Affairs, 1769.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty:

May it please your Majesty,

In Obedience to your Majesty's Commands, signified to Us by a Letter from the Earl of Shelburne, One of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 5th of October last, We have taken into our most serious Consideration the several Memorials, Letters and Papers, therewith referred to Us, containing Objections to and Observations upon the present Plan for the Management of our Commerce and Connexions with the Indians in North America, stating the great Expence attending as well that Branch of Service, as the present Disposition of the Troops for Indian Purposes, and urging the Expediency and Propriety, in various Lights, of establishing certain new Governments upon the Mississippi, the Ohio, and at Detroit, between the Lakes Erie and Huron. We have also conferred upon this Occasion, with such of your Majesty's military Servants as have been employed in North America, and with such Merchants and others as are most intelligent in the North American and Indian Trade.

Whereupon, We humbly beg Leave to represent to your Majesty,

That the Subject Matter to which these Papers refer, and the Questions arising thereupon, stated to Us in the Earl of Sherburne's Letter, appear to Us to lead to a Consideration of no less Consequence and Importance, that what System it may be now proper for Jesty's Interest, as Lord of the Soil of all ungranted Lands which the Indians may be inclined to give up, is deeply and immediately

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., pp. 561, 562, 563.

your Majesty to pursue, with Respect to that vast & extensive Country in North America, which, on Account of the Indian War raging within it, was made by the Proclamation of 7th October, 1763, the Object of mere provisional Arrangement.

The Advantages resulting from the Treaty of Paris, are in no part of it more distinguished than in those Stipulations which, by obtaining from France and Spain Cessions to your Majesty of those important Possessions in North America, which, by their situation, gave most Alarm and Annoyance to the British Colonies, laid the Foundation of lasting Security to your Majesty's Empire in North America, and of Relief to this Country by a Reduction of that heavy Expence, with which it was necessarily burthened for the Defence and Protection of those Colonies; And, altho' the unfavorable Impressions left upon the Minds of the Indians by the Event of the War and the Representations of the French, that we meant to extirpate them, did for some time involve Us in a War with them that rendered necessary the Continuance of a large military Establishment; Yet, that War being happily ended, and Treaties of Peace and Friendship, to which all the various Tribes have acceded, having been finally concluded, it is now become of immediate Importance to examine how far the Alteration, which has thus taken Place in the State of your Maj'tys Dominions in North America, may require or admit of any proportionable Alteration in the System, by which that Part of your Majesty's Service is to be carried on for the future.

The Parts of the Service, to which We are more immediately called upon by the Earl of Shelburne's Letter to give our Attention, are, First—The present Civil Establishment regarding the Indians. Secondly—The Disposition of the Troops for Indian purposes; and lastly—the Establishment of certain new Colonies.

With Respect to the First of these Points, We are directed to state our Opinion how far the present Expence of the Civil Establishment regarding the Indians may with Safety and Propriety be reduced, by entrusting the Indian Trade, and all other Indian Affairs to the Management of the several Colonies.

In considering this Question it may be proper to observe, that the Institution of Superintendants for the Affairs of Indians, appears to have been a measure originally adopted, principally with a View to counteract the Designs of the French in 1754, who, by sowing the Seeds of Jealousy amongst the Indians, and exciting them to resent Injuries, for Redress of which they had in vain solicited the Colonies, had well nigh entirely weaned them from the British Interest; and at the same time, by uniting the Force and conducting the Enterprizes of the Savages had rendered them an overmatch for your Majesty's Colonies, standing single and disunited.

In Order, therefore, to Balance the Danger arising from this more immediate Union and Co-operation of the French with the Indians, it became necessary to provide a more systematical as well as more

extensive Plan of Defence for the Colonies than had before been requisite; A Plan, which might bear some proportion to the Extent of the Efforts then made by their Enemies, and which, having for its Object the Preservation of all your Majestys Colonies from the common Danger, could no otherwise be administered with Safety or with Effect, than under the immediate Controul of their common Sovereign and Protector; and the Utility of such a Plan, under those Circumstances, was soon manifested by its consequences, and by the Share it had in contributing to that Success, which ever after attended the British Arms in America.

From this slight View of the original Causes of the Institution of Superintendants, and of the Consequence it produced, it cannot but appear evident that every Objection, both to the Expence and Difficulty in Execution was answered by the Necessity of the Case, and the Importance of the Object; but should it appear to your Majesty, that the Alteration in the State of America since the Peace, has rendered the measure less necessary, at least in its full Extent, every Consideration both of Expence and Difficulty in the Execution, must now be carefully attended to, before a right judgment can be formed as to the Expediency & continuing either the whole or any Part of it.

To maintain a good Correspondence with the Indians is undoubtedly an Object of great Importance; and, upon a careful Examination into the State of Indian Affairs after the conclusion of Peace, it appears that the Two principal Causes of the Discontent, that still rankled in the Minds of the Indians and influenced their Conduct, were the Encroachments made upon Lands which they claimed as their Property, and the Abuses committed by Indian Traders and their Servants; The Necessity, which appeared in the then State of our Interests with the Indians of making some immediate Provision against these two Causes of their Discontent, induced the Proclamation of Octob^{r}, 1763, which very prudently restrained all Persons from trading with the Indians without Licence; and forbid, by the strongest Prohibitions, all Settlements beyond the Limits therein described as the Boundary of the Indian hunting Ground, putting both their Commerce and Property under the Protection of Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate Authority, & making their Intervention necessary in every Transaction with those Indians.

These however being, as we have before observed, mere provisional Arrangements adapted to the Exigence of the Time, it is become now necessary to consider what may be more permanently requisite in both the Cases to which they apply.

The giving all possible Redress to the Complaints of the Indians in respect to Encroachments on their Lands, and a steady & uniform Attention to a faithful Execution of whatever shall be agreed upon for that salutary purpose, is a Consideration of very great Importance; It is a Service of a general Nature, in which your Ma-

concerned, and with which the general Security of your Majesty's Possessions there is in some Measure connected, it is an Object comprehensive of a variety of Cases, to which the separate Authority & Jurisdiction of the respective Colonies is not competent, & it depends upon Negociation, which has always been carried on between Indians and Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate Authority, and has Reference to Matters which the Indians would not submit to the Discussion of particular Colonies.

For these Reasons We are of Opinion, that the Execution of all Measures & Services, respecting the Complaints of the Indians touching their Lands, should be continued to be entrusted to the Superintendants at present acting under Commission from your Majesty, reserving to the Governor & Council of every particular Colony, which may be interested in any Measure that has Reference to this general Service, a Right to interpose their Advice, and making their Concurrence necessary to the Ratification of every Compact that shall be provisionally made, until your Majesty's Pleasure shall be further known upon it.

In a Plan for the Management of Indian Affairs prepared by this Board, in 1764, the fixing of a Boundary between the Settlements of your Majesty's Subjects and the Indian Country was proposed to be established by Compact with the Indians, as essentially necessary to the gaining their good Will and Affection, and to preserving the Tranquility of the Colonies.

This Plan having been communicated to the Superintendants, they have, in Consequence thereof, made the Proposition of such a Boundary Line an Object of their particular Attention, and of Negociation & Discussion with the several Tribes of Indians interested therein.

In the Southern District a Boundary Line has not only been established by actual Treaties with the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws, but has also, as far as relates to the Provinces of North and South Carolina, been marked out by actual Surveys, and has had the happy Effect to restore Peace and Quiet to those Colonies.

In the Northern District, the Proposition appears to have been received by the Indians with the strongest Marks of Approbation & Satisfaction, and a Line of Seperation was, in 1765, suggested by them, in which Sir William Johnson acquiesced, declaring at the same Time, that He could not finally ratify it without your Majesty's further Directions.

The Paper (Appendix A.*) contains a Description of the several Lines as agreed upon in the Negociations to which we refer, and, to the End your Majesty may have a more perfect view of them, (Appendix B.) We have annexed to such Description a Map,† inwhich We have endeavoured to trace those Lines out, with as much accuracy as the general Maps of America will admit of.

* See page 320.

† No map accompanies this.

Your Majesty will be pleased to observe, that altho' on the one Hand, the Settlements in the new established Colonies to the South are confined to very narrow Limits; yet on the other hand, the middle Colonies (whose State of Population requires a greater Extent) have Room to spread much beyond what they have hitherto been allowed, and that upon the whole one uniform and complete Line will be formed between the Indians and those ancient Colonies, whose Limits not being confined to the Westward have occasioned that extensive Settlement, which being made without the Consent of the Indians, and before any Line was settled, produced the Evil complained of.

In comparing the Map with the Description in writing as taken from the Treaties with the Indians, your Majty will observe, That the Boundary Line with the Six Nations and their Allies is made upon the Map to terminate at that Part of the Ohio, where it receives the Connahway River, instead of continuing it down the Ohio to the Cherokee River, and up that River to its Source, as described in the Treaty; The Reason for which is, that altho' the Six Nations may have Pretensions to the Dominion of the Country on the South Side of the Ohio lower down than the Connahway River, yet in fact it is more occupied by the Cherokees & other independent Tribes, as their hunting Ground; and therefore, the making any Settlements beyond the Connohway River, or at least beyond a Line drawn from the mouth of it to where the Cherokee Line now terminates, as marked on the Map, would be altogether inconsistent with what has been settled and agreed upon with that Nation, for which Reason we think, that the Line settled with the Southern Indians, and that which remains to be settled with the Six Nations, ought to be united in the manner we have described.

Upon the whole it appears to us, that it will be greatly for your Majesty's Interest, as well as for the Peace, Security and Advantage of the Colonies, that this Boundary Line should, as speedily as possible, be ratified by your Majesty's Authority, and that the Superintendants should be instructed and empowered to make Treaties in your Majesty's Name with the Indians for that purpose, and enabled to make such Presents to the Indians as the Nature and Extent of the Concessions on their part shall appear to require; Care, however, should be taken in the Settlement of this Business, that the Agreement for a Boundary Line be left open to such Alterations, as by the common Consent, and for the mutual Interests of both Parties may hereafter be found necessary and expedient.

If your Majesty should be graciously pleased to approve what We have here recommended, We humbly submit, whether it may not be further necessary, that the Colonies should be required to give every Sanction to the Measure in their Power, and to provide by proper Laws for the Punishment of all Persons, who shall endanger the public Peace of the Community, by extending Settlements or occupying Lands beyond such Line.

What We have above stated in respect to the Expediency of continuing the Office of Superintendants is confined merely to Negociation with the Indians concerning a Boundary Line. But We humbly submit, that there are other Branches of Duty and Service, which, though they be of less Urgency, yet do, both from their Nature and Importance, require the Intervention of Officers acting under your Majesty's immediate Authority, and which, as they have Reference to the general Interests of the Indians, independent of their Connexion with any particular Colony, cannot be provided for by Provincial Laws; Such are the Renewal of ancient Compacts or Covenant Claims made between the Crown and the principal Tribes of Savages in that Country, the reconciling Differences and Disputes between one Body of Indians and another; the agreeing with them for the Sale or Surrender of Lands for public purposes not lying within the Limits of any particular Colony, and the holding Interviews with them for these and a Variety of other general purposes, which are merely Objects of Negociation between your Maj'ty and the Indians.

These, may it please your Majesty, are in our judgment, services of great Importance, and to which it is essentially necessary, for the preservation of the British interest with those Indians, and for preventing all foreign Influence and Connexion, that strict Attention should be paid.

Antecedent to the Establishment of the present plan of Superintendants, the management of these interests was entrusted to the Governors of those Colonies, which were principally connected with the Indians, but when we consider the dependent state of such Governors, that the other duties of their station must interfere with this very important one; how greatly the objects of this service are increased by Alliances with those numerous nations heretofore under the dominion of France; and how necessary it is that a constant watch should be kept upon their motions and designs, and that your Majesty's Servants should be constantly and regularly informed of the true state of affairs, and of all transactions in the Indian country. We cannot but be of opinion, that there are reasons, which, joined to what we have already stated, do make it essentially necessary, that the Office of Superintendants should for the present be continued for these purposes, and that they should be enabled, by a stated annual Establishment, confined to a certain sum, to make such presents as have been usual and customary; and therefore are become absolutely necessary upon all occasions of Treaties held with the Indians for public purposes, the expence of which, including salaries to the two Superintendants, need not, according to the Calculations and Estimates made by them, exceed Eight Thousand pounds annually.

Having thus fully stated to your Majesty the nature and extent of those services, which relate to the management of Indian Affairs, independent with the trade with them. We shall in the next place submit what has occurred to us upon the latter subject.

It must be admitted that a proper plan of trade with the Indians, is an object deserving great attention, not only from the commercial Benefit resulting from it, but also from the effect that its being ill or well governed, must have upon the temper and disposition of the Savages; and as it must consist of Regulations, that depend upon local situation and circumstances, and which require the authority of Law to carry them into execution, it cannot be conducted with the same facility, or be properly and effectually controuled by officers having no other authority than what they derive from your Majesty's Commission.

Upon the fullest Examination into the effect and operation of the several propositions respecting the Indian Trade, suggested by this Board, in 1764, and adopted by the Superintendents, it does appear to us, that many of them have in particular cases, and with respect to particular bodies of Indians, been attended with salutary effect. We are convinced, however, upon the whole of this consideration,

First, That no one general plan of Commerce and policy, is or can be applicable to all the different Nations of Indians, of different interests and in different situations.

Secondly, That the confining trade to certain Posts and Places, which is the spirit and principle of the present system, however expedient and effectual with respect to the Southern Indians, is of doubtful policy with respect to those Indians more particularly connected with New York and Pennsylvania; and that it is evidently disadvantageous, inconvenient, and even dangerous, with respect to the much larger body of Indians, who possess the Country to the Westward, and with whom your Majesty's subjects in Quebec in particular, do carry on so extensive a Commerce.

Thirdly, That, independent of this objection, and of any doubt that might attend the practibility of its execution in its full extent, the whole plan does consist of such a variety of Establishments, and necessarily leads to such extensive operations, as to bring on an encreasing expence, which, in point of Commerce, may exceed the value of the object to which it applies, and being greater than the Trade can bear, must, if the present plan should be permanent, either fall upon the Colonies, in which case it will be impracticable to settle the proportion each colony should bear, or become a Burthen upon this Country, which, we humbly conceive, would be both unreasonable and highly inconvenient.

For these reasons, therefore, and under these circumstances, we are humbly of opinion, that the laying aside that part of the present plan which relates to the Indian Trade, and entrusting the entire management of that Trade to the Colonies themselves, will be of great advantage to your Majesty's service, as a means of avoiding

much difficulty, and saving much expence, both at present and in future.

It is certainly true, that while the management of this Trade was in the hands of the Colonies, antecedent to the establishment of Superintendents, many abuses were committed by the Traders, little care was taken to subject them to proper regulations, and the misconduct of the Colonies in this particular, contributed not a little to involve us in the enormous expence of an Indian War.

If therefore it were probable, that the like neglect or mismanagement would again take place, in such a degree as to expose us to the same consequences, we should not hesitate in declaring our opinion against the propriety of suffering the management of this concern, ever to revert into the hands of the Colonies.

But we trust that the experience which the old Colonies have had of the ill effects of such Inattention and neglect, will induce all of them to use more caution and better management for the future, and particularly to adopt such of the regulations established by the present Superintendents, as have evidently operated to the Benefit of the Trade, and to the giving that satisfaction and content to the Indians, from which alone the Colonies can hope to derive either immediate Profit, or lasting Peace and Security.

A.

West Florida.

Extract from a Treaty made at a Congress held at Mobile, in West Florida, with the Chickasaws and Chactaws, March 26, 1765.

And to prevent all disputes on Account of Encroachments, or supposed encroachments committed by the English inhabitants of this or any other of His M'tys Provinces, on the Lands or Hunting Grounds reserved or claimed by the Chickasaw or Chactaw Indians, and that no mistakes, doubts, or disputes, may for the future arise thereupon, in consideration of the great marks of Friendship, Benevolence and Clemency extended to us, the said Chickasaw and Chactaw Indians, by his Majesty King George the Third; We, the Chiefs and Head Warriors, distinguished by great and small Medals and Gorgets, and bearing his Majesty's Commissions as Chiefs and Leaders of our respective Nations, and by virtue and in pursuance of the full right and power which we now have and are possessed of, have agreed, and we do hereby agree, that for the future the boundary be settled by a Line extended from Gross Point in the Island of Mont Louis by the Course of the Western Coast of Mobile Bay,

to the mouth of the Eastern Branch of Tombeckbe' River,

and North by the Course of the said River, to the Confluence of Alabamont and Tombeekbe' Rivers, and afterwards along the Western Bank of Albamont River, to the mouth of Chickianocé River, and from the confluence of Chickianocé and Albamont Rivers, a strait Line to the confluence of Banké and Tombeekbe Rivers, from thence by a strait line along the Western Bank of Banké River 'till its confluence with the Tallatékpé River, from thence by a strait Line to Tombeekbe River, oppposite to Atchatickpé, and from Atchatickpé by a strait line to the most northernly part of Backatanne River, and down the course of Backatanne River, to its confluence with the River Pascagoula, and down by the course of the River Pascagoula, within Twelve Leagues of the Sea Coast, and thence by a due West line as far as the Chactaw Nation have a right to grant.

And the said Chiefs, for themselves and their Nations, give and confirm the Property of all the Lands contained between the above described Lines and the Sea, to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and his successors,

Reserving to themselves full right and property in all the Lands to the Northward of said Lines now possessed by them;

And none of His Majesty's white Subjects shall be permitted to settle on Tombeekbe River, to the Northward of the Rivulet called Centibouck.

East Florida.

Extract from a Treaty and Cession by the Chiefs of the lower Creek Nations, at a Congress held at Picolata, in East Florida, Nov'r 15th, 1765.

To prevent all disputes on account of Encroachments or supposed Encroachments, made by the English Inhabitants of this His Majesty's said Province, on the Lands or hunting Grounds reserved and claimed by the upper and lower Nations of Creek Indians, and that no doubts, mistakes, or disputes, may for the future arise, in Consideration of the great marks of friendship, benevolence, clemency generosity and protection, extended to us, the said Indians of the upper and lower Creek Nations, by His Majesty, King George the Third; We the Chiefs, Head Warriors, and Leaders of our respective Nations, by virtue and in pursuance of the full right and power which we now have and are possessed of, have agreed, and we do hereby agree, that for the future the Boundary line of His Majesty's

said Province of East Florida, shall be all the Sea Coast as far as the Tide flows, in the manner settled with the English by the great Tomachicke, with all the Country to the Eastward of St. John's River, forming nearly an Island, from its source to its entrance into the Sea; And to the Westward of St. John's River, by a line drawn from the entrance of the Creek Acklawaugh, into the said River above the great Lake, and near to Spalding's upper trading Storehouse, to the Forks of the Black Creek at Colvill's Plantation, and from thence to that part of St. Mary's River, which shall be intersected by the continuation of the line to the entrance of a Turkey Creek, into the River Altamaha.

GEORGIA.

At a Congress held at Augusta, in the Province of Georgia November 10th, 1763.

PRESENT:

JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., Governor of Georgia,
ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq., Governor of N. Carolina,
THOMAS BOONE, Esq., Governor of S. Carolina,
FRANS. FAQUIER, Esq., Lieut. Govr of Virginia,
JOHN STUART, Esq., } Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Southern District in North America.

Head Men of the } Chickasaws, Upper and lower Creeks, Chactaws, Cherokees, Catawbas.

The Creeks grant that the Boundary between the English Settlements and our Lands, & hunting grounds shall be known and settled by a Line extending up Savannah River to little River, and back to the Fork of little River to the Ends of the South Branch of Briar Creek, and down that Branch to the lower Creek Path, and along that Path to the main stream of Ogechee River, and down the main stream of that River just below the Path leading from Mount Pleasant, & from thence in a strait Line cross to Santa Swella on the Altamaha River, and from thence to the Southward as far as Georgia extends or may be extended.

The Catawbas confirm a former Agreement, and declare they will remain satisfied with the Tract of Land fifteen miles Square, a survey of which was begun, and the Governors and Superintendants promised that the survey should be finished, and that the Catawbas should not be molested within those Lines.

South Carolina.

Extract from a Cession of Lands by the Cherokees to the Province of South Carolina, date Fort Prince George, October 19th, 1765.

We, whose names are underwritten and seals affixed, Warriors and Headbeloved Men of the Cherokees, Plenipotentiaries for the Over Hill, Valley, middle and lower settlements, and especially authorized and deputed by the whole Body of the Cherokee Nation, certify by these Presents, that at a Congress held between George Price, Ensign of His Majesty's 60th Regiment, Commanding Officer of Fort Prince George, and Alexander Cameron, Esq., Commissary for Indian Affairs, acting in the Behalf of His Britannic Majesty, and His Subjects, We have ceded to the English.

That Tract of Land (which previous to this time we deemed our own) lying between a Brook, known to the White People by the name of Dewiss's Corner, and to us by The Yellow Water, and another Brook distant from the former about Ten Miles, and known to both White and Red People by the name of Long Canes.

1765, Decem. 10th. Approved by Wm. Bull, Esq., Governor of South Carolina.

1766, Jan'ry 10th. Approved by Jno. Stuart, Esq., Superindant.

South Carolina and North Carolina.

Extract of a Letter from Alexander Cameron to John Stuart, Esq., dated Fort Prince George, May 10th, 1766, relative to the Line between the Cherokees and North Carolina:

Began at Dewiss's Corner and proceeded Southwest fifty miles to Savanna River; the Indians marked the Trees in the Line.

I could not learn that we took in any Land that had been surveyed by any White man before, but there is one Atkins settled within four miles of the Line near to Savanna River. The distance from Dewiss's Corner to the River (as near as we could make it) is 27 Miles.

Supposed to mean North 50 Degrees East 18 Miles.

The Course of the Line from Dewiss's Corner to Rudy River, where the Line terminates is North East 50 Miles, and the Distance 10 miles.

About Saluday there are several Houses within four miles of the Line, & One House within one mile of it.

On the North Carolina side of Reedy River there are three or four Families settled, and even if the Indian Boundary be run a North Course these settlements will fall five or six miles above it.

One William Turner, on Saludy, below Ninety six, has settled a Cow-pen & Plantation on the above Indian Lands, although he very well knew that Mr. Wilkinson, by Governor Bull's Orders, removed a settlement off the same Tract of Land last year. I have sent a Warning to remove without loss of Time, otherwise that I should take upon me to drive them off, and distribute part of their Cattle among the Indians as a Tax belonging to them.

The Cherokees propose running the Line from where it terminated, a strait Course to Col. Chiswell's Mines, which I believe will be North as nigh as I could make it. They say it must be very evident that as they have given up all their Claims of Lands in Virginia below Chiswell's Mines, and in South Carolina below Dewiss's Corner, that a strait Line from Reedy River to the Mines must consequently cut off a great deal of their Land in North Carolina, that part of their hunting ground lies 40 Miles Eastward of where they now nominate their Boundary; but that they do not love disputing with the white people concerning a trifle, therefore they made them a present of it.

It would be very necessary that a Surveyor should first sight the Line from Reedy River a North Course, in order to know where it will terminate in Virginia, and whether or not it will take away any of the settlements.

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North Carolina.

Extract of a Letter from Wm. Tryon, Esq., Governor of North Carolina, to the Lord's Commiss. for Trade and Plantations, dated July, 15, 1767:

The Line was begun and run from where the dividing Line between South Carolina and the Cherokee Hunting Grounds, terminated on Reedy River steering a North Course into the Mountains, computed to be Sixty Miles from the said River. Upon finding it impossible to proceed over the Mountains, it was agreed in the abovementioned Deed that a direct Line (from the Mountain they stopt at named Tryon Mountain) to Chiswell's Mines, should, w th the Line they actually ran, be the Boundary between this Province and the Cherokee Nation.

This Line it is supposed will run along the Ridge of the Blue Mountains its Course to the Eastward of North, and distant Sixty or Seventy Miles from the Mountain to the Mines.

Southern District.

Extract of a Letter from John Stuart, Esq., Superintend[t] of Indian Affairs for the Southern District of America, to the Headman of the Cherokees, dated Charles Town, Feb'ry 1, 1766:

I am now to inform you that I had a Meeting with the lower Creek Nations' Warriors at Picolata, near S[t]. Augustine; my talks with them were very good, and I have settled a Boundary Line between their and our Grounds all round the Two *Floridas & Georgia*. The Line between the Chactaws and us is also settled, so that henceforward we can never have any Dispute about Lands with any Nation of Red Men.

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Northern District.

Extract from Minutes at a Conference with the Six Nations and Delawares, at Johnson Hall, May 2, 1755:

Sir Willlam Johnson addressed them as follows—

Brethren:

The last, but the most important Affair, I have at this Time to mention, is with regard to the settling a Boundary between you & the English. I sent a message to some of your Nations some time ago to acquaint you that I should confer with you at this meeting upon it.

The King, whose Generosity & Forgiveness you have already experienced, being very desirous to put a final End to Disputes between His People and you concerning Lands, and to do you strict Justice, has fallen upon the Plan of a Boundary between our Provinces and the Indians, (which no White man shall dare to invade) as the best and surest method of ending such like Disputes, & securing your property to you beyond a Possibility of Disturbance. This will, I hope, appear to you so reasonable, so just on the part of the King, and so advantageous to you and your Posterity, that I can have no doubt of your chearfully joining with me in settling such a Division Line as will be best for both White men and Indians, and as shall best agree with the Extent and Encrease of each Province, and the Governors whom I shall consult upon that Occasion so soon as I am fully empowered. But in the mean Time I am desirous to know in what manner you would chuse to extend it & what you will agree heartily to & abide by in general Terms. At the same Time I am to acquaint you that whenever the whole is settled, and that it shall appear you have so far consulted the increasing State of our people, as to make any convenient Cessions of Ground where it is most

wanted, that then you will receive a considerable present in return for your Friendship.

May 4th, 1765.

The Onondago Speaker addressed Sir William Johnson as follows:

Brother—

We have heard what you told us concerning the Intentions of the great King about a Line between us & the English, & We have considered that such a thing will be very necessary, provided the white people will abide by it.

Brother,

The chief cause of all the late wars was about Lands, we saw the English coming towards us from all Parts, and they have cheated us so often, that we could not think well of it. We were afraid, that in a little time you would be at our very Castles: For this reason we thank the great King for his good Intentions, and we hope he will make his people to keep within Bounds, which they have not yet done; We therefore agree, that a Boundary shall be fixed between us, and that it shall run from *Fort Edward* along to the *Mohawk Castle;* and from thence along the great Mountains to *Harris's Ferry* on the River Susquehannah, agreeable to what we have drawn here on a piece of Bark.

A Belt.

Brother,

We have told you our minds, if it does not please you it is none of our faults; we were always ready to give, but the English dont deal fairly with us; they are more cunning than we are; they get our names upon paper very fast, and we often dont know what it is for; We would do more to please the King, but it is hardly in our power, and some of us dont like it, because we are so often imposed upon. One of our Nations is going to be cheated out of almost all the land between the Mohawk and the big River by People at Albany, to whom they never publickly made any such Grant, nor ever received any thing for it. We spoke to you once before about it, and here are their Chiefs now, who say that since they first heard of it, they were promised Justice by the several Governors at Albany long ago; They have likewise spoke to you on 12 different Belts, and begged that you would get Justice for them; but it is not done; they sent a Belt over to the King about it, but they have not yet had any Satisfaction.

Brother,

You see how it is with us, if the English would be more honest, we should be more generous, and there would be peace all through the Land; but it is hard, that one of our own Nations who live so

near you, and have suffered so much upon your accounts, should be so greatly wronged; this makes us apprehensive, that the English will soon stretch their arms over our Lands. We beg then that you will send our Belts to the King, and tell him how it is with us, and that we hope he will set us a good Example, and give the Mohawks their Land soon, before we settle any other matters, for our necks have been long stretched out to hear from him, and if we don't hear soon, some of our young People's Heads will begin to turn, and they won't regard what we say about peace, they'll tell us it is not true, for if it was, our Confederacy would obtain Justice when they applied for it.

May 5th, 1765.

Sir William addressed the Indians.

Bretheren,

Your Speech yesterday much surprized me, you appeared desirous to settle a Boundary between the English and you, and sensible of the advantage of it, at the same time you have described a Boundary which is ridiculous, and which shows me you don't mean what you say, and are not desirous to pursue what has been recommended to you, neither does it proceed from your Ignorance, for you convinced me yesterday by the Remarks you made on the great Map, that you are well acquainted with the whole Country, and the Situation of all the Places on the Frontiers: Notwithstanding which you have, in your Boundary, cut off a large Tract of Country, which you all know has been long since purchased and settled, the Land is patented one hundred miles beyond *Fort Edward*, and a great Distance beyond the *Mohawk Castle*, and the Line you make from thence to *Harris's Ferry*, instead of adding to, cuts off several Towns and Settlements, particularly in *Pensylvania*, which you know has been fairly purchased and allowed of by you and to which you can make no claim; And you have taken no notice of the other Governments.

The Affair of the Mohawks is of old standing, and I have never neglected it. I can prove by papers I have here, that I laid it before Gov^r. Clinton 15 year ago, and that at the grand Congress at Albany in 1754, I did what I could for the Mohawks, who were promised to have the matter strictly examined into. There is a Patent for it, and it is not an easy matter to break it. The Mohawks have given me infinite Trouble about it ever since the Report that it was to be surveyed; It has not as yet affected their Hunting, as it has never been surveyed or settled; and I have stated their complaints, and doubt not but they will be redressed. That is the only large Tract which at present concerns them, and therefore I am sorry to find you should make it any objection to the good work which the King recommends. These things require much time with white People. I have often recommended patience to them, and I wish they would follow my advice, and not interrupt a business which is of so great Importance.

I wanted only at present to know your general sentiments upon this Subject, and I wish they had been more favourable, because it would have been as much for your Interest as that of the English.

To which the Six Nations then answered.

Brother,

We have heard you with attention, and we are much obliged to you for showing us what is best for our interest; We shall therefore take it further into our consideration, because we are willing to show our good disposition; we hope our Behaviour on this occasion will have a proper effect upon the great King, and induce him to hearken to our complaints. We don't doubt but what you have done what you could for us, and we wish it may be taken notice of; otherwise we must think ourselves greatly wronged, and our minds cannot be at peace. To morrow we shall answer you more particularly, and to your satisfaction.

Then Thomas King addressed the several Nations.

Bretheren,

I would advise you all to enter with Chearfulness into the Business your Brother Warraghiagey has recommended to you, and to do it from your Hearts. Let us follow the example of our ancestors whose Bones are now turned into dust; they were wise men and took care of every thing that concerned peace; let us do the same, and let us make a Line for the benefit of our Children, that they may have Lands which can't be taken from them, and let us, in doing that show the King that we are generous, and that we will leave him land enough for His people; then he will regard us, and take better care, that his People do not cheat us.

May 6th, 1765.

The several Nations assembled to give their Answer.

Present as before:

The Onondaga Speaker addressed Sir Wm. Johnson (first repeating all he had said to them at former Congresses.)

Brother,

We are now assembled to answer what you said to us yesterday, regarding the Boundary Line, concerning which we have not given you satisfaction. We hope we shall now please you better, and we beg you will attend to our answer and pardon our mistakes, and the manner of our expression, as we have always been accustomed to speak our thoughts freely; the rather as we heard from the French, that you had designs upon us, and we heard from you that they had the same; but of late we find you both had the like motives.

At length we have agreed together for ourselves, our Wives and

Children to make a Cession to the King of the Lands we shall now describe.

"Beginning at *Owegy* on the East Branch of the Susquehanna, "thence down the *East Side* of the River to *Shamokin* (or Fort "Augusta;) and running up the *West Branch* of Susquehanna, on "the *South Side* thereof; and from thence to *Kittanning* or *Adigo* "on the *Ohio;* thence along down the *Ohio* to the *Cherokee River*, "and up the same to its Head, this Side."

Upon condition that you have some regard for our Warriors who always pass through that Country, and give them always a free passage; and we are very happy in being all assembled here both Sachems and Warriors at this Time, and not as has been formerly the case on such occasions; we can now all act together, as all should receive a share for what they ceded, by which it will be preserved in our minds.

We have never refused you Lands in many places; we have given proofs of our Friendship, on which we have been promised a recompence, which we have not received.

We assisted your army last year, and many of our People were forsaken and left to famish, and we have been promised a large Trade, and to fix Interpreters, &c., at each Post, which is not come as yet. We beg you will consider these things, and have regard to your promises and our requests, as we pay due regard to your desires at present; that therefore you will take these things into your consideration, and afford us a plentiful trade, and proper Interpreters at the posts, as you have promised. It is in Expectation of this, that we have now agreed to your proposals, and for the sake of establishing tranquility. We therefore recommend it earnestly to you to consider what we have said; We have farther to add, that you will consider our hungry people will sometimes kill your cattle and tread down your corn; if they do so now, it may be worse when we assemble all Nations. We therefore beg, that whenever you finally settle this affair, and that all your Governors meet about it, you would appoint the Congress in some place more remote, and that you would bring Provisions thither with you. The request of the Traders shall be complied with, and we shall agree to give them some Lands near Fort Pitt, and also to your desire concerning some Lands about the Forts for the use of your Garrisons.

Then Thos. King said to the several Nations,

Bretheren,

I hope you will now remember what we have agreed to, & what your Brother has said; for we have now all, men, women and children, been witness of this transaction, which is done publickly, nor can it be said our Chiefs received any Bribes; therefore should we forget what is now done, it will be a great reflection upon us, as none of us can with Truth deny it.

May 6, 1765.

Present as before:

Sir William assembled all the Chiefs and spoke to them concerning the Boundary Line, observing that they had not closed it properly to the Eastward, which was certainly highly necessary.

The Onondaga Speaker answered,

Brother,

We have attended to you, and we have considered already about closing the Line, but we find it a difficult matter to determine, as so many Tribes and Branches of our Confederacy have their Residence about the Susquehanna. We think to continue the Line up that River to *Cherry Valley Lake*, and from thence to the *German Flatts*, would be very advantageous to you, because our Brethren the Oneidas say you have no Right or Title on the south side of the Mohawk River above that place; however for the present we shall not extend the Boundary Line higher than *Owego*, but when the Affair comes to be finally settled or determined, we shall think farther about it.

Then Canaghquiesa said,

Brother,

You know that we are owners of the Land Westward of the German Flatts, we hope we are not to be cheated out of it; as a German is going to live at our large Field *Orisca*, which is our Property; We beg you will drive him off, for He has no Right to it, for we well know the Lands we sold from the rest, and we tell you this, because we would not do any thing in it 'till we had spoke to you about it. We think we are strangely dealt with; our Fathers were asked to sell Farms, and whenever they agreed to it, the White people took woods and all, which we knew nothing of 'till we saw people coming into our Country. Brother, since that is the case, let us know what the white People claim, and we will tell honestly what we sold.

Sir William answered,

Bretheren,

As I only wanted to know your Sentiments in general about a Boundary, I am content the Line remains for the present as far as you recommend. As to what you mentioned running to the German Flatts, it cannot be agreed to; There are good Titles without that Line. What the Oneidas say about the Man at *Orisca*, I did not hear of 'till now. If he is unjustly settled, he will remove on proper Warning. Whenever I can hear of your being wronged, I shall use my interest to get Justice for you; But you would have much less cause to complain, if your people would never meddle in Land Affairs, without the Knowledge of the whole Nation.

Indorsed.

Report of the Right Hon^ble^ The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, &c., transmitted by the Earl of Hillsborough to Governor Penn in Letter No. 7.

Referred to in a Message to the Assembly, entered in Council Minutes of 16th January, 1769.*

Secretary of the Admiralty to Gov. Penn, 1769.

Adm'ty Office, 26 Jan^y^, 1769.

Sir,

I received your Letter of the 4th Nov^r^. last, with a Register of Twenty-Five Passes you have issued, and requesting that Thirty-Six more Passes may be sent to you by the first Ship, I have therefore made use of the opportunity of sending you the said Number of Passes herewith, with Certificates, Oaths and Bonds as usual.

M^r^. Thomas Penn is acquainted that this Number of Passes is sent to you, that he may pay the Office Fees for the same, as you desire.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

PHILIP STEVENS.

Directed,

John Penn, Esq^r^., Lieu^t^. Governor, Pensilvania.

Petition of Samuel Kennedy, &c. to Gov. Penn, 1769.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

The Petition of us the Subscribers, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners have greatly suffered in their Persons and Estates by the Evil Treatment, they have received from Mark Alexander, Sterrit Gray and their accomplices, as will appear by the Copies of Indictments and Affidavits herewith produced to your Honour.

In Consequence of the late outrages, applications have been made to the Magistrates, and Warrants granted, but most of the offenders, and particalarly their leader Mark Alexander, being Inhabitants of

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 555.

Maryland, have escaped into that Province or New Castle County, by which they evade being brought to Justice.

That the said Alexander has lately increased his Number of Rioters to ten, and sometimes more, by which the Constables are intimidated from doing their Duty, and the Neighbouring Inhabitants rendered uncapable of following their Duty, Labour or Employments.

We therefore humbly pray that your Honour would be pleased to take the Premises into your serious consideration, and render them such redress as your Honour shall see meet.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall pray.

SAM'L KENNEDY,
JOHN JACK.*

Indorsed.—"Feb'ry 2, 1769."

Estimate of the Debts due from the Province of Pennsylvania, 1769.

To the Hon^ble John Penn, Esq^r. - -	£1000	0	0
Richard Jackson, Esq^r., £200 Ster. @ 67½ ℔ C^t.	335		
D^r. Benjamin Franklin, £400 Ster. @ 67½ ℔ C^t.	837	10	
William Allen, Esq^r. - - - - -	200		
William Coleman, Esq^r., Dead, - - -	50		
John Lawrence, Esq^r. - - - - -	100		
Thomas Willing, Esq^r. - - - - -	100		
Joseph Galloway, Esq^r., Extra Services, -	60		
Benj^n. Chew, Esq^r. - - - - -	75		
Joseph Richardson, Esq^r. - - - -	21	10	
Joseph Fox, Esq^r. - - - - -	21	10	
Michael Hillegas, Esq^r. - - - -	21	10	
James Pemberton, Esq^r. - - - -	18		
Isaac Pearson, Esq^r. - - - - -	17	10	
Thomas Yardley, Esq^r. - - - - -	3		
Charles Moore, Esq^r., Cl'k. - - - -	170	10	
Joseph Shippen, Esq^r., Cl'k of Council, -	30	7	6
the same, Postage of Letters, -	7	8	11
Edward Duffield, - - - - - -	20		
Joseph Fox, Esq^r., (Barrack Master.) - -	60		
James Webb, Esq., (Barrack Master.) - -	25		
Carried Up, - - -	£3173	16	5

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p.564.

Brought Over,	£3173	16	5
Messrs. Hall & Sellers,	27	10	
William Goddard,	14	7	6
Andrew McNaire, Indn Expences,	5	6	6
the same, doorkeeper to Coml,	6	3	2
William Shed, doorkeeper to Council,	3	17	6
Richard Hockley, Esqr.	11	2	0
William Parr, Esqr.	13	—	1
John Hill,	16	7	
Lewis Weiss,	6		
Samuel Kirke, Serjt. at Arms,	10		
The Honble James Hamilton, Esqr. for 4 Yrs. Ground for Barracks at Lancaster, £11 4 0 Sterg, wch @ 67½ ℔ Ct.	18	15	2
Joseph Fox, Esqr. his Balle on buildgs the Barracks, as settled by Provl Commissrs, exclusive of Int.,	1015	1	11
Dr. Phineas Bond,	175		
Sr Wm. Johnson, Balla on Indn Acct,	26	12	6
Joseph Galloway, Esqr., for Wood,	27	8	6
William Cocks, exclusive of Int.,	44	14	
Peter Bard, do.	84	14	1
Henry Holler,	100		
Admrs of William Leech, Deceased,	9	16	4
Andw McNair, doorkeeper to ye House,	12	4	
The Estate of Isaac Norris, Dece'd, the Estate of Edwd Warner, Dece'd, & Joseph Fox for Commissrs in Superintending the Buildgs the State House,	103	5	10½
Joseph Richardson, Esqr. for a draft of £100 Sterg. for a Reflecting Teliscope, &c., exclusive of Int.,	167	10	
Philip Miller, for a Servt,	16		
Joseph Galloway, Esqr., for Wood for ye use of the House for the present Year,	25	7	1
Dr. Thomas Bond, for the use of the American Philosophical Society, &c., towards erecting an Observatory in the State House Yard,	100		
Joseph Fox & James Pemberton, for the Use of Isaac Still, late Indian Interpreter,	50		
	£5263	19	7½

Feb'y, 1769.*

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 575, 580.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1769.

Whitehall, 1st March, 1769.

Sir,

By the last Packet from New York I received your Dispatches, N°. 15 & 16, and have laid them before the King.

His Majesty entirely approves the Measures which have been taken in respect to Cockburn and Price, and was glad to find that upon the Examination taken by the Chief Justice the Case appeared to Justify their Discharge.

I have expressed myself so fully in my Letter, N°. 17,* with regard to the principles and Doctrines adopted by the Assembly of Pensylvania in the Petition from them to His Majesty, delivered to me by Doctor Francklyn, that I have nothing to add upon this Subject at present.

As to the two Resolutions of the 16th of September last, a Copy of which you inclose to me in your Dispatch, N°. 15, I cannot but observe that the Declaration by the first Resolution, that the Governors of the Province of Pensylvania have not any Constitutional Authority to dissolve the Assembly, does not appear to me to be warranted either by the Constitution or usage of the Colony.

With regard to the Second Resolve, I can only observe that it is upon a Matter of Right that has never been called in question, & therefore I cannot distinguish the Intent and purpose of it. But upon the whole, Sir, it gives His Majesty Satisfaction to observe that in the Resolutions the Assembly of Pensylvania have come to, there appears stronger effects of Decency and cool Deliberation than have shewn themselves in the proceedings of some other Colonies, and His Majesty trusts that the more they reflect upon & Consider the real Interests of that Province, the stronger their Conviction will be of the Wisdom and necessity of preserving a just and Constitutional Subordination to the Crown, and to the Legislative authority of Parliament.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

* See page 311.

Officers at Lancaster to James Tilghman, 1769.

Lancaster, March 15th, 1769.

Sir,

Agreeable to appointment, we the Committee appointed by the first corps of officers of the Pennsylvania Regiment, have had a meeting here this day to consider the terms on which the board of property have agreed to allow the said officers to take up 50,000 acres of land in the late purchase. After well weighing the matter, and taking every Circumstance into mature deliberation, we are of opinion it will not be in our power to comply punctually with these terms, as we have no degree of certainty of being enabled to pay so large a sum as the purchase money will amount to, in case any of the officers should become delinquent; a failure of which would, agreeable to the conditions, deprive us of the advantage of securing those lands by patent, and perhaps of making an actual settlement within the time limitted.

Permit us likewise, Sir, to inform you that we cannot think it consistent with our honour to undertake the prosecution of a matter of so much consequence to the interest of the Proprietaries, while we have reason to apprehend it will not be in our power to perform our engagements with them without eluding the terms and conditions of the grant, which we should at all times be careful to avoid. We have, therefore, concluded it inexpedient as well as imprudent for us to proceed any further under such discouraging prospects.

We would now beg leave, Sir, to observe that we in a particular manner have, thro' the whole progress of our application for upwards of two years past, been subjected to great expence, trouble and loss of time in our several meetings about this affair. In consideration whereof, we request your kind offices in stating our case to his Honour the Governor, and your friendly intercession with him, that he will be pleased to allow us the liberty of taking up a quantity of land for ourselves as soon as the office shall open, upon such terms as his Honour the Governor shall be pleased to grant.

Should we, Sir, obtain the Governor's indulgence to this suit, we nominate Mr. J. Shippen, Doctor Morgan and Mr. James Young, to enter locations in our names; and to transact all other business necessary to be done to bring this matter to a final Issue.

We are, Sir,
Your Most Obedient,
Humble Servts,*

James Burd, E. Biddle,
David Jameson, Robt. Callender,

* See "Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. I. pp. 94–118, for minutes, letters, &c., of the officers of Penn'a. Reg't., 1764 to 1774, in relation to grant of lands on Susquehanna.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR. JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. YOUNG, THOS. SMALLMAN,
THO. BARTON, JOHN LITTLE.

P. S.—As Captain William Thompson and Lieut. Alexander McKee have had considerable Share in the trouble, &c^a. of soliciting the grant of Lands for the officers, we beg you will consider them as connected with us in this Application.

Directed.—James Tilghman, Esquire.

Indorsed,

Letter from the Committee of Officers at Lancaster, relinquishing their pretensions to take up Lands on the Governor's terms.

COMMISSIONERS OF N. YORK TO GOV. PENN, 1769.

New York, April 12th, 1769.

Sir:

As we are appointed, by act of Legislation, managers on the part of this Province, in the Controversy before the Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for settling the disputed Boundary between this Province and New Jersey, we think it our Duty to inform Your Excellency that we have prevailed on Cap^t. Bernard Ratzer, to make some actual Surveys preparatory to the meeting of the Commissioners, In some parts of which Mr. Ratzer may perhaps meet with some obstructions, unless he proceeds with the Countenance and protection of Government in the Provinces of New Jersey & Pensylvania; We therefore take the Liberty to entreat Your Excellency to endeavour to procure such protections from those Governments,* respectively, for making all Surveys in either of the said Provinces, which he shall judge necessary for the due execution of the work which he has undertaken, and as the work will be very great, and the Commissioners are to meet on the 18th July next, We entreat that such protections may be procured with all possible dispatch.

We are with great respect,
Your Excellency's most
Obed^t humble Servants,
JOHN CRUGER,
WM. BAYARD,
JNO. MORIN SCOTT,
BENJ'N KISSAM,
HENRY HOLLAND,
FRED. PHILIPS.

To his Excellency, Sir Henry Moore,
Governor of the Province of New York.

* See Gov'rs Commission, 339, 340.

Sir Henry Moore, Gov. N. Y., to Gov. Penn, 1769.

Fort George, April 15th, 1769.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit to Your Excellency, and at the same Time to support the application made to me by the inclos'd Letter. As nothing farther is intended by it than to procure such a Survey of the Delaware River as may be depended on, in order to forward Business before the meeting of the Commissioners appointed for settling a dispute which has so long subsisted between two Provinces, I hope Your Excellency will give such Countenance and protection to Mr. Ratzer, as may remove any obstruction he may meet with in the Province under your Command, and enable him to perform, with all convenient dispatch, a Service of so much consequence to both the Contending Parties. I have the honor to be, with the greatest Regard,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most Obedient
and humble Servant,
H. MOORE.

His Excellency John Penn, Esq[r].

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1769.

New York, April 16th, 1769.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 10th Instant, in answer to mine of the 24th Ultimo, and hope when Your Assembly meets, that measures will be taken to put the Indian Trade upon a good footing. It has not appeared, from the several Reports of the Trade of the Illinois Country, that Traders have gone there from any Province but that of Pensylvania, and on that account it may be thought just that Pensylvania should bare the Expence of supporting the Trade of that Country; The Traders of Maryland and Virginia have it in their Power no doubt to carry Goods to the Illinois, if they please, but the two Carolina's are not so well situated to have any share in that Trade, who are confined to the Cherokee and Creek Countrys.

The Commander at Fort Pitt will be directed to give all the Assistance in His Power to enable your Surveyor to execute His War-

* See Governor's Commission, 339, 340.

rant, for surveying the Manour near Fort Pitt, as you are pleased to desire, to which End I shall write to him by this Opportunity.

I have the honor to be, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon^ble^ Lieu^t^ Governor Penn.

John Vining to Gov. Penn, 1764.

Sir:

I take the Liberty to inform your Honor, that Jacob Vanbeber Departed this life some time the last Spring, and John Clowes on Thursday or Friday last, two of the Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer & Goal Delivery & Supreme Courts of this Government, and that there now remains but two persons in those Commissions, a number too small to pretend to transact business of such Consequence and importance as must necessarily come before them; Besides, in Case those two persons should sit, & divisions in opinion happen in any matter respecting the Court, such matter must rest for a time undetermined, whereby the business will be greatly impeded. Precepts have been Issued for some time for holding Courts of Oyer & Terminer & Goal Delivery, at Dover, on the Eighth day of May next, it seems therefore absolutely necessary that a New Commission should Issue before that time, least some thing might happen to prevent the Court from sitting, which would be attended with a considerable expence & a Disappointment to the Public. I have presumed to make a list of such persons in Kent & Sussex as occur to me to be the most proper to put in those Commissions, indeed in Sussex no other persons are known to be so well qualified; but least I may be mistaken, I beg leave to recommend Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop, Merc^t^., a resident in your city, who lived long in Sussex, and is perfectly acquainted with the people of that County, and I am Confident will give your Honour more Satisfaction than any person whatever. I have long thought that the Supreme Court of this Government would be Conducted with greater advantage to the Public, and fewer disappointments, if two persons residing in Kent were put in those Commissions, (this place being the center of the Government) who might, one or the other of them, attend in the other Countys with much less inconvenience and with greater certainty. The Law Establishing these Courts is altogether Silent respecting the residence of the Supreme Justices. Mr. John Rodney, of Sussex, is by much the most proper person in that

County, his Character is unexceptionable, the only misfortune he labours under is that his hearing is some what impaired. John Caton, Esquire, being very infirm, and Doctor Charles Ridgely ingaged in a vast deal of business, I beg leave to recommend Cæsar Rodney, Esquire, as a person well Quallified to fill this Station, who has leasure to give his attendance regularly.

If your Honour sends a New Commission, the Bearer, William Manlove, will take Charge thereof, and what other Commands you may have, and discharge his ingagements faithfully.

I am, Sir,

Your most respectful
and every humble Servt.
JOHN VINING.*

April 30, 1769.

John Penn, Esqr.

Commission to Capt. Bernard Ratzer, 1769.

The Honorable John Penn, Esqr., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting;

{L. S.} Whereas, His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of the Province of New York, hath represented to me the Necessity of making some actual Surveys within this Province, particularly of the River Delaware, in Order for the better ascertaining and settling the Boundary Line between the Provinces of New York and New Jersey; and hath requested my Countenance and protection to Capt. Bernard Ratzer, who is appointed on the part of New-York to make the said Surveys, I do therefore grant unto the said Capt. Ratzer my full Permission to run such Lines, and make such Surveys within this Province, as may be judged necessary for answering the Purposes aforesaid. And I do hereby strictly forbid all persons within my Government to give the said Captt. Ratzer the least Obstruction therein, as they will answer the same at their Peril: And I do also enjoin and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs and other Officers of this Province to afford the said Capt. Ratzer their Countenance and Protection in the Execution of his said Business.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the day of May, Anno Domini, 1769.

By his Honour's Command.†

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX, p. 581. J. V., R. M. Williams, and C. R., were appointed.

† See pp. 336, 337, 340.

Commission to Anthony Dennis, 1769.

By the Hon^ble^ John Penn, Esq^r^., Lieu^t^. Gov^r^. & Commander in Chief of the Province of Penn^a^, & Counties, &c.

To all to whom these Presents may come, Greeting;

{L. S.} Whereas, Application hath been made to me by James Parker, Esquire, in behalf of the Agents for the Province of New-Jersey, for settling the Boundary Line between that Province and New-York, to grant a Permission to their Surveyor, M^r^. Anthony Dennis, or such other person as may be appointed in his Stead, to run such Lines within this Province as may enable him to make a Survey or Traverse of the River Delaware, from the Forks, as far as the Latitude of 41° 40′, and also to make a Traverse of the River Lehi as far as Bethlehem, in order to ascertain some matters relative to the said Boundary; I have therefore thought proper to grant unto the said M^r^. Anthony Dennis, or such other Surveyor as may be appointed in his Stead, my full Permission to run all such Lines within this Province as may be judged necessary for compleating tho Surveys or Traverses aforesaid. And I do hereby strictly forbid all persons within my Government to give the said M^r^. Dennis or the Surveyor who may be appointed in his stead, the least Obstruction therein, as they will answer the same at their peril. And I do also enjoin and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of this Province, to afford him their Countenance & protection in the Execution of his said Business.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the day of May, Anno Domini, 1769.

By his Honour's Command.*

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1769.

Whitehall, May 13th, 1769.

Sir,

Inclosed I send you the gracious Speech made by The King to His Parliament, at the close of the Session on Tuesday last.

What his Majesty is pleased to say, in relation to the measures which have been pursued in North America will not escape your notice, as the satisfaction his Majesty expresses, in the approbation his Parliament has given to them, and the assurances of their firm support in the prosecution of them, together with his Royal opinion of the great advantages that will probably accrue from the concurrence of every branch of the Legislature in the Resolution of main-

* See pp. 336, 337, 339.

taing a due execution of the Laws, cannot fail to produce the most salutary effects.

From hence it will be understood that the whole Legislature concur in the opinion adopted by his Majesty's Servants, that no measure ought to be taken which can any way derogate from the Legislative Authority of Great Britain over the Colonies: but I can take upon me to assure you, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary, from men with factious and seditious views, that his Majesty's present administration have at no time entertained a design to propose to Parliament to lay any further Taxes upon America for the purpose of raising a Revenue, and that it is at present their intention to propose in the next Session of Parliament to take off the Duties upon Glass, Paper and Colours upon consideration of such Duties having been laid contrary to the true principles of Commerce.

These, sir, have always been, and still are, the Sentiments of His Majesty's present Servants, and the principles by which their Conduct in respect to America has been governed, and His Majesty relies upon your prudence & fidelity for such an explanation of his Measures as may tend to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the misrepresentations of those who are Enemies to the Peace and Prosperity of Great Britain, and her Colonies; and to re-establish that mutual Confidence and affection, upon which the glory and safety of the British Empire depend.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

John Vining to Gov. Penn, 1769.

Sir,

Inclosed you have the Record of the Conviction of a certain Samuel Galloway, at a Court of Oyer & Terminer & General Gaol Delivery, held at Dover on the 8th Day of this Instant, for the Crime of Burglary. He is charg'd with perpetrating two other Capital Felonies sometime in the first of February last, in the Province of Maryland, the One for stealing a Gelding, the Other for breaking open the Store House of one Alexander Stewart, and stealing from thence Goods & Merchandize to a considerable Value, which Goods now remain in the Custody of the Law at Dover, where Galloway was apprehended, & the Property of the said Goods proved by

the said Stewart. I thought it my Duty to mention This to your Honour, least the Marylanders Should demand him upon a Pardon for your Instructions. I can say nothing in his Favour, the Evidence was full & clear against him, tho' it did not appear that the Commission of this Offence was attended with Circumstances of extraordinary Aggravation.

I am, Sir,
Your Honour's most
Obedient & Very
Humble Servant,
JOHN VINING.*

Dover, May 13th, 1769.

Directed.

The Hon'ble John Penn, Esquire.

Deposition of John Jennings, 1769.

Philadelphia, to wit:

On the first Day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, Before me James Biddle, Esquire, One of his Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace for the County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, personally came, John Jennings, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Northampton in the said Province, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that some Time on or about the first Day of February last past, this Deponent received certain Information, that a number of People supposed to be Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut, were on their way to intrude upon and take forcible Possession of Lands belonging to the Honourable Proprietaries of this Province, at Wioming, on the River Susquehanna, within the purchase lately made by the said Proprietaries of the Indians, and within the said County of Northampton, and shortly after received a Warrant from Lewis Gordon, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for the said County of Northampton, directed to the said Deponent, setting forth that such Information had been given to him on Oath, and that the said Intruders threatened to hold Possession of the Lands with a strong Hand; and requiring the said Deponent to take certain of the said persons and bring them before the said Lewis Gordon, or any other Justice of the said County, to answer and be dealt with concerning the Premisses according to Law; that this Deponent, taking Assistance on or about the twelfth day of February, aforesaid, by

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. IX. pp. 602, 626.

Virtue of the said Warrant did apprehend Isaac Trip, Vine Elderkin, and Benjamin Folliot,* who with others to the Number of thirty and upwards, mostly armed, were arrived there, in order, as they declared, to settle on the said Lands and keep them as their own, under the Charter of the Colony of Connecticut; and the said Deponent brought the said three persons so taken (the rest declaring they would go back and not return to the said Lands) before Lewis Gordon, Esquire, who bound them over to the Peace; that some time in the month of March following, this Deponent having received certain Information that many of the said Intruders, being Joined with others to assist them, had again gone up to take possession of the said Lands, at and near Wioming, and having received Orders from his Honour the Governor to preserve the Peace and demand Peaceable Possession of the Lands, so intruded on, assembled a posse of the said County to aid him in the Premisses, and being accompanied by Lewis Gordon, Aaron Dupui and Henry Kooken, Esquires, Justices of the Peace of the said County of Northampton, went to Lachnawanack near Wioming, on Susquehanna, within the said County; that the said Intruders had built there two houses, One of which was a strong Log house built for Defence, that the said Intruders betook themselves to their said houses, and declared they would not give up the Possession of the said Lands, but would maintain the same as their own, and put to Death any persons that attempted to dispossess them; that the said Justices after long and fruitless Expostulations, recorded the forcible Detainer, and this Deponent by their Orders prepared to take the said Intruders, and received two Blows from some of them, but having forced into one of the said houses and taken those that were therein, at length the rest surrendered, and the whole to the number of thirty-one were taken into Custody; that some of them on their way to Easton found means to Escape, and the rest procured Bail at the next Court; that on the twenty-fourth Day of May last the said Deponent in pursuance of Orders from his Honour the Governor arrived at Wioming aforesaid, and the next Day, having given notice to the People settled there of his Intention, the said Intruders to the number of One hundred and fifty or thereabouts, assembled together, and this Deponent read to them with a loud voice a Proclamation† published by his Honour the Governour dated the sixteenth day of May afs'd against them; that previous to the said Deponent's reading the same, Major John Dirkee one of the said Intruders, told him they would permit him to read the Proclamation but were determined not to Obey it, for that those Lands were in the Colony of Connecticut and not in Pennsylvania; that after the said Deponent had finished reading the said Proclamation, a 'Gun was fired over his head, and the said Deponent immediately retired with the said Major Dirkee; that the said Intruders have built about twenty very strong Log houses with

* See Miner's History of Wyoming, p. 108.
† See it, Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 588.

Loop holes to fire through, and constantly carry their Fire Arms on all Occasions; And this Deponent further saith, That he doth believe it is impossible for him to raise a sufficient Force within the said County to dispossess and arrest the said Intruders, they being as 'tis said in all upwards of three hundred able bodied Men, and in daily Expectation of being joined-by two hundred more; And further the said Deponent saith not.

JNO. JENNINGS.*

Sworn the 1st June, 1769, Before me,
JAMES BIDDLE.

GEN. GAGE TO JOHN PENN, 1769.

New York, July 9th, 1769.

Sir:

His Majesty having thought proper to order home the 34th Regiment quartered in Philadelphia, they will shortly embark from that place for Ireland. At the same time that I give you notice of that event, I beg leave to thank you for your Letter of the 19th ultimo, with a copy of your message to your Assembly at their last Sessions, and their answer to the same, relative to the Regulations of the Indian Trade.

I have made Sir William Johnson acquainted with the message and answer above-mentioned, but he is at present among the Indians, to settle some differences, and gain Intelligence concerning some reports he has had of bad designs and plots carrying on to our prejudice, amongst the Western Indians. I conclude you will hear from him when he returns home.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Hon'ble Lieut. Gov. Penn.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., pp. 606—609.

Estimate of the Debts due from the Province of Pennsylvania, 1769.

To the Hon'ble John Penn, Esq., Lieut. Gov',	£1000		
To Richard Jackson, Esq., £200 Ster'g ab't, a 57½ ℔ ct.,	315		
To Benjamin Franklin, Esq., £500 Ster., a 57½ ℔ ct.,	787	10	
To William Allen, Esq., Chief Justice,	200		
To Jno. Lawrence, Esq., one of the Assistant Judges,	100		
To Thomas Willing, Esq., another of the Assis't Judges,	100		
To Joseph Galloway, Esq., for extra services,	60		
To Benjamin Chew, Esq., Attorney General,	75		
To Joseph Richardson, Esq., one of Committee of Acc'ts,	14	10	
To James Pemberton, Esq., Ditto.,	14	10	
To Joseph Fox, Esq., Ditto.,	14	10	
To Michael Hillegas, Esq., Ditto.,	14	10	
To Isaac Pearson, Esq., Ditto.,	11	10	
To Charles Moore, Esq., for his Attendance as Clk.,	170		
To Joseph Shippen, Esq., Clk. of the Council,	15		
To the same, his Acc't of Warrants, Certificates, &c.,	12	8	
To the same, his Acc't for postage of Letters,	11	15	7½
To Edw'd Duffield,	20		
To Joseph Fox, Barrack Master,	60		
To Messrs. Hall & Sellers, for printing Laws, &c.,	56	15	
To Ditto for Stationary,	7	10	5
To Arch'd Thompson,	3	18	8
To William Goddard, for printing Laws, &c.,	140	4	6
To Edmund Physick, Esq.,	10	16	
To Andrew McNair, Indian Expences,	9	13	8
To the same, as Doorkeeper, &c.,	22	16	6
To William Parr, Esq., Master of Rolls,	24	13	3
To the same, for a Gen'l Index to ye year 1762,	25		
To Samuel Taylor,	1	2	
To John Lukens & John Sellers,	16	14	
To Henry Miller,	33	15	
To Wm. Shed, doorkeeper to Gov'r & Council,	3	15	
To Joseph Galloway, Esq., freight of Prov'e Telescope,	11	1	
To Sam'l Kirke, Serg't at Arms,	10		
To the same, for extra services,	5	19	
To James Johnson, services in Loan Office,	200		

To Brian Wilkinson, Carver, Ball'e of Acct., .	50	8	10
To Joseph Galloway, Esq., for Wood, . .	27	10	
	£3657	16	5½
To the Const'e of Paxton Township, for bringing down Peter Reed to Lancaster,* . .	1	15	
	£3659	11	5½

James Hendrick to James Tilghman, 1769.

Sir:

I received yours of 28th ult., where you desire I wou'd give my opinion how far the Western Boundary of this Province wou'd reach.

As I have never been at the line where it crosseth the Monongahala, I can't pretend to judge, only from the opinion of the people living out there, and as most of them are prejudiced, I can't give any weight to what they say. But as I am very particular in taking the Courses of Monongahala, I shall be able in the fall to give it you with some exactness, in the meantime, I am inclin'd to believe that Charteer's Creek must be in the Province, as its junction w'th Ohio, is but (scarce) four miles from Fort Pitt, about North-west, and on going to Red Stone, you cross it several times, and I am well assured the mouth of Red Stone is several degrees to the Westward of South from Fort Pitt.

As to these surveys made opposite Logstown, at time of making I let Callender and McKee know my opinion of the matter, and as they seem'd to insist on having them made, I thought best to execute them, but had no thought of returning them without letting you know.

I am, S^r^,

Your Oblig'd

H^ble^ Serv't,

JAMES HENDRICKS.

Cumberland County, 5th Sept'r, 1769.

To James Tilghman, Esq.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX, p. 609.

Proclamation for Preserving the Fish in Delaware, 1769.

By the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, passed in the Third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the Preservation of Fish in the Rivers Delaware, Sasquehanna, and the Lehigh, commonly called, 'The Western Branch of Delaware;'" it was, among other things, enacted, that if any person or persons whatsoever, after the publication thereof, should erect, build, or set up, repair, or maintain, or should be aiding, assisting, or abetting, in erecting, building, setting up, repairing or maintaining any Wear, Rack, Baskets, Fishing Dam, Pound, or other Device whatsoever; or that should fix or fasten any Net or Nets across, or in any of the said Rivers, or any part thereof, by which the Fish might be obstructed from going up the said Rivers, or that should take, destroy, or spoil any Spawn, Fry, or Brood of Fish, or any kind of Fish whatsoever, in any such Wear, Rack, Baskets, Fishing Dam, Pound, or other device aforesaid, every such person or persons so offending, contrary to the true Intent and meaning of that Act, being legally convicted thereof by the Oath or Affirmation of one or more credible Witnesses, or by his own Confession, should forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Pounds, lawful money of this Government, for every such offence, or suffer six Months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize; with this Proviso, that so much of the said Act, as relates to the Wears, Racks, Baskets, Fishing Dams, Pounds, and other Devices aforesaid, already erected, or thereafter to be erected, in the River Delaware, should be, and should be deemed, held, construed, and taken to be of no Force, Validity, or Virtue, until a bill for remedying the same mischiefs and Inconveniences thereby intended to be remedied in the said River, should be passed, and enacted into a Law, by the Legislature of the Province of New Jersey, and be in full Force and Virtue; and that so much of the said Act, as relates to the Wears, Racks, Baskets, Fishing Dams, Pounds, and other Devices aforesaid already erected, or thereafter to be erected in the River Sasquehanna, should be, and should be deemed, held, construed, and taken to be of no Force, Validity, or Virtue, until a bill for remedying the same mischiefs and Inconveniences thereby intended to be remedied in the said River, should be passed, and enacted into a Law, by the Legislature of the Province of Maryland, and be in full Force and Virtue. And whereas, since the passing of the said Act, the Legislatures of the

Provinces of Maryland and New Jersey, have respectively enacted Laws for the Preservation of the Fish in the Rivers Sasquahanna and Delaware, and for remedying the same mischiefs and Inconveniences in those Rivers, which were intended to be remedied by the aforementioned law of this Province. And whereas, by one other Act of General Assembly of this Province, passed in the said Third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for mak-"ing the River Schuylkill navigable, and for the Preservation of "the Fish in the said River," it was, among other things, enacted, that if any person or persons whatsoever, from and after the publication thereof, should erect, build, set up, repair or maintain and Wear, Rack, Basket, Fishing Dam, or other Device or Obstruction whatsoever, within the said River, or that should fix or fasten any Net or Nets across the same, or any part thereof, whereby the Fish might be obstructed from going up the said River, or that should take, destroy, or spoil, any Spawn, Fry, or Brood of Fish, or any kind of Fish whatsoever, in any such Wear, Rack, Dam, Basket, Pound, or other Device aforesaid, every such person so offending, being thereof legally convicted by the Oath or Affirmation of one or more credible Witnesses, or by his own Confession, should forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, lawful money of this Government, for every such offence, or suffer Six months Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize.

And whereas it hath been represented to me, that notwithstanding the salutary provisions made in the said Laws, a large number of Wears, Dams, Baskets, and other Obstructions, have been, and daily continue to be erected in the said Rivers, whereby the good Intentions of the Legislature are rendered ineffectual, and the mischiefs intended to be remedied remain unremoved; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all persons whatsoever, to yield the most exact obedience to the said Laws, under the penalties therein imposed: And I do also require and enjoin the several Magistrates, Sheriffs, and all other Officers, for the several Counties adjoing the said Rivers, to pay due attention to the said Laws, and to exert their utmost Endeavours to enforce a faithful and strict observance of them.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Seventh Day of October, in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine.

JOHN PENN.*

By his Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

God Save the King.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 610, 623.

Sir Wm. Johnson to Gov. Penn, 1769.

Johnson Hall, Octob^{r} 24th, 1769.

Sir,

I was lately favoured with your letter of the 16th ult^{o}, and hope ere now that the Ind^{s} have met y^{r} Surveyors at the place appointed, having given them notice as soon as I received your letter on that Subject.

I saw the acc^{t} in the papers of ye Condolence performed for the Murder of Seneca George's Son, and since I have received the news of the Father's Misfortune, which I find some of the Indians are so unreasonable as to censure us for. The Chiefs of Onaghquage are likewise now come with Several Belts to me & Strings of Wampum from their Tribe, complaining grievously that Col. Francis has been up near to their Town, taking up a Tract of Land where there are two Salt Springs, to the Northward of the Boundary Line, which gives them much Uneasiness, and they are very pressing that I would imediately write and prevent it. As I don't well know where Col. Francis may be found at present, I thought it best to mention the matter to you; besides, from my knowledge of that gentleman, I can't have any reason for thinking that he would take any improper steps, but that they must either have been misinformed or mistaken as to the place; be it as it will, they have made great clamour about, which induces me to give you this trouble about it.

I persuade myself that nothing will be wanting on your part for making the necessary establishments for the regulation of the Indian Trade, or for preventing the Ill treatment which the Indians have of late but too often received from the Frontier Inhabitants, which have occasioned more general discontent than is imagined, for altho' the friends of the deceased are always pleased at being condoled with, yet where so many Instances happen, and such a Spirit manifests itself amongst the Inhabitants, the Indians are induced to think that we have some general Design against them.

Whenever it is convenient to you, the amount of the acc^{t} can be paid to Mr. John Wetherhead, Merch^{t} in New York. I have at present only to add, that I am with great regard,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient

& Very humble Servant,

W. JOHNSON.

Directed,

The L^{t} Hon^{ble} Governor Penn.

Agreement Entered into at Wyoming, 1769.

Conditions of Agreement entered into at Wioming on the Fourteenth day of November, Anno Domini, 1769, Between John Jennings, Amos Ogden and Charles Stewart in behalf of the Honorable Thomas Penn & Rich'd Penn, Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania of the one part, and John Smith and Stephen Gardner, Committeemen of the Susquehanna Company, in behalf of themselves and the said Company in General of the other part.

Whereas a number of the said Susquehanna Company have made several attempts to Seize on and possess themselves of the Lands at Wioming, in the Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, for which forcible entry they have been indicted by the Grand inquest of the County of Northampton, and his Majesty's Writt against them is in the hands of the Sheriff, who now has the Posse of the County aforesaid to his aid, in order to Apprehend the said Tresspassers, Rioters and Offenders. But the partys to this agreement considering the difficulties and Expences that will attend the persons Indicted to attend a Trial, as well as the hardships of their being confined in a Goal if they cannot get Bail, and being desirous to prevent effusion of Blood and future quarrels between the Settlers, Tenants and Purchasers under the said Thomas Penn & Ric'd Penn, Esquires, and those claiming under the Connecticut Grant or Susq^{a} Company, the aforesaid Parties do Covenant, Promise and Agree in behalf of themselves and their Constituents as follows, viz.:

1st. That all those now assembled at Wyoming claiming under and in conjunction with the said Connecticut or Susquehanna Land Company, shall immediately deliver up their Fort and Buildings to the said John Jennings, Amos Ogden and Charles Stewart, Quietly and peaceably.

2d. That a number of fourteen men, the names of whom shall be taken and annexed hereunto, shall have leave to remain in three of the houses or apartments in the said Fort, and there may continue to dwell with their wives and children, if any they have, untill his Majesty's Decree or Royal Order be Issued and publickly known in America, at which time it is agreed, meant and intended, that the party in whome his Majesty confirms or declares the Title of the Lands at Wioming aforesaid to be, shall have immediate possession thereof, without any delay, lett or molestation; and the other party shall, in the space of three days, move off the Lands, and carry off their Cattle, Horses and Effects as soon as his Majesty's order is made known to them at Wyoming.

3d. That not more than five Strangers shall be received by the said fourteen at one time, nor continue there longer than three days at once, except in cases of Sickness or other absolute necessity, and that then the names of any person so coming and their business shall be declared and made known to the people here on behalf of the said Thos. Penn & Rich'd Penn.

4th. That an Inventory of the Cattle and Horses left in care of the said fourteen men, be made out and given to the Agents of the Proprietaries now here, that the numbers of the Cattle, their marks, &c., be known to them.

5th. That the party of fourteen aforesaid have leave to take Care of their Corn and the Grain they have Sown, and that they have free passage to and from their Fields to make Fences, get Fire Wood, and do every thing neeedful for the maintaining and supporting their Families in the Winter.

6th. That the s^{d} Susq^{a} Company shall not attempt any future waste, by Cutting Timber, or Building Houses or otherways, untill his Majesty's Order or Decree be made known at Wyoming aforesaid.

7th. That all the Houses in the said Fort, except those reserved as aforesaid, shall be possessed or Occupied by the Settlers under the s^{d} Thos. Penn & Rich'd Penn, untill the publication of the Order aforesaid.

8th. That to preserve peace between the party of fourteen aforesaid and the Settlers under the s^{d} Thos. Penn & Rich'd Penn, the partys to this agreement hereby make themselves and their Constituents responsible for the good behavour of the men left here on each part, and that they will not Harrass or disturb one another, nor Use any Violence to the persons to be left here, but on the Contrary, it is the True intent and meaning of this agreement, that peace, order and good will be Established here between the said partys, and that each party shall readily submitt to his Majesty's Royal Order, and pay due Obedience and respect to the Laws. For the performance whereof, the partys aforesaid Bind themselves Each to the other by every tie of Honor, and also in the penal Sum of One Thousand pounds for the faithfull performance of this Agreement, and have hereunto set their Hands & Seals the Day and Year aforesaid.

JNO. JENNINGS, [L. S.]
AMOS OGDEN, [L. S.]
CHAS. STEWART, [L. S.]
JOHN SMITH, [L. S.]
STEPHEN GARDNER, [L. S.]

Signed, Sealed & Delivered }
in the Presence of us, }

DAVID RAYNOLDS,
STEPHEN GARDNER, Jr.
WILLIAM GALLUP,
JOS. MORRIS.

Indorsed.

Original draught of Capitulation on Fort Durkee's Surrender, 14th Nov^{r}, 1769.*

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AT WYOMING, 1769.

ARTICLES OR CONDITIONS of Agreement, Indented, made and entered into at Wyoming, on the 14th day of November, Annoqui Dom^{i}, One thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, Between John Jennings, Amos Ogden and Charles Stewart, on Behalf of the Hon^{ble} Thomas Penn & Richard Penn, Esquires, Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania on the one part, and John Smith and Stephen Gardner, Committee men, chosen and appointed by the Susquehanna Land Company of Connecticutt, in behalf of themselves and the said Company, on the other part. Witnesseth, That Whereas a number of the said Susquehanna Land Company, have made several attempts to Seize on and possess themselves of the Lands at and near Wyoming afors^{d}, in the Province of Pennsylvania, for which Forcible Entrys, Riots, &c., they have been Indicted by the Grand Inquest of the County of Northampton, in the Province aforesaid, in Consequence whereof his Majestys Writts have been Issued against them, and the Sheriff of the County of Northampton aforesaid hath Collected the Posse Commitatis of the said County to aid him in apprehending the said Trespassers, Rioters and Offenders; But the partys to this agreement considering the great difficulties and Expences that will fall on the Persons Indicted on Trial, as also the hardships they must suffer by being confined in a Goal if they cannot procure Bail, and being likewise desirous to prevent Shedding of Blood, and future Quarrells between the Tenants and purchasers settled at Susquehanna, under the aforesaid Thomas Penn & Richard Penn, Esquires, and those claiming under the Susquehanna Company or Connecticutt Grant, The aforesaid Partys do Co-

* The foregoing is, according to indorsement, "the original draught," signed, probably at the moment, to serve till a more formal agreement could be prepared, which the following document seems to be, signed and witnessed by the same parties, and is of the same date. There are some variations from the original, though not materially differing in the whole. As they are signed by the same parties it is thought best to print both.

venant, Promise and Agree, for themselves and their respective constituents, with each other as Follows, Viz^{t}.

1st. That all the People now assembled at Wyoming, claiming under or in conjunction with the Connecticutt men, shall peaceably depart from hence in three days, except a number not exceeding fourteen men, and that Quiet and peaceable possession of the Fort, and all the Buildings and Houses therein, be immediately given up to the said John Jennings, Amos Ogden and Charles Stewart.

2^{dly}. That the aforesaid number of fourteen men, a List of whose names shall be taken and annexed hereunto, shall have leave to dwell in six of the houses or appartments in the Fort, and continue there with their Wives and Children, (if any they have) untill his Majestys Decree or Royal Order be Issued, and publickly made known in America, in regard to the Title of the Lands at Wyoming, at which time it is agreed meant & intended by the partys aforesaid, that the party in whom his Majesty pleases to confirm or declare the Title of the Lands at Wyoming to be, (whither it be determined in favour of the Honourable the Proprietaries of this Province, or in favour of the Connecticutt Claimants) shall thenceforth continue to posess and enjoy the same without any Lett or molestation from the other party, and shall without Delay remove of the Lands aforesaid, with their Cattle, Horses and Effects, as soon as his Majestys determination is made known to them at Wyoming.

3^{dly}. That in the Interim not more than five Strangers or others of the said Susquehanna Companys Claimants shall be received or intertained by the party of fourteen aforesaid, at any one time, nor continue in their Houses longer than three days at once, except in cases of absolute necessity, and that then the names of any persons so coming and their business, shall be declared and made known to the Settlers here or Agents under the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, beforenamed.

4^{thly}. That an Inventory of the Cattle and Horses belonging to or left in Care of the fourteen men aforesaid, be made out and given to the said John Jennings, Amos Ogden and Charles Stewart, that the numbers and Marks of said Cattle and Horses may be known to them, and the others settled here.

5^{thly}. That the party of fourteen aforesaid have leave to gather their Indian Corn, Turnips and Crop of the past Summer, and Fence the Wheat they have sown, with free Egress and Agress to and from the Wheat Fields, and leave to cutt Fire Wood, and do every other thing for the conveniency and support of their Families this Winter, or untill his Majestys order be made known.

6^{thly}. That they, the said Connecticut Company, nor any of them, shall not Committ or attempt any farther Waste on the Lands at Susquehanna, by Cutting Timber, Building *Houses or otherways until his* Majestys pleasure be made known in America, in regard to the Title of said Lands.

7thly. That all the Houses or Buildings in the Fort and on mentioned, shall be occupyed, possessed and enjoyed by the Settlers and purchasers un*der the said Thomas* & Richard Penn, Esquires, without any Lett or disturbance from the other party until *the publication of his Ma*jestys Order or Decree be made in America.*

8thly. That to preserve peace and good neighbourhood be*tween the party of fourteen afore*said and the Settlers under the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs, aforesd, *the parties to this agreement* make themselves and their Constituents responsible for the good behaviour of *the men left here by* each party covenanting, That themselves nor any they leave here will Harrass, Mob, or disturb the Persons or Effects of the other; But on the contrary, it is the True intent and meaning of this agreement that Peace, order and good Will be established here between the said partys, and that each and every of them will readily Obey his Majestys Royal order, and pay due Obedience and Respect to the Laws; For the punctual performance whereof, and of every part of this agreement the partys aforesaid, respectively, bind themselves each by every Tie of Honor and Justice, and also in the penal Sum of one thousand pounds Current money of this Province, and have to this agreement interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, the Day and year first above written, Anno, 1769.

Jno. Jennings, [L. S.]
Amos Ogden, [L. S.]
Chas. Stewart, [L. S.]
John Smith, [L. S.]
Stephen Gardner, [L. S.]

Signed, Sealed & Delivered
In the Presence of us,
David Reynolds,
Jos. Morris,
Stephen Gardner,
Wm. Gallup.

A List of the names of the men left at Wyoming, who are to dwell there, in the Houses Numbered 1, 5, 10, 15, 17, 21, viz:

Stephen Gardner,	Frederick Spyer,	13 in number.
Stephen Jenken,	Pedigrun Gardner,	
Asa Luttington,	James Nisbitt,	
Rossell Franklin,	James Forsyth,	
Simeon Draper,	Daniel Brown,	
Samuel Hodskiss,	Jedediah Olcutt,	
Wm. Wallsworth,		

* There are a few lines torn from this, which have been supplied as far as practicable from the original draught. The words printed in italic, show what has thus been supplied.

See Miner's History of Wyoming, p. 112.

The King's Speech to Parliament, 1770.

His Majesty's most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the Ninth Day of January, 1770.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

It is with much Concern that I find Myself obliged to open this Session of Parliament with acquainting you that the Distemper among the Horned Cattle has lately broke out in this Kingdom; notwithstanding every Precaution that could be used for preventing the Infection from Foreign Parts. Upon the first Notice of it's actual Appearance, My next Attention was to endeavour to stop, if possible, it's farther Progress: And, as the Success of those Endeavours must, in all Probability, have been entirely defeated by any the least Degree of Delay in the Application of them, I thought it absolutely necessary, with the Advice of My Privy Council, to give immediate Directions for every step to be taken, that appeared most capable of checking the instant Danger of the Spreading of the Infection, until I could have an Opportunity of consulting My Parliament upon some more permanent Measures, for securing us against so great a Calamity: And to your immediate and most serious Consideration I earnestly recommend this very important object.

I have given my Parliament repeated Assurances, that it has always been my fixed Purpose to preserve the general Tranquility; maintaining, at the same Time, the Dignity and Honour of My Crown, together with the just Right and Interests of My People. The uncommon Burthens which My Subjects have borne so chearfully, in order to bring the late War to a happy Conclusion, must be an additional Motive to make me vigilant, to prevent the present Disturbances in Europe from extending to any Part, where the Security, Honour, or Interest of this Nation may make it necessary for my Crown to become a Party. The Assurances which I receive from the other Great Powers afford me Reason to believe, that my Endeavours will continue to be successful. I shall still make the general Interests of Europe the Object of my Attention; and, while I steadily support My own Rights, I shall be equally careful not to acknowledge the Claims of any other Powers, contrary to the Limitations of the late Treaties of Peace.

It is needless for me to recommend to the serious attention of My Parliament the State of My Government in America. I have endeavoured, on My Part, by every means, to bring back My Subjects there to their Duty, and to a due sense of lawful Authority. It gives me much Concern to inform you, that the Success of My Endeavours has not answered My Expectations; and that, in some of my Colonies, many Persons have embarked in Measures highly unwarrantable, and calculated to destroy the Commerical Connection between them and the Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have ordered the proper Estimates for the Service of the Current Year to be laid before you. I am persuaded that your Affection for My Person and Government, and your Zeal for the Publick Good, will induce you to grant such Supplies as are necessary; and you may be assured, that, on My Part, they shall be managed with the strictest Oeconomy.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

As the Welfare and Prosperity of My People have always been the Object of my Wishes, and the Rule of my Actions; so I am persuaded, from my Experience of your Conduct, that you will be governed in your Proceedings by the same Principles. My ready Concurrence and Support in every Measure that may serve to promote those Ends, you may all depend upon. On you it will be now, more than ever, incumbent, most carefully to avoid all Heats and Animosities amongst yourselves, and to cultivate that Spirit of Harmony which becomes those who have but One Common Object in their View, and which may be most likely to give Authority and Efficacy to the Result of your Deliberations. Such a Conduct on your Part will, above all Things, continue to maintain in their proper Lustre, the Strength, the Reputation, and the Prosperity of this Country; to strengthen the Attachment of My Subjects to that excellent Constitution of Government, from which they derive such distinguished Advantages; and to cause the firm Reliance and Confidence which I have in the Wisdom of My Parliament as well as in their Zeal for the true Interest of My People, to be justified and approved both at Home and Abroad.

Address of the House of Commons to the King, 1770.

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your Most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We cannot but look upon it as a very serious misfortune, that, notwithstanding every Precaution which could be used for preventing the Communication of the infectious Disorder among the Horned Cattle from Foreign Parts, that most alarming Distemper appears to have again broke out in some Parts of the Kingdom: At the same Time, we are truly sensible of your Majesty's Paternal Care and Vigilance for the Security of Your People, in having given the earliest Directions for every measure to be pursued, that might be most likely to give an immediate Check to the first spreading of

the Infection; and we will not fail to take this most important matter into our immediate Consideration, and to make such Provisions as shall appear best calculated to carry into effectual and compleat Execution Your Majesty's salutary Intentions; and thereby, as far as by human means can be accomplished, to guard against the Danger of so great a Calamity becoming general.

Your faithful Commons have too just a Sense of the Blessings of Peace, and feel with Your Majesty too tender a Concern for the ease of their Fellow Subjects, not to rejoice at the Prospect which the Assurances given by the other Great Powers of Europe afford to your Majesty, that the present Disturbances will not extend to any Part where the Security, Honour, or Interest of this Nation may make it necessary for Your Majesty to become a Party. We have the fullest Confidence that Your Majesty will never be unmindful of those important Objects; and we observe, with great Satisfaction, Your Majesty's wise Attention to the general Interest of Europe, in Your Determination not to acknowledge any Claims of any of the other Powers of Europe, contrary to the Limitations of the late Treaties of Peace.

We sincerely lament, that Your Majesty's Endeavours to bring back Your Subjects in America to a just Sense of their Duty have hitherto proved so little successful. The State of Your Majesty's Government there does undoubtedly well deserve the serious Attention of Parliament; and no Endeavours shall be wanting on our Part, to make effectual Provisions against the unwarrantable measures carried on in some of Your Majesty's Colonies, which are so irreconcileable to every Principle of Commerical Subserviency to the Interest of the Mother Country that ought to prevail in Colonies, and which, by attempting to subject the highest legal authority to the Controul of Individuals, tend to subvert the Foundation of all Government.

Your Majesty may be assured, that we will with the utmost Chearfulness and Dispatch grant the necessary Supplies for the Service of the current Year.

We acknowledge with the warmest Gratitude, that the Welfare of these Kingdoms has been the constant object of Your Majesty's Wishes, and the unvaried Rule of Your Actions. Permit us, Sir, at the same Time, to offer to Your Majesty our most dutiful Thanks, for the favourable Opinion which your Majesty is pleased to entertain of the Conduct of Your Parliament; and to assure Your Majesty, that we will steadily persevere in such Principles as are most agreeable to the true Spirit of this free Constitution, and invariably pursue such measures as are most conducive to the real Happiness of the People.

Earnestly desirous of justifying to all the World Your Majesty's gracious Declaration of Your Confidence in us, we will make it our Study to avoid all Heats and Animosities, and to cultivate the Harmony amongst ourselves, which, we are truly sensible, is at this

Time peculiarly necessary, to give Weight to our Deliberations, to establish the Prosperity, and to maintain in its true Lustre the Reputation of this Country.

And while we on our Part are faithfully executing the Trust reposed in us, by endeavouring to the utmost of our Power to promote these good Ends, we trust that all who live under this happy Constitution will be convinced how indispensably it is their Duty to pay that Obedience to the Laws, and just Reverence to lawful Authority, by which alone their own Rights can be preserved, and the distinguished Blessings which they enjoy above all other Nations be rendered more secure and permanent.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, 1770.

Die Martis, 9° Januarii, 1770.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that it is with the greatest Concern we have understood, that the Distemper among the Horned Cattle has lately broke out in this Kingdom. We desire to express our Gratitude for Your Majesty's paternal Care and Attention to the Welfare of your People, in the Steps which it has pleased your Majesty to take, with the Advice of your Privy Council, to check the instant Danger of the Spreading of the Distemper, upon the first Notice of its Appearance; and to assure your Majesty, that we will immediately enter into the most serious Consideration of this very important object, and will exert our utmost Endeavours in taking such effectual Measures, as may secure us against so great a Calamity.

We return your Majesty our Thanks for the repeated Assurances your Majesty has been pleased to give us, of your fixed Purpose to preserve the Peace; maintaining, at the same Time, the Dignity of your Crown, and the Interests of your people. We have a dutiful Sense of your Majesty's provident Attention to prevent the Necessity of involving your Subjects in fresh Difficulties, after the great Burthens to which they so chearfully submitted, in order to bring the late War to a happy Conclusion; and we have great Satisfaction in finding, that the Assurances given to your Majesty by the other Great Powers of *Europe* afford Reason to believe, that, without

Prejudice either to the Honor of your Crown, the Rights of your People, or the general Interests of *Europe*, it may still be in your Majesty's Power to continue to your Subjects the farther Enjoyment of the Blessings of Peace.

We assure your Majesty, that we will take into our most serious Consideration the State of your Government in *America*. We beg Leave to express our utmost Concern, that the Success of your Majesty's Endeavours to bring back your Subjects there to a due Sense of lawful Authority, have not answered your Majesty's Expectations. We shall be ready to give every Assistance in our Power, for rendering effectual these your Majesty's gracious Intentions, and for discountenancing those unwarrantable Measures practised in some of your Majesty's Colonies, which appear calculated to destroy the Commercial Connection between them and the Mother Country.

We think it our Duty to assure your Majesty, that we are thoroughly sensible, that the Welfare of your People has ever been the Object of your Wishes, and the Rule of all your Actions; and that we will endeavour to deserve the favourable Opinion, which your Majesty is graciously pleased to express, of our being governed by the same Principles. That we have a perfect Reliance on your Majesty's promised Support in such Measures, as may serve, to promote those Ends. That as it is peculiarly incumbent upon us at present, to avoid Heats and Animosities among Ourselves, so we shall endeavour to cultivate that Harmony, which is so necessary to the Common Cause, and which alone can render our Deliberations respectable and effectual; being fully persuaded, that such a Conduct, on our Part, must greatly contribute to the Happiness and Prosperity of this Country, and to establish a due Sense of the very distinguished Advantages of our happy Constitution, as well as a firm Attachment to it; and must justify, both at Home and Abroad, your Majesty's gracious Confidence in the Wisdom of your Parliament, and in their Zeal for the true Interests of your People.

—

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER.

My Lords,

I thank you for this affectionate and loyal Address. Your Resolution to enter immediately into the Consideration of such Measures as may best secure us against the Spreading of the Distemper among the Horned Cattle, affords me great Satisfaction.

I have strong Reliance on your Determination to give me every Assistance in your Power to support my Government in America.

Your Assurances of Duty and Loyalty towards me, and your Resolution to cultivate Harmony among yourselves, give Me very sincere Pleasure.

Petition respecting Improvement of Schuylkill, 1770.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of the said Province,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your Petttioners are of opinion if the River Schuylkill was made Navigable from its Head Branches to the City of Philadelphia, so that the Produce of the Country lying convenient thereto, may be transported to the Philadelphia Market, it would be attended with very great advantages to the Publick. And in order to accomplish a matter of such high Importance, your Petitioners apprehend that if the Legislature of this Province would be pleased to give their aid, it might be effected by appropriating for that Service a Sum of Money in Bills of Credit to be sunk in such manner as to the Honorable House shall seem meet. And by such other Regulations and Provisions as the House in their Wisdom shall judge proper.

Your Petitioners therefore do earnestly request your Honorable House to take the Premises into Consideration. And provide by Law the most effectual means to answer the important object of rendering the River Schuylkill Navigable.

And your Petitioners will ever pray,

WILLIAM RUSER,
ANDONII COMM,?
his
ADAM ⋈ HAHN,?
mark.
And others.

Indorsed.

Petition from a Number of the Inhabitants of the County of Berks concerning the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Schuylkill.

Presented to the House and read, Jan^{y} 11th, 1770.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Whitehall, Jan. 18, 1770.

Sir,

On the 4th of September last I received Duplicates of your Dispatches Nos. 17, 18, and 19, and on the 11th of last month a Duplicate of No. 20, but not any of the Originals of these Dispatches have come to my hands.

* See p. 314 of Vol. I.

The conduct of His Majesty's Subjects in Pensylvania has in general justified the Sentiments you entertain of their Temper and Moderation; and it would have redounded greatly to the Honour of the Merchants of Philadelphia, if they had kept to the Resolution, in which they so long persisted, of declining any Association against Importations from Great Britain.

The not receiving from you any Account of this Association almost persuaded me to believe that the Report of it was without Foundation; but the Evidence of the public Prints of the neighbouring Colonies, will no longer allow me to doubt the Truth of it.

Inclosed I send you the King's gracious Speech to His Parliament, at the opening of the Session on the 9th instant, together with the Addresses of both Houses, and His Majesty's gracious Answers thereto.*

The King having thought fit to take the Great Seal out of the Hands of Lord Camden, it was yesterday delivered to Mr. Charles Yorke, and it is His Majesty's Intention that he should be immediately called up to the House of Lords.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.

Deputy Governor Penn.

Act of New York on Indian Trade, 1770.

An Act appointing Commissioners to meet with Commissioners who are or may be appointed by the Neighbouring Colonies to fix on a General Plan for the Regulation of the Indian Trade.

Whereas, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the Regulation of the Indian Trade for the future, shall be left to the Colonies. And Whereas, it is conceived that the good purposes of the design, cannot be fully answered, without the harmonious cooperation of the Neighbouring Colonies concerned therein, for the obtaining of which,

Be it Enacted by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Council and the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, that Philip Livingston, Henry Holland, Isaac Low, John Alsop, William McAdam, and John Thurman, or any three of them, the Survivor or Survivors of them, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of this Colony, and are fully

* See the preceding pp. 356–359.

authorized and impowered to meet and confer with Commissioners who are or may be appointed by the Neighbouring Colonies, to fix on a General Plan for the regulation of the Indian Trade.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Commissioners or such of them as shall meet any Commissioners who may be appointed by the Neighbouring Colonies, do, with all convenient speed, after such meeting or meetings, make full and Perfect Report or Reports of such Regulations or Plan, as they shall or do fix or agree upon, in conjunction with such other Commissioners as are or may be appointed by the Neighbouring Colonies, to the Governor or the Council, when thereunto required, or to the General Assembly of this Colony, which may be then sitting, or to the first General Assembly of this Colony which may sit thereafter, in order that a proper Law or Laws may be passed conformable thereto.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that Provision shall be made for paying the reasonable Expences, that shall accrue on the part of this Colony, in performance of the service aforesaid, when the amount thereof shall be known, by some future Act or Acts to be passed for that purpose.

Secretary's Office, New York, 6th February, 1770. The above is a true Copy of the Original Act, passed the 27th January last, Examined by me,

JAS. BANYAR,
D. Secry.*

Petition for a Road from Susquehannah to Schuylkill, 1770.

To the Honourable the Governor and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the said Province, Most humbly sheweth,

That a good Waggon Road from the Forks of the Susquehanna to the nearest navigable Waters of Schuylkill, hath long been considered as an object of the greatest Importance to the prosperity of this Province.

That on a late view of the Country, it has been found that such a Road may be easily made at a very moderate expence, from Fort Augusta to Ellis Hughes's Saw Mill, which lies on the Navigable part of Schuylkill, about 30 miles above Reading; there being few Obstructions in the way from Mountains or Creeks, and the Distance not more than 40, or at most 45 miles.

That the opening so good a Communication by Land, from the

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 655, 656, 661.

Junction of the East and West Branches of Susquehanna, to Schuylkill, will afford the most advantageous route for carrying on a profitable Trade with the distant Northern and Western Indian Nations, and likewise be the means of bringing all the produce of the rich Lands lying on and near those extensive and navigable Waters, at a cheap rate to the City of Philadelphia, which will thereby greatly conduce to enhance the value of those Lands, encourage the Settlement and Improvement of the back Country, and effectually promote the Commercial Interest of the City and Province.

Wherefore, your Petitioners pray, that the Governor and Council will be pleased to appoint Commissioners to view the Grounds, and lay out a King's Highway or public Road, from Schuylkill near the said Ellis Hughes's Saw Mill, to Fort Augusta, and to advise and order such measures to be taken for opening and clearing the same, as to your Honours shall seem meet and just.

And your Petitioners will pray, &c.,

Benjn. Loxley,	William Smith,
George McColloh,	Hu. Williamson,
Joseph Paul,	Turbutt Francis,
Wm. Ashbridge,	Joseph Shippen, Jr.,
Jacob Paul,	John Cox, Junr.,
John Biddle,	Wm. Scull,
Joseph Hart,	John Allen,
Jacob Edge,	Mathias Slough,
Robert Paul,	Thos. Lemen,
Jos. Redman,	Ellis Hughes,
Benjn. Davids,	John Lucken,
John Stephens,	Benj. Dean,
David Reynolds,	Willm. McCoskry,
Rob. Erwin,	John Vanderm,
Saml. Wallis,	Edwd. Milner,
Wm. West, Jr.,	Jno. Paul,
Andw. Allen,	Jos. Mather,
Edw. Shippen, Jr.,	Jona. Paul.

January the 16th, 1770.*

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Whitehall, February 17th, 1770.

Sir,

In consequence of the Death of Mr. Yorke, a few days after he received the Great Seal, His Majesty has thought fit to commit the Custody of it for the present to Commissioners, and the Duke of Grafton having been permitted by His Majesty to retire from the

* Referred to Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p, 651.

Treasury Board, Lord North is become in consequence thereof, first Commissioner at that Board.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient,

humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

John Durkee to Capt. Butler, 1770.

Sunday Evening, 7 o'clock, March, 1770.

Dear Sir,

I this moment heard that your safe as yet. I have been much conserned, but can't steer towards you. Mr. Brinker is coming to you with some men and some provisions—if you are in want, send me word, I and Friends will supply you if possible. Take all that comes in your way that are not Friends, and send them home with a Striped Jacout and Stewart, if possible. If you can send me word how it is with you, I may do as much good as tho' I was with you. Let the Paxton Boys know that they shall be Rewarded in the best manner. In haste, & much Conserned Friend and Humble Servt.,

JOHN DURKEE.

P. S.—I have desired Mr. Brinker, to Bring you some flower & some Rum, &c. I wright in the utmost hast, hope you can Read it.

Directed,

To Captain Butler, at Wilkesbarre.

Indorsed,

Major Durkee desiring them to come back in 1771, in Breach of the Treaty.

Gov. Carleton to Gov. Colden, 1770.

Quebec, 13th March, 1770.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 6th of February last, together with a Copy of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of New York,* appointing Commissioners to meet such as are or may be appointed by the neighbouring Colonies, in order to fix some general Plan for the Regulation of the Indian Trade.

* See it, page 361.

That a concurrence of all the Colonies concerned in this beneficial Commerce, to regulate the same, especially in regard to the vending of Spirits to the Savages, is essential to their several Interests, as well as to those of the Mother Country, I am perfectly satisfied; and that no measures may be on our Part neglected towards the obtaining of such a Concurrence, I am to assure you, that as soon as the Time and Place of meeting are fixed, I shall authorize proper Commissioners from this Province, to meet and discuss with those of the other Colonies, this very weighty and important Business.

And as the City of New York appears to me, of all others, the most centrical and convenient situation for this Meeting, I should be well pleased it was pitched upon for that purpose, and the more so, as the Commissioners will thereby have it in their Power to avail themselves of your Advice and Assistance in framing such Regulations, as may best answer the Intentions of Government; when the meeting is fixed, you will be so obliging as to give me Notice, that the Commissioners from this Province, may repair thither without loss of Time.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient and
most Humble Servant,
GUY CARLETON.*

The Honorable Cadwallader Colden,
Esq., Lt. Governor of the Province
of New York.

LORD BOTETOURT, GOV. OF VIRGINIA, TO GOV. PENN, 1770.

Sr:

I have the honor to inclose two Depositions, together with an answer to a letter wrote by Mr. Attorney General at my desire, and have sent to your Excellency, by Lieutenant Inglis, the Body of John Ingman, he having confessed himself concerned in the murder of Indian Stephen, which, from the best information I can obtain, was committed on a spot of Ground claimed by your Government. You will find, by the Paper I have inclosed, that there never was an Act of Villainy more unprovoked or more deliberately undertaken, it is therefore extremely my wish that the Laws may enable you to do justice and appease, by rigid punishment, a Nation of offended Indians. Mr. William Crawford, who is Master of John

* Referred to in Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 661.

Ingman, has promised to attend you the beginning of April, and has engaged to do his utmost to procure any Evidence which you may think material to be examined.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's very Obedient

Humble Servant,

BOTETOURT.

Williamsburg, March 20th, 1770.

Governor Penn.

Dr. Hugh Williamson to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Sir,

On my arrival in Lebanon & Hanover Townships, I found the Inhabitants very generally complaining of the supposed malconduct of the Governm^{t} in the Distribution of Lands, having taking up sundry Reports w^{h} have no foundation in Truth, & mistaken the motive of Government to sundry late Transactions. In the Western End of Hanover Township the Inhabitants were better disposed, tho many of them also believed the Reports. Severals of the Rioters were just arrived from Wyoming for Recruits of Men & Provisions, I therefore found it necessary to tarry some Time, both to make Provision for my further Journey & Endeavour to prevent the Rioters from Receiving any additional Strength; in this I effectually succeeded, & perceive they have not made any Recruits except among the Germans. On my arrival at Wyoming, I found the Mess^{rs}. Ogdens in Possession of the Field, the Rioters had closed themselves up in the Fort, & in a few Hours the People, who had taken Lotts in the Manor being assembled with their friends, were determined to Storm the Fort. I apprehended this would be attended with the loss of Lives, & with great difficulty prevaild on a number of Men, driven almost to Desperation, to desist from their intended attact. An accidental Event, yesterday morning, convinced me that I had not been mistaken concerning the Temper of the Rioters. A few of them passing Capt. Ogdens House, through the Woods, were discovered & suspected to be a party of N. English adventurers, a Party went to Examine them and were immediately fired on by the Rioters, tho this was not necessary in Self Defence, as they were so near the Fort that they could not then possibly be taken Prisoners. I once more, wth great Difficulty, restrained the Inhabitants from attempting to burn the Fort. The Day before Yesterday Evening Capt. Ogden & Co. took 8 Adventurers from N. England & N. York Governm^{t}, & last Night 3 German lads, 17 or

18 years of age, the late Recruits from Hanover were made Prisoners, having mistaken Capt. Ogdens for the Fort. The Letters which they bring contain some Intelligence of a very Extraordinary nature, which will need explanation. The Prisoners go down to Day under a Small guard, some of them Hanover men, who were apprehended some Days ago by the Constables between this & Easton, & permitted by Ch. Stuart, Esq^r., to come up here, having made Oath that they would be aiding to the Governm^t, & in routing the Rioters or apprehending them. How faithfully they have discharged their Trust, I hope to have another opportunity of explaining. It seems probable that in a few Days the Fate of this Place may be determined. I wish the People, who keep Possession of the Manor under the Governm^t, had Express Orders to leave the Ground, or had such Instructions as might enable them to conduct themselves without any Breach of Law, unless the Governm^t thought it better to support them in a manner that they may be superior in Number to the Rioters, who, if duly attended to, must in all Probability leave the Ground in 11 or 12 Days, unless they can drive off Capt. Ogden. I wish it may be possible, in the mean Time, to prevent the loss of Blood on both Sides.

Since I wrote the above, the Seven Hanover men, who had been suffer'd to come here under Promise of attempting to dissuade their Friends from their Design of keeping Possession of the Ground, & were immediately to Set off as a Guard to the Prisoners, having gone down to the Fort to Speak with their Friends, are there detaind or said to be detain'd. If I can obtain a Promise of the People here to act purely in the Defensive, till they receive further Instructions, I shall immediately return by the way of Hanover, & am still in Hopes that by proper Vigilance in catching the N. English Adventurers as they cross the Delaware, & by cuting off the supply from Paxton, Hanover & Lebanon, this Party may be dissolved in a little time, if it should be judged advisable to support Capt. Ogden in the Possession for that time.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

Your most obedient & very

humble Servant,

HU. WILLIAMSON.

Wyoming, 24th March, 1770.

P. S.—The Hanover men above mentioned have this instant, by a messenger, declared themselves in favor of the Rioters, & threaten'd to rout Capt. Ogden in a few Days.

Directed.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esq^r., Philadelphia.

Lord Botetourt to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Sr:

I have received your Excellencys Letter, dated March the fifth, together with an Act of Assembly passed by your Province, Entitled An Act for Appointing Commissioners to meet with Commissioners, who are or may be appointed by the Legislatures of the neighbouring Colonies, to form and agree on a general Plan for the Regulation of the Indian Trade, will lay them both before the Assembly of this Dominion, when they meet in May next, and will report their Determinations upon that subject as immediately as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellencys very Obedient

humble Servant,

BOTETOURT.

Williamsburg, March 24th, 1770.

His Excellency Governor Penn.

J. Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1770.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, April 14th, 1770.

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Hillsborough to send you the inclosed printed Copy of an Act, assented to by His Majesty on Thursday last, for repealing so much of an Act, passed in the 7th Year of His present Majesty, for granting certain duties in the British Colonies & Plantations in America, &c., as relates to the duties upon Glass, red Lead, white Lead, Painters' Colours, &c.

And am, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

J. POWNALL.

Dep'y Govr of Pennsylvania.

Earl of Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1770.

(Private.)

Whitehall, 14th April, 1770.

Sir,

Having been desired by a particular Friend to obtain some Intelligence for him concerning the Man, whose Name, Description, and Place of usual Residence, in Pennsylvania, are expressed in the inclosed Memorandum, I take the Liberty to request the Favour of you to make as particular an Inquiry as possible concerning him, and to let me know whether he is living, and if so, what are his present Situation and Circumstances.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Lieut. Governor Penn.

Memorandum—Alexander Macleland, about Sixty four Years of Age, a large Man, a hard liver, & lives at Chesnut level, Pennsylvania.

Gov. Eden, of Md., to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Annapolis, May 9th, 1770.

Sr:

On Friday I received the Favor of your Letter of the 24th April, with those of Messrs. Carleton* & Colden inclosed, which, with one from You of the 5th of March, that I received some time ago when from Home, with an Enclosed Act of Assembly, I yesterday laid before the Council.

I must now inform Your Honour that Our Assembly stands prorogued for the Dispatch of Business to the 7th of August, and I cannot with any Convenience call them together Sooner on this Account, more particularly as I have not *officially* received any Information of His Majesty's having left the Regulation of the Indian Trade to the Management of the Colonies.

You may be assured that I shall at all Times, with the greatest Pleasure, concur with you in promoting the Advantage of our respective Provinces, and will not fail laying before the House your Letters, &c. You will please to take the trouble of Informing me of any Regulations the Commissioners who do Attend may propose,

* See page 361, 364.

as you must Observe that No Commissioners from this Province can attend at the Time fixed on for the first Meeting.

I have the Honor to be,
With great Regard,
Your Obedient and
very Humble Servant,
ROBT. EDEN.

Hon'ble John Penn, Esq^r.,
Lieut. Governor of Pensylvania.

J. Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Whitehall, 22d May, 1770.

Sir:

I send you herewith, by the Earl of Hillsborough's directions, Copies of several Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, which relate to America.

I also send you inclosed His Majesty's gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Saturday last.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant,
J. POWNALL.

Deputy Gov^r of Pennsylvania.

Authorities at Port au-Prince to Gov. Penn, 1770,

Giving an account of a Terrible Earthquake, and asking Permission to Load Vessels with Lumber, &c.

Au Port au Prince, ce 10 Juin, 1770.

Monsieur:

Un tremblement de terre, arrivé le 3 de ce mois à 7 heures ¼ du Soir, a renversé presque toutes les maisons de la ville du Port au Prince, Lieu ordinaire de notre résidence.

C'est moins pour faire part à votre Excélence de ce triste événement, que pour en Solliciter les Secours que nous nous ferions un devoir de donner en pareil cas.

Comme les maisons de Bois Sont les seules qui aient resisté, nous avous ordonné qu'il n'en Soit plus construit que de cette Espèce; il

est conséquemment de notre Justice de rendre facile un genre de Construction que nous rendons nécessaire.

Nous prions donc votre Excélence de Permettre aux Bateaux françois munis de passeports de notre part, et que nous envoyons en petit nombre, de se Charger des bois dont nous avons besoin Et meme de maisons toutes faites.

Nos Bateaux ne Pouvant nous rapporter qu'une très petite partie de ce quil nous faut pour les Batiments du Roy, nous vous prions, Monsieur, de Permettre aux Sujets de sa majesté Britannique, dans L'Etendue de votre Gouvernement, d'apporter directement au Port au Prince, de bois dans le Gout de ceux qui auront été chargés par nos Bateaux.

Ces Batiments pourront completter leurs Cargaisons de tous les autres objets dont L'éntrée est permise au Mole, animaux Vivans, volailles, Riz, mais, Pois, féves, petit mill, et même des Salaisons en toutes Espèces de Poissons quoi que ce dernier article ne Soit pas admise au Mole.

Votre Excélence peut être bien assûrée que tout ce qui Sera pris pour le Compte de sa Majesté Très Chretienne, Sera payé Sur Le Champ, et que nous veillerons avec le plus grand Soin à Ce que les Particuliers payent avec la même exactitude.

Nous avous L'honneur d'être avec la considération la plus distinguée, Monsieur, de Votre Excélence.

Les très humble et
très obéissans serviteurs,
NOLIVOS BOUGARE,
Gouverneur général et jntendant des Isles Françaises de L'amerique sous Le vent.

Ld. Botetourt to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Sir,

The inclosed Act for appointing Commissioners, &c., passed the House of Burgesses yesterday, and I have great reason to believe that it will receive the Sanction of this whole Legislature before the end of this week.

I have the honour to be, Sr,
Your Excellency's very Obedient
Humble Servant,
BOTETOURT.

Williamsburg, June 17th, 1770.

Directed,
His Excellency Governor Penn.

Act of Virginia on Indian Trade, 1770.

Whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the Regulations of the Indian Trade for the Future shall be committed to the care and management of the Colonies, and Whereas it is conceived that the good purposes thereby intended cannot be fully answered without the co-operation of the several legislatures of the neighbouring Colonies concerned therein for obtaining whereof, Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Burgesses of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That Richard Bland, Patrick Henry and Thomas Walker, Esq^rs, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of the Colony of Virginia, and fully authorized and impowered to meet and confer with such Commissioners as are or shall be appointed by the several legislatures of the Colonies of Quebec, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pensylvania, and the other lower Counties on Delaware, to agree on a general Plan for the Regulation of the Indian Trade; And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Commissioners for the Colony of Virginia, or such of them as shall meet the Commissioners appointed or to be appointed for the said neighbouring Colonies, shall, with all convenient speed, after such meeting or meetings, make full and perfect Report or Reports of such Regulations or Plan as they shall agree upon in conjunction with such other Commissioners as are or may be appointed by the Legislatures of the said Neighbouring Colonies to the Governor and Assembly of this Dominion for the time being, in order that a proper Law or Laws may be passed, if the said Report or Reports shall be by them approved; And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that Provision shall be made for paying the reasonable Expences which shall accrue on the part of this Colony in the performance of the service aforesaid, when the amount thereof shall be known by some future Act or Acts of Assembly, to be passed for that purpose.

Minutes of Commissioners on Indian Trade, 1770.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1770.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed by a Law of the Province of Pennsylvania, to meet with Commissioners of the neighbouring Provinces to form a general Plan for the Regulation of the Indian Trade.

Present:

William Logan, Joseph Galloway,
William Rodman, John Ross.
William West,

The Commissioners, taking under their Consideration the several Letters from the Governors of New York, Quebeck, Virginia and

Maryland, respecting the meeting of the Commissioners of the several Provinces, appointed by the Governor of New York, on the tenth Day of July next, with the Act appointing Commissioners for this Province,

It was unanimously agreed:

That as no appointments are made by the several Legislatures of Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey, nor has the Legislature of Maryland had an opportunity of making such appointment, the Board intended to be constituted is imperfect, and therefore that a meeting of the Commissioners of this Province, at the Time appointed, will be without Authority, and by no means answer the Purposes intended by the Act appointing them.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Whitehall, July 6th, 1770.

Sir,

I am very much concerned to find, by your Letter of the 19th of May, No. 21, which has been laid before the King, that a Disposition continues to prevail amongst the the Merchants of Philadelphia to concur with the Merchants of the other Colonies in the unjustifiable Combinations for Non-importation of Goods from Great Britain, which is now become an Evil of such Magnitude as to require the serious Consideration of the supreme Legislature.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Abedient

Humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUH.

Directed,

Deputy Governor Penn.

Conoquieson (Indian) to Sir Wm. Johnson, 1770.

Extract of a Talk from Conoquieson to Sir W^m^. Johnson, July 22d, 1770, at a Congress with the several Nations of Indians.

Brother,

We are not desirous of making War, but when the same appears necessary. But, Brother, whilst we express ourselves so disposed, we cannot help reflecting on the treatment we still continue to receive, particularly on the Southern Frontiers, where our People are frequently robbed & murdered, & no Reparation made for all this. If

we inclined to be silent at such conduct, our Young Men would force us us to speak, & that warmly. They would soon be for Revenge, as the Provocation we have received is too great to be longer borne with. Brother, we request that the great King will give Orders to his Governors & great Men concerning these matters, assuring you that we are disposed to abide by our Engagements & Restrain our Young People, but that we cannot pretend to do it, unless a speedy end be put to the Behaviour of the People who have so repeatedly attacked us.

A Black Belt, 10 Rows.

Brother,

At the Treaty at Fort Stanwix, you then told us as you had done before, that we should pass our time in peace, & travel in Security, that Trade should Flourish, & Goods abound, that they should be sold us cheap, & that care should be taken to prevent any Person from imposing on us. Brother, this would have endeared all the English to us, but we do not see it. It is now worse than it was before.

Doctor Thomas Bond to Governor, 1770.

Sir,

I this Day visited the Brigantine Georgia Packet, Capt. John Sowder, from Georgia. I saw the Captain very ill of a Fever, the Mate and one of the other Mariners on the Recovery from Fevers. I was informed that others of the Crew had also been ill. The Fever appears to Me to be of such a Nature, that I am of Opinion the Vessel ought not to be admitted into the Port untill she is purified, nor the People brought into the City untill they are recovered. But I am also of Opinion the sick should be brought on Shore, if Houses & clean Beds are provided for them at a Distance from any of the Inhabitants.

THO. BOND.

Sepr. 25, 1770.

Directed.—To his Honour the Governour.

Extract of Letter Sir Wm. Johnson to Earl Hillsrough, 1770.

The rest of the proceedings, which consisted in the ratification of the Treaty at Fort Stanwix & the Subject of Grievances, will require my saying some little upon. As to the first your Lordship will observe sufficiently from the public Conferences, the Satisfaction expressed by the Indians at the whole of that Treaty with the Resolutions they have taken to render it permanent & acceptable to all their dependants. The latter are only the principal Grievances which were spoken in public, besides which there were many others of an inferior nature not inserted, as they would have added much to the Bulk of my Transactions, & might be deemed unworthy the Attention of Government, they nevertheless gave me much Trouble & occasioned great Delay, which was of most Concern to me, as the daily maintenance of such a Number of Indians amounted to a large Sum, to abridge which I gave them my whole time, both by Day & night, & thereby considerably shortened the time of our Sitting.

Your Lordship will find that the principal Grievances complained of in public, regarded the Conduct of Our Frontier Inhabitants towards them & the State of the Indian Trade; the First (as I have repeatedly observed) is what they have but too much Reason to complain of, & which they have retaliated in a very few Instances, though I know the Contrary is too often represented. I have on former Occasions said so much of the licentious Spirit of the Inhabitants on the Southern Frontiers, that I need only add it still continues, & their Malevolence & Disregard to all Treaties is still demonstrated whensoever they fall in the way of any small Parties or single Indians. Even since I began this Letter I have received Dispatches from Mr. Croghan, my Deputy, now at Fort Pitt, acquainting me that a Soldier had shot at an Indian there, & that another was killed by a Virginian two days after near to Charles River, the Continuance of which proceedings will render all Transactions with them abortive.

As to the Affairs of Trade, I wish I could say that they had no Cause of Complaint, but the Contrary has been too often manifested of late. Commissioners have been appointed to meet from some of the Colonies, but it is not expected that any Expence will be incurred adequate to the Service, in which Case it is much better to do nothing, & *that* it is thought will be the Consequence of their Meeting.

Another Circumstance much complained of, as well during the Treaty as since by those Indians who accompanied me to this place, is of the great Cargoes of Rum which (of late in particular) are sent amongst them, to their Ruin as they call it. Many Traders carry little or nothing else, because their profits upon it are so consider-

able, and whatever Resolutions they enter into the Indians have not virtue enough to withstand the Temptation when it comes amongst them. They therefore beg it may not be suffered to come to their Castles or Hunting Places; & indeed the licentious Abuse of the Sale, notwithstanding its peculiar profit, is extremely hurtful to the Trade in general from its Effects upon the Indians, besides its giving encouragement to the meanest & most profligate Traders to go amongst them, in that neither Capacity or Knowledge of the Indians or their Language is necessary for the Sale of it. But very little remedy can be expected here against the Abuse of that Liquor, though its Effects are daily manifested. Again, when Indians are assembled on public Affairs, there are always Traders secreted in the Neighbourhood, & some publicly, who not only make them intoxicated during the time intended for Business, but afterwards get back great part of their presents in Exchange for Spirituous Liquors of the worst kind, thereby defeating the Intentions of the Crown, & causing them to commit many Murders & other Disorders, as well amongst the Inhabitants as themselves. This is grievously complained of by the Indians, but I know of no penal Law at present subsisting for restraining the Sale of that pernicious Liquor even during public Business, which I humbly conceive should be recommended to the immediate Attention of the American Legislatures, as well as some Law for the more effectual apprehending & punishing Offenders on the Frontiers in a summary Way.

Proclamation against Murderer of Isaac Meyer, 1770.

By the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Information hath been made to me that, in the Night of the Fourteenth Day of July last, a certain Isaac Meyer was grievously and mortally wounded by some Person unknown, who wilfully and maliciously shot him in the Neck, while he was sitting in the House of Henry Buch, in Heidelberg Township, in the County of Lancaster, of which mortal Wound the said Meyer died on the Day following. And Whereas it is of the greatest Importance to the Safety and Well-being of His Majesty's liege Subjects, that the Authors of such inhuman and atrocious Crimes should be detected, and brought to condign and exemplary Punishment: And Whereas all Endeavours, hitherto used, for discovering the Author

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 709.

and Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of the above-mentioned villainous Murder, have proved ineffectual; I Have thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's Subjects, within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the Author, Perpetrator and Perpetrators of the said Murder; And, as an Encouragement for the discovering and bringing the Offender, or Offenders, to Justice, I Do hereby promise the public Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to be paid to any person, or Persons, who shall discover, apprehend and secure him, or them, so that he, or they, be prosecuted to Conviction, according to due Course of Law.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the First Day of October, in the Tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, Secretary.

God Save the King.

GEN. GAGE TO GOV. PENN, 1770.

New York, Oct. 23, 1770.

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 16th and 18th Inst., with a Number of Depositions, and a Remonstrance to you from the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania. All relative to Demands for the Payment of Carriages employed by Lieut. Colonel Wilkins,* on his March to Fort Pitt in 1768, with part of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Ireland.

The Papers you have transmitted, shall be laid before the proper Officers for Examination with as little Delay as possible, and I will do all that depends on me, to redress the Grievances complained of.

I have the honour to be with great Regard,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

THO'S GAGE.

Directed.

Hon'ble Lieut. Govr. Penn.

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 684.

Sam'l Johnston to Gov. Penn, 1770.

York, Nov. the 2d, 1770.

May it please your Honour:

On Tuesday last, Lazarus Stewart, supposed to be the same Person mentioned in your Honour's Proclamation,* came to a Ferry on Susquehanna River, with two Horses, intending to cross the same to this County.

He was there known and seized, (when crossing the River,) brought to York and committed to Prison; but as he was well known to be a principal Leader of the most lawless People in Lancaster County, who, on receiving an Account of his Imprisonment would take the most desperate measures to procure him his Liberty, I therefore consulted with Mr. Robert M'Pherson and Mr. Michael Swoope, the only Justices that could be found that night, who with Mr. Wilcocks, the King's Attorney here, all agreed in Opinion, that there was the greatest likelihood of a Rescue, if Stewart should remain in York, and therefore, that he should be sent to Philad^{a}, in the most secret and expeditious manner.

We then sent for the Sherriff, mentioned the affair to him, and requested that he would set off with him that Night. We desired that he would engage a sufficient number of People to go with him, but not let them know the business he was going upon. That about twelve o'clock at night, he should go to the Prison, call for Stewart, secure him well and take him down the Road to Philad^{a} by Nelson's Ferry, travel the bye roads until he should get to Philad^{a}, and then bring him before the Chief Justice.

The Sheriff readily agreed to go: three Persons were engaged to assist him, and the Prisoner was taken off nearly as we directed, pinioned and handcuffed. They brought him about fifteen miles down the Road to John Finley's Tavern, where they purposed to stay & feed their Horses.

The Prisoner lay down by the Fire, handcuffed and tied with a Rope, which was also fastned to one of the Men that were to guard him. The Sherriff was unwell when he left this Town, and being much fatigued with the loss of rest, and the Night being very cold, went to take a little rest in the same Room, and left the Prisoner in the care of the three others that were with him; but it seems they all fell asleep, and the Prisoner got loose and made his escape, handcuffed and without his shoes.

His escape was discovered, as is supposed, within ten Minits after he got away; the most diligent search hath been made for him, but to no purpose. The Sherriff is in the greatest trouble at this unhappy

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 682, 685, 687.

affair, and hath been in search of him until last night, and hath offered a reward of ten Pounds for the takeing him.

This Day an account was brought to Town, that a great number of Persons, mostly dressed in blanket Coats and hunting Shirts, all armed with Rifles, aud some having one and others two Case of Pistols, were dispersed in small Parties about this Town; these are supposed to have came here on hearing that Stewart was in our Prison, in order to rescue him; fifteen of them were in one Company at one Bare's within two Miles of this town. The number of the whole is uncertain, but several People suppose them to be about Seventy, of which several of them are known to have came from Hanover Township, in Lancaster County; as they found upon inquiry that Stewart was gone, it is supposed they are returned.

The Persons concerned in adviseing the sending of Stewart to Philad[a], have had the mortification to find, that their endeavours to bring him to Justice have been rendered ineffectual by the negligence of the Sherriff's Guard.

I beg leave to assure your Honour, that a sincere love of Justice, & a desire to promote the Peace and good Order of the Community, were the Principles upon which we acted in this affair, and though it hath not been attended with success, yet we hope we shall escape Censure.

I am with the greatest Respect,

Your Honour's,

Most Obed[t] humble Serv[t],

SAM'L JOHNSTON,

P. S. I have inclosed the Depositions of the Persons who took up Stewart to the Chief Justice.

John Robinson to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Sir,

My Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having considered the Act of the 10th of the King, Chap. 57, Sec. 2, which directs that from and after the first day of August, 1770, for and during the term of 2 years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, unless the same shall be sooner settled by Parliament, every Collector and Comptroller and other Officer of His Majesty's Customs in the British Colonies, shall be deemed to be entitled to, and shall and may lawfully demand and receive, such fees as they and their predecessors respectively were and had been

* Referred to in Colon. Records, Vol. IX. p. 714.

generally and usually accustomed to demand, take and receive, before the 29th day of September, 1764, And My Lords considering this Act to have been passed by the Legislature with a view to give time to furnish materials for forming such a Table of Fees for His Majesty's Colonies in America, as might be proper to be established by Authority of Parliament, I am directed by their Lordships, to desire that you will with all due Expedition, transmit a list of the fees which have been generally and usually accustomed to be taken by the Officers of His Majesty's Customs within Your Government. And I am further directed to suggest to your consideration whether it might not be a means of saving much time, and of contributing to settle this matter to the more general Satisfaction, if some methods were taken of procuring Information, what are the Opinions and wishes of the Merchants concerning the several Articles contained in the abovementioned List, and also of obtaining if possible, a new List to be prepared by the joint consent and concurrence of the Commiss^{rs} of the Customs and the Merchants.

I am,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN ROBINSON.

Treasury Chambers,
7th Nov'r, 1770.

Earl of Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Whitehall, 15th Nov., 1770.

Sir:

I have received your Letter No. 23, & have laid it before the King.

The Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia of the 19th of July, are expressed in very strong & unbecoming Terms, but I am happy to find by late Advices from Pensylvania, that Example has had the effect in some degree, to remove those prejudices & Passions which were too obstinate to yield to Reason.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed

Deputy Gov^{r} Penn.

Earl of Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1770.

Circular.

Whitehall, Nov'r 15th, 1770.

Sir:

Inclosed I send you, by the King's Command, His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament on the 13th instant.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Proclamation of Gov. Franklin, 1770.

By His Excellency William Franklin, Esq., Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received Information from John Hatton, Esq., Collector of His Majesty's Customs, for the Port of Salem, &c., in the Province of New Jersey, That on the Eighth Day of November Instant, a Boat's Crew, consisting of Nine Persons, from on Board the Ship Prince of Wales, Patrick Crawford, Master, then riding at Anchor near Cape May, armed with Guns, and other offensive Weapons, in an hostile Manner, boarded and re-took, from the said John Hatton, a certain Pilot-boat, late the Property of Jesediah Mills, laden with Goods, known to have been clandestinely discharged out of the said Ship Prince of Wales, which said Pilot-boat and her Cargo the said John Hatton had on the same Day seized and taken Possession of, by Virtue of his said Office: And that after the said Boat's Crew had boarded the said Pilot-boat, they most cruelly beat, and dangerously wounded the said John Hatton, his Son, and a Mulatto Slave, and robbed the said John Hatton of four Spanish Dollars, three Guns, two Hangers, one rifle barrell'd Pistol, a Pair of Shoebuckles, and some other small Articles. One of the said Nine Persons, who appeared to have the Command of

the said Boat's Crew, was called Smith, and is a short, thick, well-set Man, supposed to be between thirty and forty Years of Age, and has a fresh Cut on the right Side of his Head and Face, made with a Cutlass in the said Affray. Another of the said Persons is named Hughes, and is now in His Majesty's Gaol at Cape-May. The other seven Persons are supposed to be Sailors, belonging to the said Ship Prince of Wales, whose Names are unknown.

I have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring, and strictly charging and commanding all Officers, Civil and Military, and other His Majesty's Liege Subjects within the said Province of New Jersey, to use their utmost Endeavours to seize and apprehend the said Offenders, or any of them, so that they may be brought to Justice. And I do hereby promise His Majesty's most gracious Pardon to any one of the Persons concerned in the said Assault and Robbery, (except the aforesaid Smith) who shall inform against and prosecute to Conviction any one or more of his Accomplices.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the City of Burlington, the Seventh Day of November, in the Eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, Anno Domini 1770.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By His Excellency's Command,

CHA. PETTIT, D. Secretary.

God save the King.*

EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH TO GOV. PENN, 1770.

Circular.

Whitehall, Dec^r 11th, 1770.

Sir,

The House of Commons having voted an Augmentation to the King's Forces, consisting (among other particulars) of an additional light Company to every Battalion, and of 20 Men to every Company on the British Establishment, and it being of great Importance in the present Situation that the several Battalions now serving in America should be completed as soon as possible; I am commanded to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you should exert your utmost Endeavours to give Efficacy and Dispatch to this Plan

* Printed from hand-bill.

of Augmentation by assisting His Majesty's Officers to raise such a Number of Recruits as shall be sufficient for that purpose.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Directed.
Deputy Governor of Pensilvania.

Chas. Stewart to Gov. John Penn, 1771.

Monday, 21 Jan., 1771.

Sir:

The Sheriff and Posse come here* on Saturday and surrounded the Fort, since which, until this morning, the time has passed in parleys, without any blows or firing, but to all appearances a probability of Surrender on the part of the Rioters. Yesterday Laz. Stewart requested Nathan Ogden to come this day and speak to him in a friendly way, on Ogden going this morning he shot him dead on the spot, and his associates in the Fort fired from all corners of it. Three other men are wounded, but not mortally. The Sheriff means to keep his ground if possible, and has sent for assistance to Easton, what succours will come God knows; I fear not many, soon and certainly the Desperate situation of the Rioters will induce them now to kill as many as they can, their number are as near as we can find about 50, the Posse about 80, but much discouraged. I have taken an Inquisition on the Body, but as I never was present on such an Occasion I suppose it is by no means formal. I hope, however, Mr. Gordon, the Coroner and Magistrates of the County, will come up and aid the Sheriff; his brother-in-law & his son goes with this Shocking intelligence. I hope the Riot Act is revived & that if the Sheriff can keep his ground he will be supported speedily and Enabled to bring those murderers to Justice.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obed^{t} Servant,
CHAS. STEWART.†

Directed.
To The Honorable John Penn, Esq., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.
Express.

* Wyoming.

† Referred to in Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 711, 717.

Chas. Stewart to Gov. Penn, 1771.

Wioming, Monday night, 6 o'clock.

Sir:

The face of affairs here is changed since my express of this morning, for the better. The murderers embraced an opportunity about half an hour ago to evacuate this Fort, of which we are now in possession. Whether they mean to return and endeavour to surprize us or not we are not quite certain, but I am of opinion they are gone for Ever. The Sheriff and myself intend to leave Dan'l Shoemaker and a party of thirty men to keep possession, and take care of the Effects here untill your orders come. We hope this will be agreeable to you and also expect by this means to prevent the malicious from having any possible cause of complaint against us, as well as pillferring fellows from doing mischief.

The Sheriff and myself mean to tarry here to-morrow, and I shall write or go my self to wait on you in a few days. Cap^{t}. Ogden is in the utmost distress for his brother Nathan,* and his death is the more to be lamented as he was treacherously decoyed and murdered without any the least chance. Indeed it seems from every information that the Ogdens was to be sacrificed.

I am, respectfully,
Your Honor's
Most obedient Servant,
CHAS. STEWART.

Directed.

To The Honourable John Penn, Esq^{r}., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

Express.

Indorsed.

Charles Stuart, Esq., Letter, Wyoming, 21 Jan'ry, 1771, Monday night. Referred to in Minutes of Council of 2d February, 1771.

Inquisition at Wyoming, 1771.

Inquisition Indented and taken at Wioming, in the County of Northampton, on Monday the twenty-first day of January, Anno Domini 1771, Before me, Charles Stewart, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, by Jacob Brinker, Casper Dull, Daniel Shoemaker, Michael Rop, Peter Ailer, James Lawson, John Seely, Bernard Gritz, Joseph Wheeler, Robert Duchee, Daniel Bloom & Beniah Munday, jurors, Summoned and Sworn on the Holy

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 713, also Miners' Hist. of Wyoming, p. 127.

Evangelists of Almighty God to Enquire into the murder of Nathan Ogden, Do find by the Witnesses present at the perpetration of said murder that a Certain Lazarus Stewart did present his Gun through a Loop or Port hole in the Fort and saying he would shoot the said Nathan Ogden did fire his Gun or Rifle, and the Bullet entering on the right side of the body of the said Nathan Ogden, was, and to this Jury appears, to be the Cause of his death instantly, and that the said Lazarus Stewart is guilty of the horrid & willfull murder of the said Nathan Ogden, and the Jurors for our Sovereign Lord, the King and each and every of them, find him guilty thereof.

JACOB BRINKER,	[L. S.]	JNO. SEELY,	[L. S.]
CASPER DULL,	[L. S.]	BERNERT CRIET,	[L. S.]
DANIEL SHOEMAKER,	[L. S.]	JOSEPH WHEELER,	[L. S.]
MICHAEL RAUB,	[L. S.]	ROBERT DESHAY,	[L. S.]
PETER EALEN,	[L. S.]	DANIEL BLIM,	[L. S.]
JAMES LAWSON,	[L. S.]	BENIAH MUNDY,	[L. S.]

Taken at Wioming before me, this 21st Jan., 1771.

CHAS. STEWART.*

A LIST OF THE RIOTERS IN THE FORT AT WIOMING.

Wioming, Monday, 21st Jan., 1771.

On the back of the preceding is a list of the "Rioters in the Fort at Wioming, 21 Jan., 1771, when Nathan Ogden was murdered:"

Lazarus Stewart, the murderer,
Laz. Stewart, the younger,
Wm. Stewart,
Jas. Stewart, apprehended & escaped,
Jno. Simpson,
Peter Kidd,
Tho. Robinson,
Jas. Robinson,
Jno. Robinson,
Robt. Kidd,
Simeon Draper,
Asa Luttington,
Wm. Young,
Silas Gore,
James Ray,
Partial Terry,
Robt. Hopkins,
Jno. Stephens,
Jesee Kinny,
Dan'l Angle,
Ebenezer Staens,
Isaac Warner,
Dyer Olcott,
Jno. Franklin,
Nathan Dennison,
Silas Hopkins,
Richard Cook,
Henry Coland,
Mathias Tranelen,
Wm. Speedy,
Philip Avick,

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX, p. 711, 718, &c.

Jno. Donnell,	Jesse Weeks,
Thos. Bennett,	Timothy Smith,
Jno. Cochran,	Asa Lyons,
Wm. Grimes,	Isaac Bennett,
Joshua Bennett,	Jas. Biggar,
Jacob Anquish,	John Pearce,
Geo. Walterberger,	Abel Pearce,
Peter Dance,	Gideon Pillar.

Indorsed.

Inquisition held on the body of Nathan Ogden, who was murdered at Wioming by Lazarus Stewart, January 21st, 1771. Referred to in Minutes of Council of 2d Feb'y, 1771.

Deposition of Wm. Sims, 1770.

Wm. Simms, of full age, being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that on this day, being Monday the 21st Jan'y, 1771, He, this deponent, was Standing about two or three perches from the Stockades, which are erected on the Westerly side of the Fort at Wyoming, on Susquehanna, in the County of Northampton, and that Nathan Ogden was also standing about a yard distance from this deponent, speaking to one Wicks, and telling him that they had formerly been Schoolfellows, to which Wicks made answer, he believed they had been, that Lazarus Stewart came inside of the Stockades and presented his Gun Towards the said Nathan Ogden, through one of the Loop Holes or Port Holes, and saying stand away Gentlemen, drew the tricker of his Gun, a Rifle Gun, and Shott the said Nathan Ogden, who fell, and in a few minutes expired; that this deponent distinctly Observed the flash of the Gun and the Blaze coming out of the Muzzle, and is well assured it was the Shot or Ball from Laz[a] Stewart's Gun that killed Nathan Ogden; That this deponent ran immediately, as soon as Ogden fell, and then thought and now thinks he heard the Bullet when it entered his Body; that he also heard Nathan Ogden, at the instant he received the Wound, cry out Oh God Almighty, and Clapped his hand on his breast before he fell to the Ground; That before Laz[a] Stewart shot, this deponent saw Isaac Warner, W[m]. Stewart, John Donnell, Alias McDaniel, and John Cochran, standing inside the Stockades with Guns in their hands; That about a minute or less after Laz. Stewart Shot, a great many Guns were fired from the Fort on the same side.

And farther this deponent saith not.

WILLIAM SIMS.

Taken before me, One of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, this 21 Jan[y], 1771.

Chas. Stewart.

Earl of Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1771.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, 22d January, 1771.

Sir,

I take the earliest Opportunity of acquainting you, that this day the Prince Masserano, Embassador Extraordinary from the King of Spain, has signed a Declaration, by which his Catholic Majesty disavows the Expedition against Port Egmont, in Falkland's Islands, and engages to restore the said Port, together with the Fortress, and the Artillery and Stores to His Majesty, and that His Majesty has been pleased to accept the said Declaration.

I beg leave to congratulate you upon an Event which is so likely to give Continuance to the public Tranquility, and therefore cannot fail of being highly pleasing to all His Majesty's faithfull Subjects.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Deposition of William Nimins, 1771.

Northampton County, } ss.
in the Province of Pennsylvania, }

Personally appeared before me, Charles Stewart, One of His Majestys Justices of the Peace for the said County, William Nimins, of full age, who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangill of Allmighty God, doth depose, that on Monday, the twenty first day of this Instant, January, he, this deponent, was standing close to the Stockades which are set up on the Westerly Side of the Houses or Fort at Wioming, in the County aforesaid; that he saw about ten or twelve Men in the Fort with Rifles or Guns, each gather together near the Northwest Gate, and knew among them Lazarus Stewart, William Stewart, James Stewart, Lazarus Stewart the younger, Daniel Angle, and John Simpson, and heard Laz^{s} Stewart say he supposed the Sheriff would be the first man, then Nathan Ogden, Daniel Shoemaker, Capt. Ogden, Capt. Salmon, W^{m}. Simms, John Murphy, David Ogden, James Logan, Tho^{s}, Osborn, and this deponent, and that Stewart added, now my boys make sure of your mark; that James Stewart said Thomas Osborn shall be his jewell, and Daniel Angell said he would shoot the damned Tinker, meaning this deponent; That Lazarus Stewart and his Associates then parted, and took their Stations in different places along the Stockades;

that during this time this deponent observing several of the Posse coming towards the Fort, was in great perplexity how to act, and beckoned to those nearest him to come up quickly, that they might be under the Stockades and save their lives; to others farther off he waved his hand to retire, and some did so; that Nathan Ogden and Abraham Smith were close up, and that he heard Nathan Ogden enquire for one Wicks, who answered him he was there, to whom Ogden said you and I have been Schoolfellows formerly, I am sorry we are now of different Partys, I have a regard for you; That Wicks replyed, I am sorry it is so Mr. Ogden, we have been Schoolfellows and friends; That Lazarus Stewart, coming Southerly from the Northwest Gate aforesaid, passed by the Sentry box with his Rifle in his hand, then turned round and repassed it, stopt again, and turned about and presented his Rifle through a Loop Hole or Port Hole, under the Sentry box, calling, take care Gentlemen, or words to that effect, fired of his Gun, on which this deponent Heard Nathan Ogden say, O God Allmighty, and saw him fall to the Ground; That Lazarus Stewart called out fire away, on which a number of Guns were fired from the people inside the Stockade; That William Stewart fired, as this depon^{t} believes, three times against Dan^{l} Shoemaker, he the said William having two Guns; that Dan^{l} Shoemaker fell as he was running from the Fort, and this deponent thought he was Shott; That during the fire this deponent Squat close under the Stockades, when he was at last observed by W^{m}. Stewart, who called out who is there, to which this deponent answered, it is me; that Mr. Stewart said, Damn you, who are you; that this deponent then shewed himself, on which Steward told him to run, and that he would try to Save his life; that he ran accordingly and fell, rose again and got behind a Stump; that he had just covered himself behind the Stump when a Ball Struck it, and farther this deponent Saith not.

WM. NIMENS.

Sworn before me, this 25th day of January, 1771.

CHAS. STEWART.

THE EXAMINATION OF ASA LUDINTON, &c., 1771.

This Exam^{t} saith that while he resided at Goshen, in province of New York a certain John Durky and Zebulon Buttler came into that part of the country & offered to him this Exam^{t} among others, three hundred acres of Land each at Wyoming, if they would go with them & settle there, upon which he agreed with said Buttler for half a Right, or one hundred & fifty acres, & paid him thirteen

dollars for the same, & was to have another Right for settling, & then took his wife with him to Wyoming, where he remained till the Fort was taken some time in September last, being about the 20th, when this Exam^t & his Wife, being dismissed by Cap^t. Ogden & Charles Stewart, they went from thence to Hanover Township in the County of Lancaster. That about two months after this, one Robert Frazier came there from Wyoming, and said that he had seen Thomas Craig who had promised to join them with a number of others & to assist them in turning off the Jersey people, and that he (Frazier) had come on purpose to inform them thereof, and further, that after they had turned off the Jersey people they would petition the Governor to have the Lands on paying five pounds ℔ hundred, & to live under the Pennsylvania Government, and were very confident their proposal would be readily accepted of. That one Kid who had lately come from Northampton confirmed the account said Frazier had given them, particularly that sd Thomas Craig & John Dick had collected a number of men who would be ready on a call to assist them in taking the Fort at Wyoming, & in turning off the Jersey people. That the son of the said Kid & John Sampson informed this Exam^t, with many more that were there with him at Hanover, that Cap^t. Brady of the West Branch would also collect a number of people & come to Wyoming to assist in taking the Fort & turning off the Jersey men. That upon this he the sd Exam^t set off in Company with William Stewart, Lazarus Stewart, James Stewart, & Lazarus Stewart, jun^r., three of the name of Robinson, and William Grimes, one Smith, James Rhea, John McDonald, John Simpson, Robert Frazier, Silas Gore, John Franklin & William Young, & proceed till they arrived at the Fort at Wyoming, when Silas Gore went into the Fort to his Brother who came out with him & stood at the North Gate by which they all entered, it being about eleven o'clock at night, & drove out the people, knocking some of them down, & otherwise abusing them. That during the Disturbance several of the people that were in the Fort, called out & asked where Tom Craig was, imagining, as this Exam^t supposes, that they who had entered the Fort, as before expressed, were Thomas Craig's party: That they were answered Tom Craig had not come with them but was expected in a Day or two. That the next day or the day after that the said Hanover people had got possession of the Fort, they sent Joseph Wheeler, who they judged to be a friend to their cause, & a man whom they would trust with a message to Tom Craig to come up with his party. That P. Wheeler returned in three days & brought an answer from sd Craig that his Hand was so sore he could not then come, but would be with them in a few days with his party to assist them. That about three or four days after they had got into the Fort, ten or twelve men came into it, who said they were sent by Cap^t. Brady to their assistance, & informed that sd Brady would be there in two or three days with the rest of his party. That the said ten or twelve men were as fol-

lows, viz^{t}., one Weeks, one Speedy, James Firmile, one Dougherty, one Cooke, & about seven more, chiefly Germans, whose names this Exam^{t} cannot recollect. That they were also joined in a few days after entering the Fort by Simeon Draper, Dyer Alcot, & by Mat. Holiback, & Peter Kid & Robert Kid from Hanover. That while in the Fort they placed armed Centries every night. This Exam^{t} further saith, that the Sheriff of Northampton County came to Wyoming with his Posse on Saturday the 18th inst., & after having informed them who he was & that he was authorized by the Government of Pennsylvania, demanded entrance into the Fort, which they refused to grant, alledging that they had sent a petition to the Governor setting forth that they were willing to take Grants of the Land under the Pennsylvania Government, and had also sent another petition from Hanover by a Justice of the Peace, & therefore would not permit the Sheriff to enter the Fort 'till they had an answer to sd Petition. That on Sunday night this Exam^{t} entered into Conversation with Nathan Ogden & John Collins who were standing by the side of the Fort while he was within, & spoke to him in a very friendly manner when Lazarus Steward the elder came up to this Exam^{t} with his Gun in his Hand, & ordered said Ogden & Collins to depart then, & that if they wanted further talk to come in the morning. That next morning Daniel Shoemaker came up to the Fort unarmed & spoke to this Exam^{t}, that while they were talking this Exam^{t} heard a Gun fired, & that immediately after he heard several persons asking who fired first, and that the sd Lazarus Steward answered Nathan Ogden fired first, & then desired them to fire away, on which a number of Guns were fired, about twenty or upwards. That he this Exam^{t} having seen several of those without unarmed, did not believe that they fired first. That then this Exam^{t} retired into his own House, which was within the Fort. That as he sat in his House, John McDonald, one Cook, & another person, came to him & asked why he remained there & did not come out & fire, that he answered he would not come out, nor fire for any man, on which they demand his gun, which he absolutely refused, & carried it where five men whom Lazarus Stewart and his party had taken prisoners were confined, & in the Fort they concealed it at his desire under some Hay on which they lay. That presently after this Exam^{t} heard that Nathan Ogden was killed & some others wounded. Upon which this Exam^{t} being uneasy desired that he might be permitted to go out with a Flag to the Sheriff, which said Lazarus Steward the elder & others refused & said that if he attempted it they would fire on him. But that if he would stay till night they would go out of the Fort in a Body & fire on the Sheriff & his people, & then go off, which he refusing to comply with, they locked him up among the five prisoners that were confined, and further, this Exam^{t} saith that through the Cracks of House where they were confined he saw the said Lazarus Steward & the rest leave the

Fort about the Dusk of the Evening, except about ten who remained behind in or near the Fort; and further, this Exam^{t} saith not.

ASA LUDINTON.

Taken before me, William Allen, Esq^{r}., Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania this 30th of Jan^{y}, 1771.

WILL. ALLEN.

THE EXAMINATION OF THOMAS BENNET, &C., 1771.

Before William Allen, Esq^{r}., Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

This Examinant saith that he resided at Goshen in the Government of New York; and that when the first party of New England men were on their way to Wyoming, they prevailed on him, while at Goshen, to join them, and that he accordingly accompanyed them to Wyoming, and that some time after this Exam^{t} and a party of sd New England men went to place called Lamawanak & there built a Blockhouse. That some time after John Jennings, Esq^{r}., Sheriff of Northampton County, took this Exam^{t} with sd party prisoners at sd Blockhouse, and carried them to Wyoming on their way to Easton, this Exam^{t} having left the party, & the Sheriff at Wyoming went to the Minisinks, & from thence to his Family at Goshen; and that since he had been several times with the New England people at Wyoming, but was not there last September when the Fort was taken, being then gone to bring his Family from the Minisinks to Wyoming. That on his way he heard the Fort was taken, but nevertheless proceeded to Wyoming to endeavour to get a settlement there. And being permitted to lodge with his Family in one of the Houses of the Fort he remained there till the Hanover people came when he used his endeavours to prevent Colonel Clyton & Henry an Englishman, from being hurt by them, by concealing them in his House. This Exam^{t} further saith, that some time before the Hanover people came he heard it reported among the people in the Fort that Thomas Craig was to be there with a party to assist them in turning off the Jersey men, except Cap^{t}. Ogden, & particularly he heard Aaron Vancampen say that they, meaning the Jersey men, would not be long there, viz^{t}, at Wyoming. This Exam^{t} further saith, that one Smith, about the same time, came to Wyoming with a Letter from that Quarter of the Country where their Cattle were, confirming their Expectations of new Regulations at Wyoming: and that after the Fort was taken two men one of whom was named Smith, was sent to their Friends to let them know that the Fort was taken, & to desire them to come to their assistance, and that

one of said two men went to Capt. Brady, whom this Examt understood was to bring forty men with him to Wyoming. That some time after a number of men came there from said Brady, one of whom went by the name of Old Speedy, who with Lazarus Steward, bore the chief sway afterwards at the Fort. This Examt further saith, that on Saturday the 19th inst., the Sheriff of Northampton County came up to the Fort & demanded entrance, but that Lazarus Steward refused to admit him till he had an answer to the Petition he had sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania. That on the Monday morning following, Nathan Ogden, as this Examr heard, came up to the Fort, having been desired, by the people of the Fort to come, together with Charles Steward & some others to converse with them. That soon after this Examt heard a gun go off, but did not know who fired, but heard his wife say that Nathan Ogden was shot, she having heard him immediately on the guns being fired, groan. This Examt further saith, that the only reason of his ever appearing in arms at the said Fort was to keep Centry sometimes in his Turn when they were under apprehensions of being attacked by the Indians, a number of them being then there who appeared very angry & painted & threatening to roast a Hog in the Fort, & have a dance, and that the said Indians carried off a Hog. And further, that he this Examt knoweth not where said Lazarus Steward & his Company went, but believes he & his followers went to Hanover Township, or to New England. Only he heard said Steward say that tho' their number was small now, yet they had Friends enough in Virginia, Maryland, & New England & other places, who would enable them to visit them again. And further, this Examt saith not.

THOMAS BENNET.

Examined before me, this 1st February, 1771.

WILL. ALLEN.

Indorsed—Referred to in Minutes of the following day.

PETITION RESPECTING CONEDOGWINET CREEK, 1771.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and three Lower Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware.

The Petition of Ephraim Blaine of Cumberland County, in the said Province.

Humbly Sheweth:

That a Bill hath lately Passed the House of Assembly of this Province for Clearing and Making Navigable Conegodwinet Creek, from the River Susquehanna to William Thomson's Mill dam, upon

the said Creek, which bill hath not been as Yet Sent up to Your Honour. That Your Petitioner Hath Purchased A Tract of Land Adjoining the said Creek, at some distance below the said William Thompson's Mill, with an Intention of Erecting A Mill thereon, And hath put himself to a great Expence in Providing Every Necessary to Build the same. That should Your Honour Pass the Bill as it now stands, Your Petitioner will be Considerably Injured, as his Mill will thereby be Effectually ruined. Your Petitioner therefore Prays your Honour not to Pass the said bill without hearing his Objections to the Same, And that Such Amendments may be made thereto as that he may reap equal Benefit with those who have Already got Mills Erected on the said Creek.

And Your Petitioner will ever pray, &c^{a}.

EPHM. BLAINE.

February 5th, 1771.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1771.

New York, March 18th, 1771.

Sir,

The Parliament having voted an Augmentation to His Majesty's Land Forces, as imparted to you in the Earl of Hillsborough's circular Letter of the 11th of December last, and His Majesty's Pleasure having been signified to me, that the Battalions, serving in North America, should be compleated to said Augmentation, as well by Volunteers raised in Great Britain, as in His Majesty's Colonies in North America; I am to acquaint you that I have issued Orders to His Majesty's Regiments under my Command, to send Recruiting Partys into the several Colonies for the Purposes aforesaid.

I am to request the Favor of you to give your Assistance to such Recruiting Partys as shall come into the Province under your Command, and to issue Orders to the Magistrates, Constables, or other His Majesty's Civil Officers, to be assisting to said Partys and their Recruits, in providing them with Quarters, Carriages, and otherwise, as there shall be Occasion.

I have the Honor to be,
with great Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient,
humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE.

Directed,
Hon^{ble} Lieu^{t}. Governor Penn, Philadelphia.

Copy of Gov. Trumbull's Letter to Eliph. Dyer, &c., 1771.

Lebanon, 20th March, 1771.

Gentlemen:

Gov^r. Penn's Letter to me, dated 7th Instant, inclosing a Proclamation, and a Copy of a Riot Act issued & passed in consequence of repeated disturbances raised by sundry persons within the Government of Pennsylvania, I have committed to the Care of the Hon^ble Matth^w Griswold, Esq^r.

It is said the disorders which have Occasioned these proceedings, are the undoubted effect of a pretended Claim Set up by a Company in this Colony to the Lands on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

You being a Committee of that Company, I have desired His Honor to communicate the same to you, That you may have opportunity if you think fit to Obviate the grievous Complaints. "That you chuse to proseute your Claim by the most Unwarrantable Violence, rather than by Law, and much disturb the Peace of that Province, and so involve many of their People, that it becomes Necessary for the Assembly to introduce the Riot Act to prevent such Outrages for the future."

This communication is made in confidence of your Heark'ning to and Shewing me your readiness to Seek Justice in legal Ways only, to discountenance all lawless proceedings, and to preserve the Peace of both that Government and This.

I am with Sincere Esteem,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
JON'TH. TRUMBULL.

Directed.

To Eliph^a. Dyer, Esq^r., and the Rest of the Committee of the Susquehanna Company.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1771.

New York, March 23d, 1771.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 11th Inst. should have been answered sooner, had I not had Hopes of Assisting you in the way you desire. I dispatched some Business with Captain Montreser, and gave him Orders to wait upon You at Philadelphia, but the Arrival of the Packet has obliged me to detain him here, having now a great deal to do in his Department, and he is the only Engineer I have with

me It requires so much Skill and Judgement, as well as a thorough Knowledge of the River and its Channels, to place Batterys in the most advantageous Situations, that I know no Person at present I can recommend to you. I am informed that Lieutenant Pratt has been employed in the Engineer's Branch, tho' I don't know whether he is capable of laying out the Batterys, but might be able to see the work executed.

I have consulted with Lieu^{t}. Colonel James and other officers of the Artillery concerning the taking the Spikes out of your Guns. They have no Instrument that will take out Case hardened Steel Spikes, without heating the Guns in the manner proposed by the Mechanick of your City; but they Say the Guns will not be hurt by that Method, if properly done. Colonel James told me he would write to Captain Hay to give Assistance if wanted in that Business, but if none of the Artillery Men with him are able to assist, he will send some more intelligent People from hence.

I am with great Regard, Sir,

Your Most Obedient,

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Directed,

Hon^{ble} Lieu^{t}. Gov^{r}. Penn.

Extracts of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Wilkins to Gen. Gage, 1771.

Dated, Fort Chartres, 26th March, 1771.

Sir,

The 3d Inst I was honored with your Excellency's Commands, Dated the 3d Decem^{r}, 1770, with sundry Papers therein referr'd to.

It gives me the utmost concern to find your Excellency has been troubled with a Remonstrance concerning my Conduct during my March to Fort Pitt in 1768; I flatter myself, however, that the following Representation of matters will not only refute the Purposes of said Remonstrance, but clearly confute every Assertion. With Respect to the People of Lancaster, they really behaved well, and as Mr. Bickham &c^{a}., observes in their Letter of the 19th June, 1768, It was hard Necessity that prevented some of their Waggons from returning in due time, in short, those Magistrates write like Men of humanity & good Subjects, & the Inhabitants of that Town behav'd to us as such, but on our arrival at Carlisle, Col^{o} Armstrong amus'd me with fair Speeches till not a Horse or Waggon cou'd be found. So far from being Arbitrary, I beseech'd & implor'd the Assistance

neoessary for the Service in the presence of all my Officers, notwithstanding which Col° Armstrong was himself the principal cause of plunging me and the Seven Companys into the greatest Distress, by assuring me that there was plenty of Carriages in Connakagigg, & that the Inhabitants (accustomed to carry for the Army) wou'd be fond of being employ'd, &c[a].

In Consequence of this I was obliged to proceed in hopes that my Difficulties wou'd be there remov'd, but on my Arrival in that part of the Country, Cap[t] Shellby of Maryland, assured us that he had met Horses, 20 in a drove, going from thence to Virginia, & that many were sent into the Province of New York. Here our situation was deplorable, as the Command was not only impeded altogether in their progress, but to prevent their Starving, I was obliged to send them into Cantoonments. It was with much difficulty I cou'd assemble the Magistrates Mess[rs] Rannetts, Allison, Smith, Maxwell, & McDonald, whose meetings was however to no purpose; I was detain'd in this wretched Situation & Inhospitable Country for 13 days. The Inhabitants not only held & Concealed every means of my executing the Service, but even carried off the Flour & Provision that a Captain Thompson employed by the Contractors had purchased to feed the seven Companies; however, notwithstanding this lawless & inhuman procedure, I don't recollect a single Circumstance of Complaint against one under my Command. After they had drain'd our Purses Pretty well, the Magistrates were pleas'd to assemble at my Quarters & propos'd Terms, & as a great Favor & Condecention in them, which (instead of my Arbitrary Proceedings on my part) I was obliged to comply with. Q[ry], how can my Conduct be esteem'd Arbitrary when the Magistrates of Cumberland County took upon them to make an agreement with me for Waggons of Neighbouring Towns of the same Province. They obliged me to pay for each Waggon 15*s*. per day, this was the Tenor of their Agreement, which I strictly adhered to, as will appear by the Orders hereunto annexed, No. (5,) & the whole expence for the march amounting to £362 3*s*. New York Currency, as drawn from the Quarter Master General, & paid to the Waggoners by the officers Commanding Companies as Order'd, viz[t]., 15*s*. each Waggon working ℔ day; so clearly was this agreement understood by all, that many of the owners and drivers begg'd that I wou'd recommend that they might get employed on their Return by the 34th Reg[t], many of whom were engaged & rec[d] hire; I know of no Losses, or can think myself answerable for more than was received & paid by the Paymasters for that Service.

The Magistrates of Cumberland County declared they wou'd press the Waggons I had discharged belonging to Lancaster, to prevent their assisting me themselves, nay, they even press'd two Saddle Horses belonging to Mr. Gallaway of Salem, who made me a Visit on the March; In short, your Excellency will, I flatter myself, clearly perceive, with the Honorable Governor & Assembly, that

instead of using Arbitrary Methods, the Magistrates and Inhabitants not only shamefully eluded, but took every Method they cou'd to retard the Service & distress me, & throw all the Burthen on their Neighbors they shou'd have reliev'd, they not only permitted & countenanced, but obliged the Lancaster Waggons to proceed with the Troops. To forward the Service, according to act of Parliament, was my only aim, and being obliged to Submit to the Terms of 15*s.* p^r^ day, did my best Endeavours to bring the Expence within the full allowance of £362 3*s.*, which hath been duly paid by the Commanding Officers of Companys to the owners or drivers of Waggons, with an account to each one respectively, of what was at their request bought for them, & the Ball^ce^ paid p^r^ Receipts given to the Officers, some of whom, with the Pay Master, Cap^t^ Lane, are Dead, & others with myself not dreaming of an attack or Demand of this kind after near three years past, have found (& are searching for) Receipts, see Acc^t^ No. (8.)

The Acc^t^ given to the Hon^ble^ Assembly represent me as having paid all, &c., tho' I had nothing to do therewith; see the Certificate, &c^a^., from each officer, & the Acc^t^ of being employed, & their Receipts, &c^a^.

To conclude, I had liv'd happy at Philadelphia, was determined to give no Cause of Complaint on the march, & gave Orderrs accordingly to regulate the same, No. (5.) Col^o^ Armstrong & his Brother Magistrates frustrated my designs, & would have pressed all the Lancaster Waggons to go on with me, my not consenting thereto (at last as I have represented) the Terms of 15*s.* p^r^ for each Waggon was forced on me, which, after Calculating the distance & number of working days to each Waggon, & Concluded there was no additional Expence of any kind, I accepted of the proposals, finding I should in all probability be able to reduce the Expence nearly agreeable to His Majesty's Regulation, and thereby meet with your Excellency's approbation; this only, and to execute my orders I have had in View, and was in hopes that my request to Gov^r^ Penn, in behalf of the Inhabitants that may have suffered would have been attended to, those that was not paid for their Grass had my Certificate. I observe among other unexpected Charges, £24 for a Waggon, &c^a^., detained at Loudoun, when at same time the Driver or owner thereof Run off with his Horses. Tis true, the sum of £362 3*s.* New York Currency was drawn, & by my directions to the Paym^r^, Cap^t^ Lane, was paid to the Commanding Officers of Companies to discharge their respective Carriages, and an Acc^t^ rendered for the Satisfaction of the owners thereof & Receipts taken from the Drivers, by the Commanding Officers of Companies, 2 of whom are dead, Cap^t^ Stewart & Lieu^t^ Turner, & no Receipts to be found; 'tis certain that all was clear'd at Fort Pitt, according to the agreement, as no Complaints was made to Col^o^ Reed, (then Commanding at that Place,) or to myself on that Head, but their own Acc^t^ will show, & the Question is, whether they are entitled to more than the allowance by the

King's Regulations, or to 15s. p^r^ day for retarding the march of the Troops, who was anxious to execute their Orders & catch the High Water on the Ohio, but from the delays on the march was plunged into difficulty's in that River, & a dreadfull Sickness & loss of near 100 Souls at a Critical time of the year at this Place, which might have been prevented with a month's longer seasoning before it came on. I have taken up your Excellency's time long on this disagreeable Subject, or could add much more to Vindicate my Conduct in this affair; I must add, that the Magistrates refus'd me Billets or Quarters, or the Farmers or Constables Names, tho' I show'd them y^r^ Excellency's Rout & orders for the March, & talk'd of giving me Warrants for Carriages 40 miles off, which (from what I saw of the spirit of the people in that Country) I did not chuse to send small Parties for. Cap^t^ Shee, (of the Command,) was left behind a few days ill at Carlisle, & declares that soon after Mr. Armstrong had preached me out of that Town with the Lancaster Waggons, the Teams & Carriages of Carlisle came in and crowded the Town.

No. 5.

Orders on the March from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt in 1768.

1st June. When the Waggons are drawn for, each Company will take care of their own, & if necessary, advance money to their Drivers on Acc^t^ to buy Forage, which money will be return'd to them by Cap^t^ Lane.

3d June. The Quarter Master Serjeant will acquaint the Waggoners that they may have their Loads weigh'd whenever they chuse, & if they have more than they can carry, other Waggons will be press'd to relieve them.

7th June, at Lancaster. As the Waggons brought with us to this place are to be discharged, each Company will have their Baggage weigh'd, and are to Pay the Drivers the Regulated Price from Philadelphia to this place, viz^t^., 3s. Currency p^r^ Hundred Weight, & take Receipts for the same.

8th June. The Officers of Companys will be answerable for the Horses and Carriages of their Companys.

11th June. The Command will March to-morrow, & Commanding Officers of Companys will enquire of their Waggoners & provide them with Forage or any thing they want.

12th June. Every Horse that receives Grass by Serj^t^ Tate's directions, the Owner to pay Six Pence for the same.

21st June, at Loudoun. Nine Waggoners that came from Lancaster are to prepare to proceed to Fort Pitt, & the Drivers of those

Waggons will chuse the best Waggons & Horses of the whole, the other eight Waggons (in which those broken to be included) to be immediately paid off, and Receipts taken at 15*s.* each for every Marching Day; all the Waggons in Cantoonments to be immediately unloaded & sent to Head Quarters, as the owners or Drivers of those nine Waggons that go forward have agreed with all the Waggoners, that they are to have their Choice of the Waggons & Horses, & they pitch on them accordingly, when they come in. The Officers present will see how far the Waggoners Judge for the good of the Service. A carefull Baggage Man to be sent in with the Waggons, and a Serj^{t} with Money & Receipts for those that are to be discharged.

9th July, Fort Ligoniere. His Excellency the General in his Orders, dated the 3d of March, 1766, having signified the King's Pleasure with respect to Marches, &c. The Commanding Officers of Companys & the Q^{r} M^{r} will be very exact in their Accounts of what they pay for the Carriage of Baggage from Place to Place, either by Waggons or Pack Horses, or additional fresh Horses, as such Returns are to be sign'd upon Honor by the Colonel to the Commander in Chief.

15th July, Fort Pitt. The Waggoners to be paid & discharged agreeable to Orders that has been given on that Head.

An Account of the Cash drawn by the late Paymaster, Cap^{t} Matthew Lane, and paid to the Officers Commanding Seven Companies of the 18th Regiment, for the Carriage of their Company's Baggage when on their march from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, in the year 1768.

	N. Y. Currency.
To Cap^{t} Lane, for Gen^{l} Sebright's Com^{y}, four Waggons, viz^{t}., 2 for the C^{l}, 1 for the Staff, &c^{a}., for ammunition,	76 16 —
To L^{t} Chapman for L^{t} Col Wilkins' Comp^{y}, 2 for the C^{l}, 1 for the L^{t} Col^{o}, &c^{a}., 1 for the Tents to Join the Companys at Night in Case the Baggage could not come up in Time,	88 — —
To L^{t} Smith for Cap^{t} Edmonstones Company,	42 8 —
To the late Cap^{t} Stewart for his Company,	40 — —
To Cap^{t} Shee for his Comp^{y},	38 8 —
To the late Lieu^{t} Sam^{l} Turner for C^{t} Johnson's Comp^{y},	40 — —
To Cap^{t} Evans for his Company,	38 8 —
	£364 — —

N. B.—It appears by the Receipts & Certificates, &c^{a}., thereunto annexed, that the above Sum of £364, N. Y Currency, hath been paid for the Purpose mentioned, & that Cap^{t} Lane rec'd from the Quarter M^{r} Gen^{l} only £362 3*s.* on that Acc^{t}.

An Account of Money paid by Capt Lieut Lane for the Carriage
the Baggage of Genl Sebright's Company from Philadelphia
Fort Pitt, in the year 1768, as appears by Receipts given by th
undermentioned Owners & Drivers of Waggons.

	N. Y. Currenc
To paid John Livegood for one Waggon from Philada to Lancaster,	4 —
To paid Matthew Girkling for Do. to Do.,	4 —
To paid John Stosel for Do. to Do.,	4 —
To paid Henry Prepougher for Do. to Do.,	4 —
To paid John Kench for one Waggon from Lancaster to Cannohagig,	4 —
To paid Henry Bowman for Do. to Do.,	4 —
To paid John Clark, for 1 Waggon from Cannokagig to Fort Pitt,	11 4
To paid Christian Burgan for Do. to Do.,	11 4
To paid Wm. White for one Waggon from Lancastr to Fort Pitt,	15 4
To paid John Hoffman for Do. to Do.,	15 4
	£76 16

An Acct of Money paid by Lieut Smyth for the Carriage of t
Baggage of Capt Edmonstone's Company from Philadelphia
Fort Pitt, in the year 1768, as appears by the Receipts given
the undernamed Owners or Drivers of Waggons.

	N. Y. Currenc
To paid John Rowland for one Waggon from Philada to Lancaster,	4 —
To paid Christopher Schell for 1 do. from Do. to Do.,	4 —
To pd Wm. Lear for 1 Waggon from Lancaster to Cannokagig,	4 —
To pd Henry Gohnour for do. from Do. to Do.,	4 —
To paid James Woods for one Waggon from Connakagig to Fort Pitt,	11 4
To paid Henry Gohnour for Do. from Lancaster to Fort Pitt,	15 4
	£42 8

I do Certify that I did receive from Capt Lane, late Paymaster
His Majesty's 18th Regmt, the Sum of Eighty-eight Pounds, N.
Currency for the purposes of defraying the expence of Carriage
Baggage for Lieut Colo Wilkins' Company, &ca., as within express
which Sum I accordingly paid to the several Waggoners, & took th

Receipts for the same, but by some Accident, the said Receipts have been mislaid.

(Signed,) BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, Lieu^{t}.

Fort Chartres, 9th March, 1771.

I do Certify that I did receive from Cap^{t} Lane, late Paymaster to His Majesty's 18th Regiment, the Sum of Thirty-Eight Pounds Eight Shillings, N. Y. Currency, for the purpose of defraying the expence of Carriage of Baggage of my Company as within Expressed, which Sum I accordingly paid to the Several Waggoners, & took their Receipts for the same, but by some Accident the said Receipts have been mislaid.

(Signed,) JOHN EVANS, Cap^{t}.

I do Certify that I did receive from Cap^{t} Lane, late Paymaster to His Majesty's 18th Regm^{t}, the Sum of Thirty-Eight Pounds Eight Shillings, N. Y. Currency, for the purpose of defraying the expence of Carriage of my Comp^{ys} Baggage, &c^{a}., as within express'd, which Sum I accordingly paid to the several Waggoners, & took their Receipts for the same, but by some Accident the said Receipts have been mislaid.

(Signed,) JOHN SHEE, Cap^{t}

I do Certify that the within accounts & Certificates for £364 are true Copies, & I also believe upon Honor, that Cap^{t} Stewart & Lieu^{t} Turner rec^{d} & paid Forty Pounds, N. Y. Currency, each for the Purpose within mentioned, but they both died a few Days after our arrival at this place, & no Receipts are to be found.

(Signed,) JNO. WILKINS, L^{t} Col^{o}.

Fort Chartres, 26th March, 1771.

Eliphalet Dyer and others to Gov. Trumbull, 1771.

Windham, March 27th, 1771.

Sir,

We have the Honour to receive and acknowledge your Favour of the 20th Inst^{nt}, rejoice to find and hope never to abuse your Confidence of our hearkning to sober and moderate Council, and shewing you our readiness to seek Justice in legal ways only, to discountenance all lawless proceedings, and never to disturb the Peace of this or any other Colony.

It is well known to Gov'r Penn, that our Susquehanna Company, with the Countenance of the Governor of this Colony, for a very large sum of money, did purchase of the Indian Natives, called the

Six Nations, at a full Council held at Albany at the Congress me there, in the Year 1754, their Interest and Title to the Lands a Wyoming, on the Susquehanna River, lying and being within th Bounds and Limits of Connecticutt.

That Gov'r Hamilton, of that Province, to cast Obstacles in ou way, as early or before our Purchase was made, by his Letter, 4t March, 1754, represented the Probability of a War with the French that the Six Nations would be offended if those Lands on Susque hanna, be overrun with white People, that these are their favourit Lands, reserved for their Hunting, and many of them live there that it might Create a Difference between the Mohocks and the res of the Six Nations; that our People might obtain Settlments in th western Parts of that Province or in Virginia; that a Settlemen on the Susquehanna Lands might be attended with dangerous Con sequences, and not fail to exasperate the Indians, and requested tha our People might be detained at home, and prevailed with to hearke to sober and moderate Councils, which in the end will prove mor to their advantage.

That in the year 1763, the Time our People first went from hence to settle those Lands, when the same was uninhabited by eithe English or Indians, the Settlers went Peaceably into Possession, car ried with them some few Families, with Provisions, Furniture Horses, Cattle and Tools, to begin their Husbandry. They built a log House for their Residence, and made considerable progress i plowing, sewing, raising Grain & provisions for further Inlargements when some Indians said to belong to that Government, came upo and killed six or seven of them.

That we have reasons to believe that some few Indians belonging to the Six Nations, were spirited up to come to the General Assem bly of Connecticutt, at their Sessions in May, 1763, when and where they declared "that they were sent by their Chiefs, to let us know that they had heard of our design of entering on those Lands, and said, 'We deliver in this Belt to shew the Minds of our Confederate Nations, that you do not encroach on our Lands which we have re served, and design to keep for our Children to the latest Posterity and will not part with them; they are such Lands as we set by and will not sell.'" Yet in their closing speech they say that "as to those Lands we talked about, we do not at present design to part with them, but if ever we do, it shall be to those purchasers of your People before any others, if they desire it."

That a Representation was made to the King the same year, tha a Number of Persons, Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticutt had presumed without Licence from his Majesty or any acting under his Authority, to begin to settle on certain Lands at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna, belonging to his good subjects the Six Nations of Indians and their Allies, the Delawares, Whereby the s Indians were greatly disquieted and aggrieved, wherein his Majesty was not informed, that the same Indians had sold and conveyed those

Lands to his good subjects of Connecticutt, within the limits whereof the same lyeth, that by such partial Representation, an effectual stop might be put to the Settlement, the People of Connecticutt thought themselves warranted to make, His Majesty most graciously intending to prevent the Calamities of an Indian War, which from such Misrepresentations appeared probable, Issued his Royal Instructions to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticutt, signifying to them his Royal Will and Pleasure, that such Inhabitants of those Lands forthwith desist from their s[d] undertaking, depart and remove from thence, 'till the State of the Case could be laid before the King, and the necessary Precautions taken to obviate any fresh Troubles in America, the King having entirely at Heart, the lasting Welfare and Security of all his People.

On Notice whereof, our Company and the Inhabitants on those Lands, ceased the Prosecution of such Settlement, removed from thence, yeilding all loyall Obedience, without any doubt of His Majesty's gracious Intentions that Justice should be done to all his liege subjects; that the same year our Company employed Eliph[e] Dyer, Esqr., our Agent to repair to the Court of Great Britain to do and act for us in that Affair.

That the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticutt, relying on the Title of the Colony to those Lands, by us purchased as afores[d], and clearly within the Bounds and Limits of the Royal Charter, desireous to promote his Majesty's Interest, the Defence of the Colonies, and the public Good of our Company, great Numbers of us inclining to become Inhabitants on those Lands, did humbly recommend it to his Majesty's wise and paternal Determination to send us forth as a Colony & establish civil Government, with Powers, Priviledges and Authorities under him there.

That an humble Petition was presented to our most gracious Sovereign, shewing our Right to those Lands, with the state and circumstances attending the same, &c., Praying his Majesty to order and allow us to become Colonists on the same, and grant us Privileges, Powers & Authorities, as in his great Wisdom and Goodness, he should think fit, which still lies before the Throne.

That Col. Dyer, when in England, desired his Council to move the said Proprietaries, if they pretended any claim there, to submit the same to a legal Decision, which they refused.

That in the Fall of the year 1768, his Majesty took the Necessary Precautions, effectually to prevent any fresh Indian Troubles, by a Settlement of the General Boundary with Indians of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, whereby those Lands on Susquehanna, were ceded to the English. Whereupon, our Company, relying on the Title of the Colony of Connecticutt, and their Indian purchase first mentioned, thought themselves at liberty and well warranted to enter on and pursue their Possession and Settlement on the same Lands, and in the month of January, 1769, a Number of our Inhabitants emigrated and carried with them Horses, Cattle, Tools for

Husbandry, and other Baggage, fully Instructed and advised by the Company to use no violence towards any man's Person or Property, seeking only the enjoyment of the Land they claimed a full and clear Title to, and ready on any dispute about it, to submit to a legal Decision.

[They did not come there, but to a House built by John Anderson & —— Dick, Pennsylv[a] Traders.]*

On their Arrival at the Place where they had built their Log House in the year 1763, and from whence they had withdrawn as is aforementioned, they found Capt[n] Amos Ogden, an Indian Trader, and others with him, had entered into their s[d] House. Our Settlers not willing to use any force to regain the s[d] House from him or them, set themselves to build a Number of Log Houses or rather Hutts, for their shelter, and went quietly about their lawfull Business in the Peace of God & the King.

[Ogden was living in his own House, first built in 1766 by license from Sr Wm. Johnson & the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, by Act of Assembly of Pennsylv[a].]*

In Feb[y] following, Nathan Ogden and others of his party, sent a Billet to our settlers, desiring a friendly Conference at their House, on the Subject of our settling there, on which three of our Company, viz., Trip, Follet and Elderkin, went down to them, on their coming in without any conference, John Jennings, Esq., Sheriff of Northampton County, took them into Custody on a pretence of a writ, which never was read or shewn to them, for a forceable Entry and Detainer upon s[d] Proprietaries Lands, and carried them to Easton, 70 miles, and had them before Justice Gordon, who required Bonds with Sureties for £100 each, to appear before their Quarter Sessions in March then next, to answer. This was complied with.

[Dyer however, admits the Pennsylvanians first in Possession after ye Treaty at Fort Stanwix.]*

That these Disturbances arising not from our Settlers, but from such Persons as set up a pretended Claim to the Lands at Wyoming as lying in Pennsylvania and belonging to the Proprietaries of that Government; the Company were at the Expence, in May, 1769, to send Col[l] Dyer and Maj[r] Elderkin to Philadelphia, to take Measures for a legal Decision of the Case, an offer was made by them to Mr Benj[n] Chew, Agent for the said Proprietaries, to submit all Matters in Question, to be decided by Law or by Referees mutually chosen which he refused.

In April and May, 1769, the Number of our Settlers were increased to more than Two Hundred Men, who diligently, and without any offensive Behaviour or Carriage, applied to building, fencing

* These seem to be marginal notes, by another hand, to what is said in the text.

plowing, planting Indian Corn, and had Two Hundred Acres well done by the Beginning of June, which was tended well and was very promising for a good Crop.

June 22nd. Col. Francis, with sixty armed men in a hostile manner demanded a Surrendry of our Houses and Possessions. He embodied his Forces within thirty or forty rods of their Dwellings, threatened to fire their Houses and kill our People, unless they surrendered and quitted their Possessions, which they refused to do, and after many terrible threatenings by him, he withdrew. Our People went on peaceably with their Business, raised many hundred Bushels of Wheat and Rye, and some thousand Bushels of Indian Corn; cut and secured five hundred Loads of good Hay, during which Time many of our Settler's horses were stolen, and afterwards found in the Possession of the Two Ogdens and their Party.

In Sept'r, Amos and Nathan Ogden with twenty-six others, armed with Pistols & Clubbs, assaulted and wounded sundry of our People, whereby their Lives were endangered; the same month thirteen of our People, in three Canoes loaded with Wheat and Flower, about half a Mile below Fort Augusta, and about sixty miles below Wyoming, were met and robbed of their canoes and loading, by Thirty Armed Men, who came from s^{d} Fort, where they were detained about three Hours and then dismissed them and refused to let them have any Provision to carry them to Wyoming, tho' they offered money for them.

In the same Month, came on a Trial of sundry of our Men at the Quarter Sessions in Easton, being before recognized to appear there at that Time, the Charge against them was for a Riot. In the Course of the Trial, Challenge was made to a Juryman for having before given his Opinion openly against our People, but that, nor any other Exception, would prevail; the Jury were treated with Wine by the King's Attorney, before Verdict, which Verdict was brought in, against the Prisoners, and they condemned to pay a fine of Ten Pounds each, with large Costs, in which was included the Cost of the Wine the jury were treated with, to find them Guilty, which sums the aforementioned Prisoners were oblidged to pay and discharge.

In November, 1769, on Saturday Evening about 9 o'clock, Amos & Nathan Ogden, with forty armed Men, surrounded the settlers Houses, and fired on our People within. On Monday following Ogden's Party was increased to two hundred Men, well armed, they took several Persons, who were about their lawful Business, drove away all the Horses and Cattle belonging to the Settlers afores^{d}; the next Day, they came armed as afores^{d}, and with one Cannon, which would carry a Ball of four Pounds weight, and erected a Battery and threatened immediate Destruction.

[This differs from Ogden's affidavit.]

Whereupon an Agreement was said to be made, whereby Ogden

and his Party were permitted to take Possession, and some of our People also to remain there to secure their Property, until the controversy might be settled, but contrary thereto, they forceably took away our Indian corn, Hay, and greatly destroyed the English grain our People had growing there, to their grieveous Damage.

In March and April, 1770, Ogden & his Party were guilty of many hostile Violences against our Settlers, firing Guns loaded with Powder and Ball at them, wounded several of our People, and killed on the spot one Stagar, a Dutchman, one of our Settlers, who by the Ogden Party, was shot through the Body and died immediately.

Sep^{t}. 22^{d}. Ogden with 140 men Armed in the Night Season, broke into our Houses, and with unrelenting Barbarity, beat, wounded and grievously Abused our People, after they had surrendered, and carried many of them to Easton, where some of them were put in Irons, and fed only with a small Quantity of Bread and Water, and without any Form of Law, extorted from others of them, great sums of money, for their Dismission, at same Time, Stealing, and driving away our Settlers, Horses, Oxen, Cows, Money, Cloaths, and other Effects, which the Ogden's had promissed them for their Assistance, as a Reward, also destroying our Indian Corn and Wheat, and other Enormities did Commit against our Settlers and the peaceable Inhabitants at Wyoming, to the Value of Eight or Nine thousand Pounds. In Dec^{r}. last a Number of our Settlers regained Possession of their Houses and Lands, and in January last, while our People were in quiet Possession of their Houses, and the little remaining Property which had not before been carried off by the Ogdens as Plunder, Nathan Ogden, with upwards of one hundred Armed men laid seige to our houses, captivated sundry of our Settlers, and declared his orders were to kill, burn, and destroy all who would not immediately surrender to him, made several Attempts to fire our houses, and sundry times fired on our People, and at length uttering the most impious Imprecations on himself, if he was not within our houses by the next Day; when he was cautioned and advised, by all means to desist from such hazardous Attempts, and by his severe Threatnings and Instruction, as also by his former Cruelty, they could expect no mercy, and being within their own houses, their natural as well as legal Castles, they had a Right to defend Themselves there, against all illegal Force and Violence; but notwithstanding. the s'd Ogden with his Party approached nearer and nearer our houses, in order to make a violent Attack upon them, and being double Armed fired one of them, which was the first Gun fired, upon which there was an immediate firing on both sides. Ogden killed on the Spott, and died, as a Fool dieth, and may, with the greatest Propriety, be said to be his own Executioner, our People quietly suffered his Party to carry him off, and in the Evening retired from their houses, unwilling, that more Blood should be shed, altho' by the Laws of God and Man, they had an undoubted Right to stand upon their Defence, the Detail of all the Abuses, Maletreatment and

Injuries, done to our Company and Settlers under them, is too tedious to relate herein, and too grevious to be born.

It is further Considered—that in a late Petition presented to the King and Council, by the s^d^ Proprietaries, it is allowed, that the Lands at Wyoming, on Susquehanna River, lye within the Limits or Bounds of the Grant and Charter made to Connecticutt, and laid the Strength of their pretended Claim on a Settlement made by Connecticutt of the Line for the Eastern Extension of New York, by which they say that Connecticutt is stopped from extending their Claim and Title West of the Province of New York. The Force of this Vanisheth when it is considered, that King Charles the Second in his Grant and Patent, to his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, did not infringe on the Grant and Patent then lately made or renewed to Connecticutt; the Lands granted to the Duke were only such as did not pass by the first or second renewed Charter to Connecticutt, being saved to the King by a Proviso in King James the First, his Grant and Charter of New England to the Council at Plymouth, in the County at Devon, Dated Nov^r^. 3^d^, 1620, being in Possession of the Dutch or Swedes, at the Time of Making that Charter. The Settlement made in 1664 was an Assent unto the Determination of his Majesty's Commissioners in Relation to the Bounds and Limits of his Royal Highness the Duke's Patent, and the Patent to Connecticutt; which has no Relation to Claims of The Colony of Connecticutt, West of his Royal Highness the Duke's Claim.

All these Things Considered, why is it said, that we chuse to prosecute the same by the most unwarrantable Violence rather than by Law? Why do not the Proprietaries Institute a Suit? the Method pointed out by the Report, made by their Lordships of the Board of Trade, to the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, on their Petition last mentioned, when the Title to the Lands in Question is Solely between s^d^ Proprietaries and our Company, how Comes it to pass that the Peace of that Province is disturbed or any of their People involved by it? why are our Peaceable Settlers taken up as Rioters, imprisoned and prosecuted in an unheard of manner, when they are quietly pursuing their lawfull Business. Why is the Riot Act against rebellious and traiterous Rioters become necessary to be introduced against a Number of Inhabitants on those Lands, who claim an Absolute Title to them, and stand ready to maintain their Rights, and are willing to have it decided by Either Law or Equity, turn the Tables, and may it not more fairly be said, that the s^d^ Proprietaries set up a pretended claim to those Lands lying in Connecticutt, and chuse to, and do, prosecute the same, by the most unwarrantable Violence, and under the Colour of Law, rather than by Law, and have much disturbed the Peace of both Governments, and ingaged such People as they or their Agents can procure to set up a pretended Claim for them? doth it not appear most reasonable to think, that the Riot Act is procured to be

passed by that Government from undue Influence or Surprize, or both, and in Terrorem to our settlers. We are of Opinion, that, against Law the Rights of the Subject, the Engligh Constitution, and Magna Charta itself, excessive Bail from Time to Time has been required, even to the amount of many Hundreds of Pounds, when the Fine for the supposed Crime, by an Act of their own Province, could not exceed Ten Pounds.

In what a surprizing & unheard of manner, in an English Government, has been the Treatment of Maj. Durke, who never has been present or active where any Affray has happened, to be forceably taken, captivated, and carried down to Easton; the most excessive Bail required, and when he appeared to save his Bail, could have no Trial; but increasing Bail required, and to appear in another County, than where the Facts were pretended to have been done; and upon his Appearance, a further and additional Bail required, and no Trial could be had, at last, by the Excessiveness of the Bail required, he was obliged to sink under the weight, and be committed to the Gaol in Philadelphia, there to be kept on Bread and Water, with many others his Companions, depending solely for their Support upon the good Providence of God and the help of some Compassionate Friends, and so hath continued from last Sept^{r}. until this Time, without any Trial or Deliverence.

Upon the Whole, we say Those Lands are within the Colony of Connecticutt, and within the Jurisdiction Thereof, and in Law & in Equity belong to s^{d} Company, and We do now, and always have abhor'd and detested the Principal of defending our Title by force and Violence, and allways have been ready and now are To Submit our Title To a Decision In Law or Equity. All which is Humbly Submitted by y^{e} Hon^{rs} most ob^{t}, Humble Ser^{ts}.

ELIPHT. DYER,
SAMLL. GRAY,
JEDA. ELDERKIN,
NATHL. WALES, Jr.,
} Com^{te}.

To the Hon^{ble} Jonth Trumbull, Esq^{r}.

GOV. TRUMBULL TO GOV. PENN, 1771.

Lebanon, 27th, March, 1771.

Sir,

I have the Honour of your Letter of 7th instant with the Proclamation and Riot Act inclosed. The Legislature of this Government long ago made a Law, Entitled—"*An Act to prevent such persons abiding and hiding in this Colony, as make their escape from Justice, or are convicted of Certain Crimes in other Colonies.*" Wherein among other things it is Enacted—"*That if any Person or Per-*

sons flying or making their Escape as aforesaid, be pursued by proper Authority from any other Government, in Order to bring him or them to Justice, he or they may be apprehended by order of the Authority of this Government. And if on Examination & Enquiry into the matter it shall appear such person or p rsons have been convicted, and are Escaped, or are flying from prosecution as aforesaid, he or they may be remanded back, and delivered to the Authority, or Officers, from whom such Escape is made, in Order that due and condign punishment may be inflicted on such Transgressors."

Your Honor will see from this recital, that full Provision is already made for apprehending such Offenders; and there is no doubt of the good disposition of the Executive Authority to afford the Assistance which on due Application and inquiry into the matter shall appear to them to appertain to Law and Justice.

In your Letter it is said—"The disorders which have occasioned "these proceedings, (viz. The Proclamation and Riot Act,) are the "undoubted Effects of a pretended Claim set up by a Company in "this Colony, to the Lands on Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, which "they chuse to prosecute, by the most unwarrantable Violence, "rather than by Law," &c. I communicated this to the Committee of that Company, that they might have opportunity if they see fit to Obviate the Same. Copies of mine to them, & their Letter in answer thereto, is inclosed for your Observation.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

JONTH. TRUMBULL.

Directed—

The Hon'ble John Penn, Esq^r.

Recommendations for Magistrates, 1771.

Capt. Willm. Thompson, Carlisle.
James Oliver, East Pamsborow Township.
Matthew Henderson, Shippensburg.
John McClay, Junr., Lurgan Township.
William Elliott, Path Valley.
William Brown, Kishacoquillis.
Samuel Lyon, Millford Township.

May it Please your Honour,

We begg leave to recommend to your Honour the above persons

as propper for Executing the duty of Magistrates in the different parts of the County where they reside.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
JNO. BYERS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
ROBT. MILLER,
WILLM. LYON.

Cumberland County,
March 25th, 1771.

TURBUTT FRANCIS.
JOHN MONTGOMERY.*

Directed—

To the Hon'ble John Penn, Esq., &c. &c.

J. POWNALL TO GOV. PENN, 1771.

Whitehall, 3d April, 1771.

Sir,

The Earl of Hillsborough having at the Request of several Merchants, Importers of Naval Stores from America, obtained from His Majesty's Minister at the Court of Sweden a full & exact Account of the process used in that Kingdom in the Manufacture of Pitch & Tar, I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you ten Printed Copies of the said Account, which you will be pleased to distribute in such manner as you shall think may best answer his Lordship's Intention of having it made publick for the Advantage of the Colony under your Government.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,

J. POWNALL.

Directed—

Deputy Governor Penn.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 732.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1771.

New York, April 15th, 1771.

Sir,

Since the Receipt of your Letter of the 30th ul^mo^, Captain Mortressor has been been fully employed in putting Affairs here in a situation to dispense with his personal Attendance for some Days; and I have fixed with him his setting out for Philadelphia, which, unless accidents prevent, he will do on Thursday next.

The Rumors of a war with Spain obliged me to make Preparations for assembling the King's Forces in a Body, and transports have sailed for St. Augustine to bring the 21st Regiment to the Northward. I am on that Account obliged to trouble you with my Request that you would be so good to order Quarters to be prepared for the Reception of the 21st Regiment, in the Barracks at Philadelphia.

I have the Honour to be with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

THOS. GAGE.

Directed—

Hon'ble Lieut. Gov^r^. Penn.

Robert Callender to Gov. Penn, 1771.

Middlesex, April 21st, 1771.

Sir:

As I am just returned from the Indian Country, I have taken the Liberty to Acquaint you of the present Disposition of the Indians. On my way to the Shawney Towns I received a letter from Mr. James Elliot, who trades for me at St. Dusky, giving me the following Acts, viz:

Some time agoe their Arrived hear three Connowagoeruins from Montreall, & brought with them three Belts of Wampum, tow of w'ch was to Unite the Western Nations—the third to Strick the white Pepole some time in June; this was Confirmed to me by one Willemson & Kuhn, who have been Prisoners with the Wiandots this many Years. Your great Frind, Mohicken John, says their will cairtainly be War, & has desiered me to write to you to Prevent your Coming to the Woods, &c. This letter was dated March 4th.

When I arrived at the Shawneys Towns I found the Traders their greatly Allarmed, for fear of an Imediate War, as the Shawneyss had invited all the Heads of the Nations to Counsell except the

Delawares, on the first of Aprile, wich has created a great Jealousey between theas tow Nations—the Shawneys behaves with the greatest Insolence, the have Robed a number of the Virginny Hunters of their Horses & Arms, & 1100 Skins. The Intelligence Elliote gives I think may be depended on, as it Corresponds with the Intelligence I recived last fall from one of the Indian Cheifs on my way to Detroite; he told me that the Six Nations had sent tow Belts of Wampum since the last Peace to the Wiandots, to Strick the English, wich the refused, but he thought if he offered them a third in the Spring the would except of it—their Behaviour & Apearance is just the same as it was before the Broke out in 1763, as I was then in their Country—their is now Numbers of the Six Nations Counselling in all Their Towns, who say the are sent by Sir William Johnston, but this was the Policy the yoused before.

I have been very Cautious in Mentioning any thing of this, as it woud Allarme all the Settlements on the west side of the Mountains & put them to Flight; but I sinciarly think their Situation at Present very Dangerous, their is upwards of 2000 Fameleys settled on that side of the Mountains, wich, I think, woud be Cheifly cut of Shoud the Break out. On my arrival at Fort Pit I gave the Commanding Officer, & Mr. Croughan, all the Intelligence I had recived at the Indian Towns, who told me the had been Aprized of it before, & had Acquainted the Generall & Sir William of it. Mr. Croughan sent Mr. McKee down to the Lower Towns, in order to find out their Schemes & to Flusterate their Designs.

I must allso beg Liberty to Acquaint your Honour of the Complaints of the Different Nations on the Ohio—the Complain that the Six Nations sold the Lands that was gave them for their Hunting Ground, & that the never received any part of the Purchess Money, & that the never have been called on by this Goverment or the Goverment of Virginny, this three Years, as Usually, and that their is such Quantetys of Rum taken Amoungst them that their Young Men is Polluted, & that their Old Men Drinks their Counsell Wampum so that the forget every thing that is past.

On my return the Delawares informed me that the had just recived an Acct. of one of their Men being Murdered by the People of Radstone—the Requested that Mr. Gibson & me woud not be uneasy aboute it, that we shoud not be Hurt, that the knew their was Folish ungovernable Pepople Amoungest us as well as them—indeed, the behaved much better on the Occasion then I expected. I hope your Honour will pardon the Liberty I have taken in writing to you, but I thought it was Necesssary on this Occasion.

I am, Sir, with great Respect,
Your Obedient Hbe Sevt.
ROBT. CALLENDER.

Directed.

To John Penn, Esqr., Governor & Commander in Cheif of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Robt. Callender to Jos. Shippen, Jr.. 1771.

Middlesex, April 22nd, 1771.

Sir,

" Agreeable to my Promise to the Delaware Nation, when in the Woods among them, I take the liberty to Recommend these two Indians, a Capt. and his Son, of that Nation, to your particular Notice, not doubting but you will Render them all the Service in your Power. They intend Sending home some of their Nation to pray for some Aid & Assistance from His Majesty in Counsell, that they may Establish Schools among them for the Educating their Children, & Ministers to preach the Christian Religion, They not doubting but by such an establishment the most Vicious and Abandoned among them may be brought over to the Established Religion, & Consequently annex them by the Strongest ties to the English Interest.

They have applied to me to make known their Intentions to you, which are to seek some Assistance from Government to enable them to carry their Pious, & I think, laudable design into execution.

They express a great desire to become acquainted with the Mechanical Branches among the White people, as they believe it is owing to that, and their want of Knowledge in Religious matters, they live in that Rude State of Nature they at present do—alledging that the most wretched among us enjoy a far Superior State of ease than the Prince on their throne.

I am sorry to say the People on their way down has behaved with Indecency to these poor Creatures, & I believe would have Murdered them, had they not been protected by the Soldiers sent for that purpose.

I have sent a Man with them as far as Col. Birds to prevent any Accident happening them, & if he should think necessary, I have no doubt but he will Send somebody farther thro' the Country.

The freedom I have taken I hope you will Excuse, when you Consider the Safety of these Wretches are the principals by which I am actuated.

I am, Sir,

Yr Very Hubl Sevt.

ROBT. CALLENDER.

Directed.

To Joseph Shippen, Junr., Esqr., in Philadelphia.

Indorsed.

Robert Callender's Letter to Joseph Shippen, Jr., abot Killbuck. April 22d, 1771.

[The news of the death of Richard Penn, one of the Proprietors, occasioned the departure of Gov. Penn to England. He sailed on the 4th of May, and James Hamilton, as Eldest of Council, acts as President till October, 16th, 1771, when Richard Penn appointed Gov^{r} by Thomas and John Penn, arrives.*]

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1771.

Whitehall, 4th May, 1771.

Sir,

I have received your Letters of the 28th of Feb^{y} & the 5th of March, and having laid them before the King, I am commanded by His Majesty to signify to you His Majesty's Approbation of your attention to the Orders contained in my Circular Letters of the 15th of Nov^{r} and the 11th of Dec^{r} last, and the Satisfaction His Majesty has in the Zeal expressed by the Assembly to concur in any further measures that shall be recommended to their Consideration, for redressing the Injuries & remedying the Abuses complained of by the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Deputy Governor Penn.

Earl Hillsborough to Gov. Penn, 1771.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, June 5th, 1771.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure I acquaint you that the Queen was happily brought to Bed of a Prince this Morning, that Her Majesty and the young Prince are as well as can be desired. I most heartily congratulate you upon this increase of the Royal Family, an Event which gives the greatest satifaction to all His Majesty's subjects.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

Dep'y Gov^{r} of Pennsylvania.

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 733, 782; also "Minutes of the Common Council" of Philadelphia, p. 771.

J. Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1771.

Sir,

I send you herewith, by the direction of the Earl of Hillsborough, Copies of Four Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, which relate to America.

I also inclose to you His Majesty's gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the 8th of last Month, and am

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,
JOHN POWNALL.

Dep'y Gov^r^ of Pennsylvania.

John Thompson to John Van Campen, 1771.

S^r^:

As Mr. Stewart order'd, in his Letter of 26th June, to let you know if the Yankys were coming Soon, these are to acquaint you that they are upon their March, but the Number I cannot tell, but am a going over the Mountain this Instant to know further; but this you may Depend upon according to the best account that I can get, that Capt. Butler is over at Owen's with a Number of men, and if you Intend to Espouse the Pennsylvania Cause, I would advise you to Raise a number of Men as soon as possible & strive to interrupt them at the River; you have no time to loase, and am in a hurry, and if you are at Well's to Morrow you may hear further from

S^r^, your Real friend
and hum^l^ Servt.
JOHN THOMPSON.

3d July, 1771.

N. B. The Contents of this you may Rely upon, according to the best account that I can give at present.

Directed.

To John Van Campen, Esq^r^., at Lower Smithfield.

John Van Campen to James Tilghman, 1771.

Sir,

By the Inclosed you will observe what the Yankes are about, and the advice of Mr. Thompson to me is very good, but it is not in my power to rais more for this place to oppose them, agreeable to his advice; on the Receipt of this Intelligence, I have Imediatly sent to the uper End of Minisink, to meet Mr. Thompson in his Return from over the mountain from Owners, how to do, I cannot yet consult with myself, untill the messenger arrives from Minisink. Capt. Ogden is gone to Philadelphiah. I am afraid that matters will not go well at Wyoming, as I have Reason to think those People have frinds on the ground; it may be depended on, that there are great matters in hand with the Yankes, as there are almost every day Dispatches from Isaih Van Campen, down to Mr. Shoemakers, as I suppose for him to transmit back to the party, how matters stand amongst us. I am afraid those people will be matters of the ground, if they make their push soon as they have a great many friends to help carry on their schemes; the times is so, that it is hardly possible to leave home; as harvest is at hand, I shall Imediently send to Wyoming as soon as I get the Certainty from the severall partys.

Sr, in great hast, from your very humble Servt.,

JOHN VAN CAMPEN.

July 4th, 1771.

Directed.

To James Tilghman, Esq., Secretary of the Land Office in Philadelphiah.

John Thompson to Charles Stewart, 1771.

Sir,

I have Rec'd your Letter, and agreeable to your Request, I have sent a Letter to Mr. V. Campen, to acquaint the Yanky's coming. I had intelligence of their coming before they was at Goshan, and after writing to Mr. V. Campen, I went to the upper part, and was there before any of them come, and whilst there, Squire Smith and sixteen more come, and told me that five hundred more was over at Own's, Commanded by Capt. Butler and Mr. Stewart, but I don't believe there is so many; the whole is Commanded by Major Pierce,

they could be Easily prevented in Crossing the River here, as they cannot proceed on their Journey as soon as they Immagin, the Bearer can tell you further, as he has been with me all Yesterday; So in hopes to see their Scheem frustrated by your Diligence, I rem'n Sir, your well wisher and very

Hum'e Servt,

JOHN THOMPSON.

Nominack, 5th July, 1771.

N. B.—I believe they are protected by their Government.

Directed,

To Charles Stewart, Esq., ℔ favr Mr. Neal.

John Van Campen to Chas. Stewart, 1771.

Sir,

The Bearer can give you a full account of the Situation of the Crike affair; after great deal of trouble, I have transmitted the full account to the people at Wyoming, as Ogden is not there, I am afraid the next news that the people have abandoned the Block house; my advice is, for them to Drive all the Cattle down the River, and if they could do no better, Drive them down to Fort Allen. In the Examination of the bearer, you will find the affections of the people in this part of the Country. Sr

From your friend,

JOHN VAN CAMPEN.

July 5th, 1771.

Directed,

To Charles Stewart, Esq.

Charles Stewart to James Tilghman, 1771.

Kingwood, 8th Jan'y, 1771.

Sir,

This instant the bearer delivered me the inclosed; he came directly from over the Mountain, & saw Capt. Ogden near Aaron Depuis, who had no paper or Ink to Write, but told him he would set off directly for Wioming, and take possession of the Block House, with such a party as he could get to support him. I fear the number

will be small. I give full creditt to Thompson's information. Am sure he does not mean to deceive me; the bearer has also seen and knows several of the advanced party, Squire Smith in particular, he was one of them who signed the Terms of agreement or capitulation, Novem^{r}, 1769.* The great scarcity of Bread Corn, along the River, will certainly occasion some delay, to so great a number as they are reported to be, viz., 500 men, but suppose them only half that number, if they are not repelled before they get to Wioming, they certainly will carry their point, and dispossess our people. I need not write you what the bearer can relate, he is a young man of truth, & has been engaged in Wioming affairs from the first time I went there untill this day, and hath always behaved with Spirit. I have prevailed on him, tho' fatigued, to wait on you with this disagreeable intelligence, which affects me more than any former news relating Wioming has done; however, I hope that the Goverment of Pennsylvania will exert itself, and that these Heroes will be met at Delaware River, by the Sheriff of Northampton County, and conducted to Wioming, via Philadelphia. I hear they expect a Supply of Provisions up Susq'a River, I hope that will be stopped.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

CHAS. STEWART.†

Directed,

To James Tilghman, Esq^{r}, Secretary of the Land Office in Philadelphia.

Order on Edmund Physic from ———, 1771.

Sir,

The Connecticut People having gained a possession at Wioming, and our People settled there being confined to the Block House in a very distressed condition, it appears to us that it is absolutely necessary, for the Interest of the Proprietors, to prevent the extension of the Settlements of those Intruders, that an attempt should be made to dislodge them by a legal proceedure against them, for which purpose it is necessary that a sum of money should be advanced. We therefore desire you will pay to James Tilghman and Joseph Shippen, Esq'rs, who are going to Northampton County on this occasion,

* See p. 352.

† See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 746.

the sum of three hundred pounds, and charge the same to the account of Wyoming Expenses.

Yr h'ble Servants*

Philadelphia, July 17th, 1771.

To Edmund Physick, Esq., Receiver Gen.

J. Tilghman and J. Shippen, Jr., to Mr. Hamilton, 1771.

Sir,

Upon our arrival at Easton, we found there every Magistrate in the County, who entered very warmly into the matter of raising a number of men to go over to Wioming, but as the harvest is still on hand, and the service not very agreeable, we fear not much is to be done very speedily. The Rendezvous is to be on Wednesday evening beyond the Mountain, where we shall meet the People and some of the Magistrates, in order to see if an effectual Corps can be made up. For if that cannot be immediatly done, our opinion is to suspend the attempt somewhat longer, till the harvest is secured, and in the meantime, to send the People over a small supply of flour, which we don't seem to make much difficulty in getting to them. We have seen two persons from the block House, who do not make the situation of the People anything like so distressful as Ogden represented, for instead of 150 women and children, which always seemed to us very extraordinary, we cannot find that the number amounts to more than thirty; a letter from Clayton, dated on Sunday morning, wherein he says they are all in good Spirits, and the express told me they could very well hold out a fortnight from that time. If our People had staid on the Ground after they heard of the approach of the New Englanders, we think it past a doubt, they might have done what they pleased with them, being near double their number, but there certainly has been bad management some how or other, of which we shall endeavour to get at the bottom. The number of the Yankees as they are called, is reported to be increased to 160, but as this comes from themselves, it is not to be depended on. The last express does not think their number is so great. They have collected all the Cattle and horses together, and we doubt not but their scheme is to send them off to Jersey, and then to follow them if they find they cannot keep the Ground. We shall not be at all concerned

* No signature or indorsement, it appears to be a rough draft of the order.

for any damage they who left the place at so critical a time, may sustain. We hope to be in Town on Sunday evening.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

J. T.
J. S.

Bethlem, July 23d, 1771.*

Copy of Letter from J. Tilghman & J. Shippen to Lewis Gordon, 1771.

Sir,—

We have received an Account this Morning from Wioming that the Block house is invested by four different Camps of the Yankees, so that we have ordered Dick's party to be strengthened, and he is determined to get into the block house with as much Flour as he can, And then is to send us a full account of matters there, which we very much want. In the mean time we must be collecting what force we can to send against them; And in this Service we must request the Assistance of the Magistracy and the Sheriff, in order to give some relief to the distresses of the people in the block House, which are greatly increased by the women and children which were out of the Place, being all driven in. As it is plain a considerable part of this Assistance must be procured by the Endeavors of Capt. Ogden and Mr. Stewart, we hope the Sheriff and Magistrates will co-operate with them and dismiss any resentment which may heretofore have arisen towards the People of the Jersies, which really ought to give way to considerations of publick peace and the Relief of the distressed, tho' it may not be an Easy matter totally to suppress it. It has been frequently repeated by John Jennings that the Sheriff and Under Sheriff ought to exert themselves in this Service. What he may mean by these repetitions we know not, but as you are the Sheriff's friend it may not be amiss to give him an intimation of this matter, as it may not only promote the Service but put him upon his Guard. If Men can be got to go to Wioming, the Sheriff or his under Sheriff must go to make the Proclamation required by the Riot Act. We wish it could be settled by Mr. Stewart and the Sheriff how many men could be got from this County. If it could, Mr. Stewart and Ogden wd get the remainder from Jersey. If that cannot be done, they must get as many Men as they can. If we could make up but sixty good men to add to twenty who will go with Dick, and what are in the Fort, we think the business might be done. But as to the Number requisite, we shall know more of that when we are informed of the state of mat-

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX., p. 750.

ters after Dick's arrival at Wioming. It must really give every well-wisher to the Honor and Peace of this Government the greatest concern to see a pack of Criminals and intruders putting the power of the Government at defiance. We would have the men who will take or engage to be at Heller's on Monday fortnight, if such notice be not countermanded before; and they must not go there sooner. We pitch upon Heller's for the place of Rendezvous, because the Provisions are there. We beg you will communicate this plan to the other Magistrates as opportunity may offer, and let them know we request their Influence. We cannot doubt your hearty Endeavours to promote this Necessary Measure, and are

Yr h'ble Servants,

J. T.

J. S.

Beth'lem, July 26th, 1771.

Please to advise us as you may meet with Opportunitys how the Service proceeds.

Directions to the Sheriff and the Justices of Northampton County and their Posse, 1771,

In proceeding against a number of People of the Connecticut Party unlawfully assembled at Wioming, And in executing the King's writ on Some of them who stand indicted in the said County Court.

When the Sheriff and Justices arrive at Wioming, it will be proper for some of them to apply to the Rioters and demand of them to hear the Proclamation mentioned in the Riot Act read amongst them. If they refuse this and use any threats the Proclamation must be made with a loud Voice, as near to the Rioters as the person who makes it can come with Safety.

Let the Sheriff, Under Sheriff or Justice who makes the Proclamation, take with him a few persons for witnesses, who are best acquainted with the persons of the Rioters. And there must be twelve at least of the Rioters together when Proclamation is made, And if they do not disperse within an hour after Proclamation made, the Sheriff with the Posse may arrest them, and make use of force in Case they are resisted; But it will be prudential to wait more than an hour before the Arrest is attempted, in order to be sure that the legal time is elapsed. And it will be likewise prudent to reason and expostulate with the Rioters, in order to induce them to desist from their unlawful undertaking. The Sheriff will also have the King's

writ for several persons who are amongst the Rioters, which he may execute in Case the Rioters should have the precaution not to appear to the number of twelve or more together, or to disperse within the hour in which they are by the Act to disperse, in either of which cases they cannot be taken hold of by the Riot Act; And in such Cases the Sheriff may arrest any of the persons named in the writ by virtue of such writ. And in proceeding upon the Process, the Sheriff must be cautious not to arrest any who are not named in the writ, except they oppose him in the legal Execution of his duty, or attempt a rescue after any of the persons named in the writ shall be arrested, in either of which cases the Sheriff may arrest and detain them untill they can be carried before a Justice to answer for the offence. If the persons named in the writ, or any of them, should retire to any house or place of defence and refuse to admit the Sheriff, he must first demand Entrance, and inform those within that he hath the King's writ against the several defendants, And if they afterwards refuse to open the doors or Gates, the Sheriff will be justifyed in breaking them open and entering to make the arrest; but before he proceed this length he must be assured that one or more of the defendants are within the house or place of defence, And in this case also it will be prudent for the Sheriff before he uses force to parly with the People within, and urge Arguments to induce them to desist from their unlawful Purpose.

As from the best information the New England Party are in Arms, it will be proper that the Sheriff and Justices, and the Posse who attends them, should go armed for their own defence and Preservation, but they should not make use of their arms unless reduced to the Necessity of doing it by an illegal and violent resistance, in which case force may be opposed to force. However, it is warmly recommended to exercise on this unhappy occasion the utmost moderation, discretion and prudence, to avoid the Effusion of blood, And that neither the Sheriff, Justices, nor any of the party strike, fire on, or wound any of the Rioters, unless they are first stricken, fired upon, or wounded by the Rioters. At the same time, that it is required of the Sheriff and Justices and their party to act a spirited and resolute part in endeavoring to bring the offenders to Justice, it is not expected or desired by the Government that they should expose themselves to unnecessary danger or run great hazzards, if they should be opposed by numbers so greatly superior as may leave no probability of succeeding in the attempt, (which must be left to Judgment and Observation on the Spot,) but in such case they are to return and report to the Government the State of the matter. If any arrests should be made, the persons are to be treated with all the humanity and tenderness the case may admit of, and not to be abused either in their persons or Effects, especially if they behave properly on their parts.

As to Lazarus Stewart and the others against whom Proclamations are issued, and who are supposed to be amongst the Rioters, they

may be arrested by any body, and if opposed by force, they may use force to take them.

JAMES TILGHMAN,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr.

July 26th, 1771.

Indorsed,

Copy of Directions to the Sheriff, &c., of Northampton County, respecting the Execution of the Riot Act against the Intruders on the Lands at Wyoming, &c.

COPY OF LETTER J. TILGHMAN AND J. SHIPPEN, JR., TO LEWIS GORDON, 1771.

Bethlem, July 26th, 1771.

Sir.

Since our letter of this day* it has occurred to us that possibly the recruiting business may go on so well that a number of men may be soon engaged, and that accounts may arrive from the Fort that a Small Number more may serve the purpose of apprehending or removing the Intruders, or that there may be an absolute Necessity for a speedy Relief before the proposed Rendezvous on Monday fortnight. In such cases we think it would be best to collect the men and dispatch them off without sending down to Philadelphia, which would perhaps be the Means of losing a favorable opportunity of Extricating the People out of their difficulties; therefore, if any Expresses arrive from Wioming with Letters for Philadelphia, You may break them open in order to be informed of their Circumstances, upon which, if proper, you may immediately give Notice to Doctor Ledley, Stewart, Ogden and the Sheriff, to have the People they have engaged immediately got together. Inclosed are directions proper for the Sheriff or Under Sheriff, who is to accompany the people that go on the Service. In our hurry we forgot to leave Money with the Sheriff for the Waggon hire and the Flour, But pray tell him he may give an order on J. T. to any person coming to Philadelphia, and the Money shall be immediately Sent up.

We are,
Yr h'ble Servants,

J. T.
J. S.

Directed,
To Lewis Gordon, Esqr., Easton.

* See p. 420.

James Tilghman to James Hamilton, 1771.

Aug^{t}. 6th, 1771.

Sir,

An Express is just arrived from Easton with the inclosed intelligence, by which it appears our affairs at Wioming are not so badly situated as we had reason to apprehend. I spoke to several Gentlemen of the Council to be at hand in case you should think proper to convene them in the afternoon. I think our resolution should be as speedy as possible.

I am,

Y^{r} Most Ob^{t} Serv^{t},

JAMES TILGHMAN.

M^{r}. Chew requests that if the Council meets this afternoon it may be as early as possible after dinner, as he goes out of Town this Evening.

Directed,

To the Hon'ble James Hamilton, Esq^{r}.

Wm. Crawford to James Tilghman, 1771.

Stewart's Crossings, Aug^{t}. 9th, 1771.

Sir,

I understand by Cap^{t}. John Haden, the Bearer of this, that there is an Agreement inter'd into be a Number of the inhabitants of Monongahalia and Readstone, ho has Entred into a bond or Article of an Agreement that Each man will Joyn and Keep off all Officers belonging to the Law, and under the Penalty of fifty for to be forfited by the party refusing to Joyn against all Officers whatsoever.

I understand this was set on foot by a set out People who has maid a breach of the Law by Driving out a men from his home, for which there was a King's warrent Ishued against them, together with a notion Propegated by Col^{l}. Croghan, that them posts would not fall into Pensilvania, he told me it was the Opinion of some of the best Judges, that the province Line would not Extend by Considerable so far as it would be setled at 48 Miles to a Degree of Longetude which was the distance of a degree of Longitude alow^{d} at the time the Charter was granted to M^{r}. Pen, and has since told those People that they had no right to Obay any presept Ishued from Pensylvania

He has run a Line from the mouth of Rackoon up the Ohio to Fort Pitt, and from thence up Monongahalia Above Pigeon Creek, and from thence a Cross till it striks Rackoon Creek, ten Miles up it, and says he has one more grant of 100,000 acres more to lay of in a parelele with that, Many sirways he had cut to peaces and sold to sundry People that has bin return^{d} in to your Office, some of which is not above 3 or 4 Mile from Fort Pitt; one of mine he has and many others; it is a great Pity there is not a stop put to such Proceedings, as it will be attended with very bad Consequence.

I am inform^{d} there is a Large Number of Signers all redy to the paper, when I see it I will give you more Distinkt Account.

Sir, I am with great respect,

your most Hum^{l}. Servant,

W. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—I shall be Down this fall and pay of to the Land Office for the Difrent Land I am consearn^{d} in or have undertook to Transact.

W. C.

Directed,

To James Thilman, Esq^{r}., at Philadelphia.

℔ Capt. John Harding.

Joseph Drakes Deposition, 1771.

Northamton County:

On Wensday last I, with David Ogden, was within a Quarter of a mile of an Incampment of the New England people. When we agread to part—when I went to a swamp where I staid till the Sun set, and then went to the Incampment, where they stopt me and asked me who was their, I made answer a frind, upon which thay maid much of me, I staid with them Till the Next morning; their was 21 men in this party, thay tould me that their was 175 men in the whole.

The s^{d} Deponent saith farther, that one Stump tould him that their was nine of their men kil'd and eight wounded, & thay tould him that one Buck was gon to Goashen to Buy Powder and Led.

The said Spump tould me that if the People did not give up the Blockhouse thay would put as many of them to Death as thay could, and farther saith not.

JOSEPH DRAKE.*

Attested Before me, this tenth day of August, 1771.

Gerret Brodhead.

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 756, &c.

G. Wilson to Arthur St. Clair, 1771.

My Dear Capt. :

I am Sorey that the first Letter I ever undertook to Write you should Contain a Detail of a Grievance so Disagreeable to me; Wars of any Cind are not agreable to aney Person Posesed of ye proper feelings of Humanity, But more Especially intestin Broyls. I no sooner Returned Home from Court than I Found papers containing the Resolves, as they Called them, of ye inhabitants to ye Westward of ye Laurall hills, ware handing fast abowt amongst ye people, in which amongst ye rest Was one that they Were Resolved to appose Everey of Pens Laws as they Called them, Except Felonious actions, at ye Risque of Life, & under the penelty of fiftey pounds, to be Recovoured or Leveyed By themselves off ye Estates of ye failure. The first of them I found Hardey anugh to offer it in publick, I Emeditly ordred into Custotey, on which a large number Ware asembled as Was Seposed to Resque The Prisonar. I indavoured, By all ye Reason I was Capable of, to Convince them of the ill Consequences that would of Consequence attend such a Rebellion, & Hapely Gained on the people to Consent to Relinquish their Resolves & to Burn the Peper they had Signed—When their forman saw that the Arms of His Centrie, that as hee said Hee had thrown himself into would not Resque him By force, hee Catched up his Rifle, Which Was Well Loded, Jumped out of Dors, & swore if aney man Cam nigh him hee Would put What Was in his throo them; the Person that Had him in Custody Called for asistance in ye Kings name, & in pirtickelaur Comanded my self, I told him I Was a Subject & Was not fit to Comand if not Willing to obay, on which I watched his Eye untill I Saw a Chance, Sprang in on him & Sezed the Rifle by ye Muzle and held him, So as he Could not Shoot mee, untill more help Got in to my asistance, on which I Disarmed him & Broke his Rifle to peeses. I Resd a Sore Bruze on one of my arms By a punch of ye Gun in ye Strugle—Then put him under a Strong Guard, Told them the Laws of their Contrie was stronger then the Hardiest Ruffin amongst them.

I found it necesery on their Complyance & altering their Resolves, & his promising to Give him self no more trouble in the affair, as hee found that the people Ware not as hardey as hee Expected them to be, to Relece him on his promise of Good Behavour.

I am affraid Sum Who Have Been two much Countenanced By their King & ye province of Pensallvania are Grate accesoreys to those factions, & God Knows where they May Eind. I have, in my Little time in Life, taken the oath of Alegence to His Majestie seven times, & allways Did it with ye Consent of my whole Heart, & am Determined in my proper place to Seport the Contents thereof to ye outmost of my power, as I look on it as my Duty to Let those things be known to Government, & my acquaintance at Philladel-

phia is none. I Expect you will Communicat those things to them, that the Wisdom of Government may provide Remedies in time, as there are numbers in the Lowr parts of ower Settlement still incressing y^e^ faction.

It Givs mee Grate Pleasure that my nighbours are Determined not to Joyn in the faction, & I Hope the Difirant Majestrits in this side y^e^ Mountains will use their influence to Discorage it. I understand Grate thrates are made against mee in partikolaur if possible to intimidate mee With fear, & allso against the Sherifs & Constables, & all Ministers of Justice, But I Hope the Laws, y^e^ Bullworks of ower nation, will be Seported in Spight of those Low Lifed trifling Raskells.

Give my Complements to Mr. George Wood, Mr. Dohertey & Mr. Frazor, and Except of myn to your Self,

Who am, with Respect,
your most ob^t^ Hble Ser^t^.

G. WILSON.

Springhill Township, Aug^t^ 14th, 1771.
To Arthor St. Clair, Esq^r^.

Lewis Gordon to James Tilghman, 1771.

Easton, 16th Aug^t^., 10 o'Clock at night, 1771.

Sir,

This moment Mr. John Van Campen, (who was of the Posse) brings the inclosed Letter from Doctor Ledlie,* with the disagreeable News of the Surrender of the Block House to the Rioters. Our People set off from Reemys on Monday, the 12th Inst., at noon, and were in number 62. They arrived at the 10 mile Run (from Wyoming) yesterday, the 15th, at ab^t^ half after three, afternoon; and preparing to send off provisions, (having sent intelligence before hand of their arrival) they were informed of their misfortune at the Block House. Mr. Van Campen says, all the men (excepting William Richards) are safe, and that the Women & Children, in number 48, are allowed 2 Weeks to remove themselves. Laz. Stuart has allowed our People to Carry off 20 out of Sixty of our fire Arms. I refer you for further particulars to Mr. Ledlies Letter. The principal matter now to be considered is, whether our men are to be continued longer in pay or no, and if they are or are not, how or when they are to be paid, for they will not look upon themselves discharged until they are paid.

I am in great haste,
Sir,
Your most obed^t^ Servant,
LEWIS GORDON.*

James Tilghman, Esq., in Philadelphia, by J. Speering, Express.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. IX. p. 756.

Capt. Ogden set off from Reemys Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Stewart arrived here this afternoon with 6 men.

Directed.

To James Tilghman, Esquire, in Philadelphia.

By J. Speerings Express.

Charles Stewart to James Tilghman, 1771.

Sir,

Annexed is Justice Van Campens account of the proceedings of himself and Company since they set of for Wioming, and the miserable state of affairs now at that place; he is much fatigued himself & his Horse tired, therefore he cannot proceed to Philad[a] as he intended, as he cannot get a Horse to hire here: he says that Foster & Simpsom offer to bring, in six days Notice, fifty good men from Paxton to reduce the Rebells at Wioming, and bring up provisions & Cannon by Water; they will remain with Ogdens party untill they know if any attempt will be made, and say they doubt not of getting one hundred men if necessary. The Rioters do not exceed 130 at the most, no doubt they will be speedily reinforced by their former Associates; the possibility of regaining the Possession seems, as Mr. Van Campen says, to keep up the Spirits of the friends of Government, notwithstanding the shocking consequences that has happened it signifys, but little to charge any person or persons with throwing difficulties in the way, & discouraging the men, Ogden & many others think they have been horribly trifled with, if not sacrificed; at any rate, it certainly is true that the delay in relieving the B. House, brings ruin upon many poor honest men who have, for upwards of thirty months, done every thing in our power to support the possession & aid the Civil authority. Mr. Van Campen has called on Mr. Gordon, who sends this bearer express, with this news the most disagreeable ever communicated by

Sir,

Your most Hble Servant,

CHAS. STEWART.

Aug. 16, 1771.

Minutes of Jno. Van Campen, Esqrs. Proceedings, 1771, & of what came to pass to his knowledge Since Friday morning, 4 o'Clock the 9th Aug[t], 1771, at which time he received a Letter from Lewis Gordon, Esq., requesting him to raise a party of men to join others at Rameys, Sunday evening, on Monday morning then following the Letter addressed to him & Capt. Ogden, viz.

Friday, went up along Delaware River towards Minnisink, and by Saturday evening collected 19 men, & marched them as far as his Own House.

Sunday, proceeded to Rameys, Expecting to be there joined by partys from over the Mountain, on the South Side.

Monday, the said party proceeded with King & Ledlies party, & each man 3 days provs, but no provision being provided for the relief of the Garrison, nor pack Horses to carry it, he was obliged to spend Tuesday & Tuesday night collecting pack Horses, & to get wheat thrashed & Ground into flower; by Wednesday morning got about 4 horse Load of flour ready & set of very early that day, and that night joined the whole body at the Big Creek.

Thursday, the whole party moved on to the Forks of Lahawanak & Wyoming paths, got there about 3 o'Clock, P. M., flung up a kind of breast Work, it was agreed to endeavour to throw a supply of Flower into the B. House by Water from above Wioming, & at same time to attack the Camp on the West side of the River, the practibility of which appeared to us by intelligence rec[d] from Thos. Forster & Sam[l] Simpson, Paxton men, who had come up with the River men with Provisions for the B. House, part of which they were Robbed of another Canoe Load they escaped with & hid on an Island below the Falls, a party to throw in the supplies were prepared, & Volunteers to attack the Camp under the direction of Sam[l] Simpson & Rob[t]. Ducher, who offered to conduct this attack. In the mean time an Indian, who was dispatched on Wednesday to inform the people in the B. House of our approach, returned to us & informed us that he had made several attempts to get in, but was prevented, & that the B. House was given up to Laz[s] Stuart & his party, immediately four of the people who were in the B. House came to us and confirmed the Indians report, adding that the Women & Children were in the B. House with leave to remove in fourteen days; that the men were permitted to bring away 20 Firelocks out of 60; that W[m]. Richards was killed on Tuesday in the Sentry box, on the River bank; That on a Consultation held immediately, it was agreed that he should return with this intelligence, & that the men should continue on the several paths untill Orders from Philad[a], a party of six men were sent to lay on the Sheholey road from Wioming to Delaware, to prevent expresses going that way to N. England.

The above is the substance of what at present Occurs.

JOHN VAN CAMPEN.

Easton, 16 Aug., 1771.

* Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 756.

Thomas Forster to James Tilghman & J. Shippen, 1771.

Paxton, 7th Sept^{r}, 1771.

S^{r}:

I this day arriv'd from Wioming, after a second Trip Tho^{s}. Forsrer & I have had with flower & Liquor to Cap^{t}. Ogden, and the last trip has not only Prov'd Hurtful to our Interest, but I have suffered much in my Person by a Parcel of unmanly Villains. When the fort was given up Cap^{t}. Ogden wanted one of the Doctors to go back to the fort, to take care of his Brother, & the Doctors refus'd, but after some time Doctor Horton agreed to go Provided I would go with him, & on the request of Cap^{t}. Ogden and some others I went back with the Doctor to the fort, & because I had been with Ogdens party, 4 or 5 of them with Sticks & Clubs us'd me without mercy, but with the assistance of one friend there I got off, notwithstanding they followed me Three mile. We have still a Quantity of flower and Liquor hid Thirty mile this side of Wioming, but still in Danger, which we purpose going up soon about, but would be first Glad to hear if there is any Preparations making to raise men to go against the Villains. If there was proper encouragement there might be a number of men rais'd here, which we would freely give our assistance in raising them in order to get satisfaction; we could Transport Provisions easy by water, & meet Ogden or any other party at Wioming at a time appointed, & we are fully of oppinion that nest might soon be disbanded, & Notwithstanding the various reports about the number of Yankees there, we are convinc'd there is not the number generally reported.

Please to favour us with a few lines, if you expect any thing done soon in the affair.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most obed^{t} Hble Serv^{ts}.

SAMUEL SIMPSON,
THOMAS FORSTER.

Directed.

To Mr. James Tilgman & Con^{l} Joseph Shippen, Philadelphia.

Deposition of Richard Brown, 1771.

Richard Brown, being duly sworn according to Law, Deposeth That Mathew Haley, an Indentured Servant belonging to him, the Said Brown, had been run away for some time; That he went in pursuit of him, and came up with him near Redston Fort, about two months after he had gone off; that as he was Bringing him home,

he the said Mathew Haley made the following Declaration, falling on his Knees at the same time.

I have done a Very Bad Action to you, but I have done much worse since I have been away from you; I have kill'd two Indians Brown charged Haley with telling lies and threatned to Flog him; but he persisted in the Same Declaration, Making Solemn Protestations to the truth of it; Saying also that if he must be hang'd for it, he could not help it, for it lay so heavy on his Conscience he could not conceal it. Brown then demanded how he came to do it. He Answered that after he escaped from Andrew M'Connel, he overtook the two Indians that had taken him up, and brought him to Col. Croghan, In Company with another Indian Man & Woman; that they Received him kindly, gave him a Tomahawk and one Pr of Macosons, and promised him that they would not take him to the white people again. The Third Indian Man, whom he had not seen before the Morning after he join'd them, gave him a Bridle and told him he must go with the other two And Steal Horses from the white People; that they travelled that day to the Kittaning, where they burned the doors of a house there, to get the hooks and hinges. That next day they travell'd into the woods, and towards evening they had killed a Bear and a deer; that immediately after killing the Deer, they cut it in small pieces and Stuck them upon Small forks rownd the fire: that one of the Indians stayed by the fire to Cook the Kettle, and take care of the Meat, and the other Indian and he went to Strip bark to make a Cover for their Sleeping place. That the Indian had cut a tree round at the upper part, and he was cutting round at the lower part. Then the Indian got a kind of a hand spike to force the Bark of with, and when he was employed about that, and Stooping to it, he Struck his Towhawk into his head. That he repeated the blow a great many times, till he was quite dead. That the blood Spurted all over his Arms and the Tomhawk, so that he was afraid to return to the fire, where the other Indian was. But that he conceal'd it as well as he could; he thrust his Arm and Tomhawk both into a Roll of Bark they had taken from another Tree, and Carryed it in that Manner to the fire. That he laid the Bark down behind the Indian that was at the fire, and who was then stirring some flower in a tin cup over the fire; that the Indian turn'd round and Smilled and made Signs of Approbation, at the bark he had brought, and turn'd about to mind his Kettle, on which he drew the Tomhawk out of the bark, and Struck it into his head also, and repeated his blow till he was quite Dead. That he was immediately Seized with such fear he could not stay their, but took a Tomhawk, two Powder horns, a Riffle Gun, two Blanketts, & a Britch Cloath, a Brass Kettle, & a Tin cup, & he hid the Other Gun & Tomhawk, with som other things, in a hollow Chesnut Tree, about half way between where the Indians lay, which was about the distance of one Hundred and fifty Yards apart; that he tied up the things he chose to bring of, in one of the Blanketts and Set of;

travell'd Eight Days before he saw any Person, and then fell in upon John Miller's, who lives about five miles from fort Pitt, up the Allegany. That they conceal'd him there two Days, for which he gave them the Kettle, the tin cup and the Britch Cloath, that he grew tired of carrying the rest of the things, and threw them away, all but the Gun, one Powder horn and a Blankett, which he made Leggons of. These Circumstances induced Brown to believe there might be Some truth in it, he therefore left Haley in the care of another Person, and came down to Fort Pitt to acquaint Col. Croghan and to enquire if there was any account of it there. There had been no Complaint made of it at that time, & the Colo. did not belive there was any thing in it. He had still some Suspicion that it was true, Therefore went to John Miller's, where Haley had said he left the things, to see if that part of his Storry was right, And took Andrew McConnel with him. That McConnel ask'd Miller, If he had seen any thing of Brown's Servant, for that he was like to Suffer by him, and now there was his Master. Miller and his Wife, denied they had ever seen him; but that Captn Montour told them, he was gon up the River, and that the Indians that brought him, were but a little before him. That McConnel told them he was sure Montour had not told them so, for he had seen Montour himself. On the which, he, this Deponant said to Mrs. Miller, I know who told you that Storry, It was my Servant himself, when he Return'd to your House, And left the Kettle, The tin Cup & the Britch Cloath with you. But they Solemnly denied it, and Offered to make a Voluntary oath, that they knew nothing of it. That he then told them that he knew Certainly that it was so, and that if they would produce the things, he would take no notice of them; but if they did not, he would prosecute them, on which they immediately produced and delivered them; and this Deponant does say, that a Kettle, & Tin Cup he delivered with said Haley, are the same he got from the said Miller.

Taken September 7th, before me,

A'R St. CLAIR.

A True Copy.

Further that the Gun that Haley carried of, from the said Brown, Haley had given to an Indian, and that Colo. Croghan got it again for him, and that he had another Riffle when he took him up.

Sent in £40 to give Evidence.

Chas. Edmonstone to Gov. Penn, 1771.

Fort Pitt, Sept'r 11th, 1771.

Sir:

I take the liberty to inclose for your perusal, the Copy of an Affidavit taken here, relative to the Murder of Two Seneca Indians.

I have the suppos'd perpetrator of the Crime in Custody, and intend sending him shortly to Bedford Goal.

I also herewith send You, the Heads of A Speech made by A Seneca Chief.

I have had Several other meetings with Chiefs of different Tribes, who seem all pleas'd with the steps taken in this affair.

I am Sir,
With due Respect,
Your Most Obed't and Very,
Humble Serv't,
CHAS. EDMONSTONE.

Directed,

To the Hono^ble^ the Vice Governor of the Provence of Pennsylvania.

Speech of Kyasshula, 1771.

Fort Pitt, 10th Sept'r, 1771.

Heads of a Speech delivered to Captain Charles Edmonston, Command^t^, by Kayasshuta, Representing the Seneca Tribe.

B^r^. We thank you for the Speech delivered to us yesterday, By Mr. Croghan, and alson for the Measuers you have taken to redress our present grievance.

B^r^. We heard what you said yesterday, and are pleased to find you have not forgot our Anticent Custom of Acquainting and Assisting each other when any thing happens to disturb our Mutual Tranquility, therefore be assured that nothing shall be Wanting on our part, in keeping bright the Chain of Friendshipe, & being steadfast in the faith we have always professed.

A String.

By Capt^n^ Edmonston.

B^r^. It gives me infinite pleasure to hear that what Mr. Croghan Told you yesterday, was pleasing to you, & hope that an Action (we suppose) Committed by a foolish boy whose bad works oblidged him

to quite the white people, & dread of being delivered up to them to meet the punishment he deserved, prompted him to be guilty of the late Murder, will leave no bad impressions on your hearts or minds towards your Brethren the English, whose intention it always was and will be, to keep peace with the Indians; with this String I wipe the tears from your Eyes & hope that Mr. Croghan's Endeavours and mine, will make your minds perfectly easey; the Supposed Guilty Person you yourselves have seen in Irons. I will shortly send him to publick Justice, The only method the English have of punishing Offenders, and hope that you will fall on some method of curbing the Impetuosity of your young Men which will facilitate our Endeavours in preserving peace & Concord. . . . . .

A String.

Br. I take this opportunity of Informing you of the Murder of one of our Women & four small Children Committed some time ago near the Green Briar by some of your people; which perhaps you have not yet heard of, and again repeat my Intreaty that you will take pains to alter the Conduct of your young men.

By Kayasshula.

Br. We have heard of this matter with pain and think it necessary to tell you that the murder was committed by a party of Delawares.

By Captn Edmonston.

Br. I am determined to acquaint the General and also the Governor of this province with the late unhappy afair, and at the same time to request they will allow me to cover the Graves of our dead friends with a few presents which at present is not in my Power to do.

A String.

By Kayasshuta.

Br. We have now finished our Business, and as my friends prest have far to travell & are about to depart Contented to their respective homes, I beg you will assist them with a little Rum and Provisions.

By Captn Edmonstone.

Br. I am perfectly happy that what you have heard and seen has been pleasing to you, and desire that you will assist me in holding fast by & keeping bright the Chain of Friendship.

After a discourse of some hours Continuance on Various Subjects, the Indians departed seemingly well pleased on Receiving some Rum and Provisions, as an earnest of what they said they expected hereafter.

Deposition of Thomas Woods, Sheriff, 1771.

Bedford, ss.

Thomas Woods, Deputy Sheriff of the County of Bedford came before me, Arthur St. Clair, one of his Majesty's Justices for said County, and being duly sworn according to Law, deposeth and saith that being on the Duty of his office in the Settlement on the Monongahela, about a fortnight ago he went in company with a Son of Major Collins, to serve an ejectment on a plantation where one John Martin lives; that Martin was not then at home, but that his Wife desired him to wait a while, her Husband would soon be home and wanted much to speak to him; that this Deponent told her he would lodge that night at Mr. Collins', and if he had any business with him he might come there. Next morning three men, neither of whom this Deponent knew, armed with Guns and Tomhawks, came to Mr. Collins' and desired him, this Deponent to stay there 'till the aforesaid John Martin and a Number more of the Neighbours came, for that they all wanted to see him; that he was not willing to stay, but that the said three men told him he must stay, for that if he did not, it would probably be worse for him; that towards noon, there was a party assembled about the number of Twenty-five, all armed but five or six, who had Clubs; that after consulting amongst themselves for some time, they told this Deponent that as he appeared to be a civil man, if he would depart out of that Settlement quietly and not attempt to execute his office, they would allow him, but that if he would execute any part of his office, he might depend upon the heigth of ill usage; that they told him they held their Lands under one Russell, and his claim or grant begun at the Laurel Hill, near where one M°Kay lives, and run from thence to the head of Youghiogeny, down Youghiogeny to the mouth and across Monongahela; that it was proposed amongst them to send him, this Deponent, back over the Laurel Hill, but he represented to them his Business led him to Fort Pitt, and desired he might be allowed to proceed down Monongahela, to which they consented and sent a party of twelve men or thereabouts with him, some of whom escorted him to within four miles of Dorsey Pentecost, Esq., telling him at parting, that they hoped he would remember what had been told him, and not attempt to execute any process or any authority under Pennsylvania, on the other side of Youghiogeny, or he might depend on suffering for it, but that when the back line was run, if they fell into that Province, they would quietly submit.

And further this Deponent says, that Abraham Tea Garden seemed to be their Principal, and Speaker for the Council, and that John Martin, Henry Bollan and William Bollan, were of the Company and were all that he knew of them.

THOMAS WOODS.

Sworn and Subscribed the 19th day of Sept'r, 1771.

A'r St. Clair.

Coppy.

A Message to the President and Council from the Assembly, 1771.

May it Please the President and Council.

We concur with you in Sentiments that the Subject of your Message is of a very serious Nature.

It is with concern we find that the Measures taken by the Legislature in their last sitting have not answered the good Purposes intended. The Chearfulness with which this House, as well as antecedent Assemblies have supported the executive Part of Government, in a due Execution of the Laws, must, we apprehend, convince you of our Readiness to adopt just and proper Means of suppressing that turbulent Spirit which has, too long, prevailed with Impunity in several parts of this Province.

But it appears from the Papers laid before us and other Circumstances, that the Matter recommended to our Consideration, is of great Importance & Difficulty, and demands more attention and enquiry than the Duration of the present Assembly will admit of: Besides, you must be sensible, would the Time allow of the necessary enquiry, however desirous we might be to strengthen the hands of Governments, no Act of Legislation can pass when the office of Governor is imperfectly supplied by a President and Council.

A new House must soon meet in Pursuance of the Charter, who no doubt will pay due attention to all Matters that may be laid before them, and pursue such prudent Measures, as shall appear to them necessary, to maintain the Peace and good Order of the Province, should the Powers of Legislation be then compleat.

Signed by Order of the House,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY,
Speaker.

A Verbal Message from the President and Council to the Assembly, by the Secretary, 1771.

"Sir,

"The President & Council order me to acquaint the House, that there are several Indians of different Tribes now in Town, some of which are of the Six Nations, and appear to them to be of consequence; and as their visit to this Government will necessarily be attended with expence, as well for their support during their stay here as for some small Presents it may be thought necessary to make them, They request the House will take it into Consideration and

enable them to do what may be requisite upon the occasion. If the House should sit to-morrow the Minutes of the Conferences with the Indians will be laid before them.

September 24th, 1771.

Arthur St. Clair to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1771.

Bedford, Sept^r 24th, 1771.

Sir,

I am favoured with yours of the 22d of August inclosing twelve Tavern Licenses, mine to you in April I find has miscarried. I had a particular reason for wishing that letter safe, but I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you in Person.

I am sorry the Papers I now inclose will contradict the favorable account I have given of our County; indeed I am apprehensive their will be a great deal of trouble on our Frontier. A ridiculous story that Mr. Cressap has spread with much Industry that this Province did not extend beyond the Allegany Mountain, but that all to the westward of it was Kings Land, has taken great hold of the People, and together with Mr. Croghans claims & surveys has put Numbers in a very doubtful situation, and will probably make it very difficult to carry the Laws into execution; I wish it may not end in a regulating scheme like what was lately in Carolina, certain it will be impossible to collect the Taxes in some Parts of that Country. You will see by Coll. Wilson's Letter that he has been active in suppressing a Commotion in his neighbourhood, and I hope you will be so good to represent it to the Council in its proper Light.

There has lately been two Indians murdered near Fort Pitt, the Person who committed it is now in our Goal but denies the Fact—but he had owned it to several which with other circumstances I hope will be sufficient to convict him, the Judges I doubt will not be very fond of coming here to try him. I had the fellow sent to Fort Pitt and confined there a few days, that the Indians might see him and know that we were willing to do them Justice, and went up myself to his Examination before them; they seemed to be pleased with it, but it is hard to tell what they really think.

I am very glad to hear of Mr. Penn's safe arrival in England in so short a time, and hope to hear soon of the Governor's arrival here.

I beg my Compliments to Mrs. Shippen,

And am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

and very Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

The Recommendation I will send the first opportunity after I see a few of the Magistrates together.

Directed,
Joseph Shippen, Junr., Esqr.

Minutes of a Council held at Philadelpha, 1771.

Saturday, 28th Septemr, 1771.

Present:

The Honorable James Hamilton, Esquire, President.

Joseph Turner, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.
William Logan, Edward Shippen, Junr. }

Brethren,

We are pleased to see you here at our Council Fire where our and your Fore-fathers used to meet and consult together as Brethren. We now desire you to attend to what we are going to say to you. Before we speak I by this String first cleanse your Eyes that you may see me clearly and the other Gentlemen who are now sitting with me in Council. I also open your Ears that you may hear me the more distinctly. I also cleanse your Throat and open a Passage to your Hearts, that you may the better know and understand what shall be said to you.

A String of Wampum.

Brethren,

I am pleased you have found out, and travelled here in, the same Great Road that was first opened between you and us by our Forefathers. I believe you, when you say that this old Road is somewhat covered with Grass and Leaves and not so easily seen as it used to be. The Reason is plain, it is not so much travelled in as it formerly was. You must well know that the six Nations and all our other Indian Brethren have been told by Sir William Johnson that he, and he alone, has a Commission and Orders from our Great King on the other side of the Great Waters to hold Treaties, and to confer with the Indians upon all public business; and this is the Reason why the Indians have of late years travelled the Road from their Country to Sir William Johnson's, and not used the old Road to the Council Fire at this Place as they formerly did; and it is still Sir William Johnsons desire, as well as ours, that the Indians should continue to go to him, and transact their Business at his Council Fire, as they have done for some time past. Yet I shall be glad to see our Indian Brethren whenever they have any matter of

Importance to acquaint us with, which particularly relates to their Brother Onas and the good People of this Province; and we consider this Visit of Yours as a Testimony of your Friendship and Regard for us.

A String.

Brethren,

We are glad to hear you profess yourselves so hearty in your Friendship to us, and can so well remember that this is what your Fathers have always done: And on our Part, We assure you we never have, nor will, depart from the happy union we have always enjoyed with all our Indian Brethren. We will keep the Chain whole, nor suffer anything (as far as is in our Power) to hurt it. Bad Stories are disregarded by us, as we hope they always will be by you.

A String.

Brethren,

You ask why the New England People have settled at Wyoming, seeing you have sold the Lands there and all round the Country to your Brother Onas at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, and that you never sold them to the New England People though they say you did. We will tell you Brethren how this Matter is. During the great Treaty of Albany with all the Chiefs of the six Nations, the New-England People as we have been informed and believe made some of the Head men of the six Nations drunk, and gave them money to sign a Deed for the Lands at and about Wyoming, and now pretend that they bought the Land of the Indians before your Brother Onas made his purchase, and that it is a part of their Country of Connecticut; But it is well known that the Great Council at Onondago condemned those Indians for signing any Deed in that private manner, and always refused to stand to it; and all the head Men of the Six Nations assembled in Council at the Great Treaty of Fort Stanwix, declared that they never had sold that Land to the New England People, and that their People had been imposed upon and abused by one Lydius of Albany, and persuaded while they were in Drink to sign those Deeds in a private manner and not in Council. This some of you who were present at Fort Stanwix know to be true. Soon after the Treaty of Fort Stanwix your Brother Onas caused the Lands at Wyoming to be settled, and these New England men have come in Arms and driven them away. But Brethren we would advise you not to meddle with them. For tho' they are very wicked men they are the Great Kings People, and therefore you must not on any account hurt them. We have informed our Great King of their conduct, and he will punish them himself.

A small Belt.

Brethren,

Our Brother Shawana Ben informs us that the Indians on the Bigg Island want to go away and dispose of the Lands. We are sorry to hear this. We think some of those bad Spirits which you mention in your Speech to us have put this in their Minds, for none but bad men will advise Indians to separate from their Brethren without Cause. We desire you will continue on this Island and consult your Uncles the six Nations when you find any Inclination to remove. They will give you good advice. You know Brethren of the Bigg Island that neither you nor we can agree to buy or sell Lands, or do any thing in that matter without your uncles the six Nations are present in Council, and they give their full Consent to it.

A String.

Brethren,

I observed upon your coming to Town that your Cloaths were much torn and ragged. I suppose that this was occasioned by the Bushes and Briars you met with on the Road in travelling here to see us. I have therefore provided these few Goods to cloath you, and desire you will accept them as a mark of my affection for you.
A Present of Goods delivered them.

Brother Cheahoga,

I have considered of your Request to me for a Horse, and what you say in Respect to your becoming stiff and infirm by being employed as a Messenger to us, and have therefore ordered a Horse to be provided for you to carry you home. I have also ordered your Hatchets and Guns to be mended.

The President then addressed himself to Cawandaghsaw, the Cachnawaga, who came from Carolina, as follows,

Brother Cawandaghsa,

I am very glad to see you here safe arrived from Carolina, but am extremely concerned at the disagreeable news you bring me, of the Death of Thomas King, a principal Sachem of the Oneida Nation. As he was a man much esteemed and beloved by Sir William Johnson, and also by us, as well as by all the Six Nations, I sincerely condole with you in the great Loss we have all sustained in his Death: And, with these black Strouds, according to the Custom of the Indians, I cover his Grave; and present you with these Handkerchiefs, to wipe the Tears from your Eyes.

A Present of Black Strouds and Handkerchiefs delivered to him.

Brother,

I have now finished my Answer to your Speeches delivered to us in Council last week: I observed when you came to Town you were almost destitute of good clothes, that you had worn ym out in coming thro' the Bushes on your Journey. I therefore desire you

will accept of this small present of Clothing, which I have provided for you, as a mark of my good will and affection for you. And I also desire you will take into your Charge & care these other goods, and deliver them safe to our good old Brother Newcomer, as a Testimony of my particular Regard & Friendship for him. I now take my leave of you as you desire to return home soon, & wish you a good Journey.

But as He has appointed Sir Wm. to write to him on all Affairs the Indians have to communicate to him, I give you this Belt and refer you to him on this occasion, & shall write to him what you have said to me hereon.

Indorsed.

Minutes of a Conference held by the President and Council with Cheahoga, Shawana Ben, and a number of Indians of different Tribes from the West & East Branches of the Susquehanna, September 28th, 1771.

Speech of Pipe, Chief of the Delawares, 1771.

Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania:

As soon as the Chiefs of our Nation & the Six Nations had Received your Belts from Capt. St. Clair, I was appointed to carrey them thro' all our Villages, and from them to the Shawanese and Wayendots at Sanduskey. I am now Returned, and can inform you and your Wise Men that your messages was well received by all the Tribes, and they all long to meet you, or some of your wise men, in Council, to Renew and brighten the Chain of friendship so long subsisting between our Forefathers, for our parts we never mean to let it slip out of our hands, and its not our faults if it should; it is not in our powers to go to you, but we know its in your power to come, or send some of your Wise Men to meet us, and it never was more necessary, as this difference subsisting between the Governor of Virginia and the Shawanese gives us all great uneasiness in our minds, & tho' we have suffered much in some of our People being killed, yet we have done every thing in our power to get this unhappy difference made up, and have now sent a number of our wise men to assist in getting it settled at the places our Brother, the Governor of Virginia, appointed to meet the Shawanese, but I cannot tell whether they will agree or not.

A String.

In two nights after my Return to Col. Croghan's some bad White

Men crossed the River in the night, and stole four horses from me, which my friend Mr. Mackay can inform you of, which I hope you will Consider and not let me be at the loss of.

THE PIPE,
A Chief of the Delaware Nation.

Directed.
To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania.
℔ favor of Eneas Mackay, Esq.

Petition from Philadelpha, 1771.

To the Honorable James Hamilton, Esquire, President, and the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, and Northern Liberties:

Humbly Sheweth—

That there is a public Road leading from the upper End of Fourth street to the Southermost Line of the Widow Masters's Land, near her Mill Dam, which has been in use about 60 years, and is a Boundary of the Lots and Lands on each side, and of singular Convenience to the owners of the same.

That your Petitioners conceive that if the said Road was extended thro' the Widow Masters's Land into the Germantown Road it would not only accommodate the owners of the said Lots and those who reside on and near the present old Road, but be of very great utility to the public, by opening another Out-Let into the Country from the Northern parts of the City.

That the said Road (if extended as aforesaid) would pass over even and good Ground, and not exceed in Length 190 Perches, so that it would occasion but a small Expence in opening it and keeping it in repair.

That your Petitioners, having obtained the full Consent of the Widow Masters for carrying the said Road through her Land according to the Courses laid down in a Draught accompanying this Petition, humbly conceive that no reasonable objection can be had thereto, as it will not injure or pass thro' the Land of any other Person.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honor's will be pleased to appoint men to view the Ground, and to lay out a publick Road from the End of the said old Road leading from Fourth street into the Germantown Road according to the manner proposed and laid down in the said Draft, or as nearly so as may be found

most convenient for publick use, and your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

John Thompson,
William Shipley,
Peter Dehaven,
Jacob Brimmer,
Jacob Frank,
John Gartley,
Jos. Howell,
Isaac Howell,
John Grandom,
Sam. Emlen,
Isaac Zane,
Thos. Tilbury,
Reynold Keen,
Stephen Paschall,
Joseph Swift,
Andw. Bunner,
Wm. Henry,
Jedidiah Snowden,
William Ralston,
Rob. Erwin,
William Pusey,
John Wister,
James Benezet,
Tho. Mifflin,
Charles Meredith,
Jos. Hillborn,
Sl. Shoemaker,
William Fisher,
Thos. Lawrence,
Will. Parr,
R. Strettle Jones,
John Gibson, Jr.,
Joseph Stamper,
Chas. Jolly,
Fras. Alison,
H. Jones,

Thos. Say,
Thos. Paschall,
Wm. Coates, Jr.,
John Little,
Benjamin Moson,
Jos. Parker,
John Biddle,
George Wescott,
Henry Keppele,
Wm. Shippen,
Volantine Stanley,
Robert Dove,
Christoffer Myrtetus,
Benj. Hooton,
John Ross,
John Lawrence,
Robt. Smith,
Nicholas Waln,
Thos. Willing,
Tench Francis,
P. Turner Jun.,
W. Shippen, Jun.,
Henry Keppele, Jr.,
Edwd. Penington,
Abraham Carlile,
John Palmer,
Wm. Wishart,
Alex. Huston,
Reuben Haines,
Godfrey Twells,
Clement Biddle,
Owen Jones,
B. Barnes,
John Steinmetz,
Bernard Gratz,
Elijah Weed.

Indorsed.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of Philadelphia & Northern Liberties for a Road thro' the Widow Masters's Land into the Germantown Road.*

* See Col. Rec., Vol. IX., p. 780.

Petition of Christian Lehman, 1771.

To the Honourable Richard Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware, &c.

The Petition of Christian Lehman, of the City of Philadelphia, Conveyancer:

Humbly Sheweth—

That Your Petitioner, A Native of Saxony, in Germany, hath resided Forty Years in this Province, raised a numerous Family, and the greatest part of the Time followed the Business of Conveyancing been much employed, in translating German and English, and transacting Business for the Germans, And as the Business amongst them daily multiplies very much, on account of their sending great Numbers of Powers of Attorney to Germany, which must be done in the German Tongue, in order to recover their Estates and monies there, The Benefit whereof chiefly centers in this Province, And being encouraged by the Governor's known munificent & tender Disposition, so conspicuous in the Honourable, the Proprietary, Family, as well for the Prosperity of Individuals as for that of the whole Province; And your Petitioner humbly hoping that those Gentlemen of the Governor's Honourable Council, to whom your Petitioner hath the Honour to be known, will on enquiry be of opinion that your Petitioner's Abilities, by reason of his long experience, is answerable to your Petitioner's humble request; Your Petitioner humbly supplicates His Honour, the Governor, to be pleased to grant him a Public Notary Commission, by your Petitioner chiefly intended to serve the German Business to Europe, or under such other Limitations as to the Governor in his Wisdom may seem meet, And your Petitioner, with profound Respect, and as in humble duty bound, shall ever pray.

CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

Nov. 6th, 1771.

I have known the within Petr, Mr. Christian Lehman, many years, he has ever supported the character of a sober, honest man, I have seen many Conveyances, Agreemte, &c., of his drawing, wch appeared to me to be done with care & accuracy, and am of opinion his being appointed a Notary Public in this City will be of great service, particularly to the Germans; And pray leave to Recommend him to his Honour, the Governour, for such a Commission.

JOHN ROSS.

7th Nov., 1771.

I beg leave to recommend the Petitioner to his Honor, the Governor, for the purpose within prayed for.

THOS. WILLING.

I have known the Petitioner many years & believe he has supported the character of a sober, honest man, & as such I take the liberty to recommend him to the Governour.

J. SHOEMAKER.

Examination of Alban Davis, 1771.

The Examination of Alban Davis, taken before William Allen, Esq., Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

This Examinant saith that he is a Tidesman & Boatman, belonging the Custom House Schooner; That on Saturday the 23d inst., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the s^{d} Schooner being then at the wharf at Chester, Thomas Muskett Commander of the s^{d} Schooner, observed several Vessels coming up the River, & among them a light Brig & Pilot Boat; He, the s^{d} Commander was of opinion that they ought to board & search s^{d} Pilot Boat first, which he & four hands did accordingly in the skiff, & when aboard the Pilot Boat they made signs to this Exam^{t} to come to them with the Custom House Schooner, which he and one John Nesser, who were left in charge with the Schooner, immediately did; That they found on board the Pilot Boat four men & Boy, who were desirous, as they said, to go down the River; That the s^{d} Commander of the Schooner asked them what they had on board, & required them to open their Hatches that he might see what they had, otherwise he would seize the Boat, to which he was answered that he might seize & be damned; that the person who gave the s^{d} answer was named, as this Exam^{t} was afterwards informed, ——— Jones; That upon their refusing to open their Hatches, & behaving in the rude manner afs^{d}, the s^{d} Commander put the broad Arrow on the Boat's Mast; that the s^{d} Jones, upon the Boat being seized, telling Capt. Musket that he had no further Business on board the Pilot Boat, requested s^{d} Commander to let him on shore, which he complied with, on Jones' adding that he should be ashamed to go to Philadelphia in that condition & accordingly he was sent on shore by two men in the skiff, That immediately afterwards they stood up the River for Philadelphia, but that meeting the Ebb Tide at Read Bank they came to anchor with both the Schooner & Pilot Boat, which were lashed together; That about half after nine o'clock at night the s^{d} Commander of the Custom House Schooner, observing that there was a Pilot Boat coming down the River, & standing towards s^{d} Schooner, with a Boy at the Helm & a man standing at the Bow of s^{d} Pilot Boat, that on their coming nearer to s^{d} Schooner the Commander de-

* Communission—see Col. Rec., Vol. X. p. 9.

sired them to keep off, otherwise they would be on board of them, & added that he would fire on them if they did not, to which the others answered fire & be damned, put up your Helm & give your Vessel a yaw, adding the River is as free to us as to you; That thereon the Commander of s^{d} Schooner did put up his Helm as desired; That notwithstanding this the said Pilot Boat in a few minutes fell on board the s^{d} Schooner & immediately a number of men sprung on board the Custom House Schooner from s^{d} Pilot Boat; That one of them, being a lusty man, presented a Blunderbuss to s^{d} Commander Musket & swore he would blow him through if he did not deliver up; And further, this Exam^{t} saith, to the best of his knowledge, the number that came on board of them from s^{d} Pilot Boat were about thirty; That these men immediately fell on the Custom House Schooner's people with Clubs & Cutlashes, beating & abusing them in a violent manner, That particularly three men attacked this Exam^{t}, two with Clubs & the other with a Cutlash; That the Cutlash was broke on the Musket which this Exam^{t} held in his hand in his defence, but that one of the three with a club knocked him down & cut his head & threw him down into the Hold of s^{d} Schooner, as he believes, being stunned with the blows, as on recovering his senses he found himself in that place; That in a little time, hearing some person groan, he asked who it was, on which s^{d} Commander Musket said it was he, & on this Exam^{ts} asking him if he was wounded he answered he was, & he said he believed he should die; That this Exam^{t} remained sometime in the Hold with the rest of the Schooner's people, where they were shut down; That when this Exam^{t} came on deck he perceived that the Pilot Boat they had seized, together with the other, were gone & that the Custom House Schooner was on shore on a Barr, with her Rigging & Sails cut to pieces, particularly that her Cable was cut & one of her anchors missing; Further this Exam^{t} saith that the s^{d} men who boarded s^{d} Schooner & did the damage afores^{d} were dressed like Sailors & had their faces smutted, except the afores^{d} lusty man who presented the Blunderbuss to s^{d} Commander, & further this Exam^{t} saith not.

Peter Ozees & James Forest being also two of the people belonging to s^{d} Custom House Schooner, on their Examination respectively confirm what the s^{d} Alban Davis hath related, except that s^{d} Peter Ozees saith that he did not see s^{d} Davis knocked down, he himself having before that been thrown by the people that boarded them into the Hold of their Pilot Boat after having been struck at with a Cutlass & his Musket taken from him; Further the s^{d} Exam^{t}, Ozees, saith that before the s^{d} people boarded them he had viewed the Cargo that was on board the Pilot Boat, which the Custom House Schooner's people had seized, & found the s^{d} Boat was full of a variety of Boxes & Cases, & was informed by one of the people on board her that there were fifteen Chests of Tea, & twenty one Quarter Chests of Do., Sixteen Boxes of Claret & a Quantity of Geneva;

This Exam[t] further saith that when the afores[d] Commander Muskett & himself were attempting to seize s[d] Pilot Boat on their suspicions afores[d], the before named Jones desired them to show their Commission before they came on board, which the s[d] Musket having complied with, he, this Exam[t], when on board s[d] Pilot Boat attempted to see what was in her Cabin, on which s[d] Jones swore that the first man that entered the Cabin he would blow his brains out with the musket, which this Examinant saw in his hands.

The other Exam[t], James Forest, saith that all the particulars which the afores[d] Peter Ozees hath related as above set fourth is true, and further saith that he, the s[d] Forest, was one of the men that set s[d] Jones on shore, as mentioned by Alban Davis afores[d], and and that he, when the s[d] Custom House Schooner was boarded as mentioned in the Examination of s[d] Davis, was himself cut in the head & arm with a Cutlass, and further these Examinants saith not.

ALBAN DAVIS,
PETER OZEAS,
JAMES FORREST.

The above Examinations were taken before me respectively, on Oath, this 26th day of November, 1771.

WILL. ALLEN, Chief Justice.*

GOV. RICHARD PENN TO GOV. TRYON, 1771.

Philadelphia, 30th November, 1771.

Sir,

When I beg leave to inform your Excellency of my Appointment to the Government of this Province, and to assure you that I shall ever be ready to co-operate in any measures necessary for the service of the Crown, and the wellfare of the Colonies, I must at the same time take the Liberty of transmitting to you the enclosed Address from the Commissioners appointed for the Regulation of the Indian Trade.

Unacquainted with the Law from which they derive their authority, as well as with the particular circumstances of their appointment. I cannot properly determine upon the reasons which they have assigned for not attending at New York on the time appointed, yet agreeable to their request, I take this earliest opportunity of communicating to you their sentiments upon this subject.

I am, Your Excellency's
most Obed.
humble servant,
R. P.

Directed,—To His Excell'cy —— Tryon, Esquire.

* See Col Rec., Vol. X., p. 8.

Joseph Galloway and others, of Three Lower Counties, to Gov. Penn, 1771.

To the Honorable Richard Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c. of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of New Castle, Ken & Sussex, on Delaware.

May it please your Honor,

Having received a Notification from His Excellency, Lord Dun more, late Governor of New York, thro' the Honorable James Hamil ton, Esq., late President of the Council of this Province, to meet th Commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the Neighbouring Colonies, to form a general Plan for the Regulation of the Indian Trade, at New York, on the first day of next month, we esteem i our Duty to communicate to your Honor the Reasons which induc us, the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of this Province to think our attendance improper and unnecessary.

We apprehend it was His Majesty's Intention in requiring th Constitution of this Board, as well as the Design of the Legislature by whose Authority we are to act, that Commissioners should b appointed by the Governments of all the Colonies concerned in th Trade with the Northern and Western Indians, and that their At tendance and Advice should be had in forming the Regulations And yet we understand that no Commissioners have been appointe by the Legislature of Maryland, altho' the Traders of that Provinc carry on a considerable part of the Trade with those Indians. Bu what operates more forceably with us in declining our Attendance a this time, is His Majesty's Proclamation, published by His Excel lency, Lord Dunmore, repealing the Act appointing the Commis sioners for the Colony of Viginia, whose trade with the Natives i conducted, in a great measure, on the same Principles as that of thi Province, and with it intimately connected. By this Act of th Crown, and the Government of Maryland not having nominate Commissioners on their part, the Board intended to be constituted is altogether as yet imperfect and inadequate, and the Intention the Legislature here by no means answered.

But altho' under these circumstances we doubt our authority act, and conceive our Attendance will be both ineffectual and in proper, yet it is our earnest Desire, as soon as these difficulties a removed, to unite our Endeavours with the other Commissioners, accomplish, if possible, the desirable object His Majesty has view.

These, our Reasons, for not attending at the time appointed, w request your Honour will be pleased to transmit to His Excellenc

the Governor of New York, that they may be laid before such Commissioners, if any, as may attend.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY,
WILLM. LOGAN,
JOHN ROSS,
WM. WEST,
WM. RODMAN.

November 30th, 1771.

Indorsed.

Copy of an Address to the Covernor, from the Commissioners for the Regulation of the Indian Trade. Novemb^{r} 30, 1771.

The Original was sent by the Governor to His Excell'cy Governor Tryon, at New York.

TRUSTEES OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY TO GOV. PENN, 1771.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

We, the subscribers, Trustees for the County of Westmoreland, do report to your Honour, that we have again taken into consideration the fixing a place for building a Court House, a Goal for the said County, and are of opinion that Pittsburgh is a proper Place, and humbly request that your Honour would please to confirm the same, that we may be able to carry on the Buildings.

ROBT. HANNA,
JOSEPH ERWIN.
SAML. SLOAN.*

CERTIFICATE RESPECTING COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, 1772.

By the Honorable Richard Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

I do hereby Certify that Robert Bayard, Esquire, appointed Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of Philadelphia, by a Deputation from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs at Boston, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1772, did this

* No date.

day take and subscribe before me, the several usual Oaths and Declarations, enjoined by Law, and did also take an Oath for the faithful execution of his said Office, as prescribed by the Act of the first of George the first.

Letter Gov. Penn to Indians, 1772.

Philadelphia, the 11th of April, 1772.

Brethren,

I received your Letter dated at Onohoquage, the 16th of last month, and am heartily sorry to hear of the disagreeable News you give me of the bad Behaviour of two of our People last Winter, at Cashictown, towards a Chief of our good Brethren the Six Nations.

Brethren,

You have acted a very wise and friendly part in acquainting me with the abuse your People have received from mine, and in not resenting the Injury yourselves, by taking immediate Revenge on the men who were so wicked as to commit it. This Conduct of yours deserves great praise, and discovers a very peaceable Disposition on your part. And it is agreeable to the Rule which you and we have at all the Treaties agreed to observe, in order to prevent the least Breach in our Chain of Friendship, which is, that whenever any little accident happens, or any folly is committed between any of your People and ours, we should immediately inform each other of what has been done, that satisfaction may be given to those who are injured.

Brethren,

You very well know that the men of whom you now complain, live at a very great Distance from me, and that it is difficult for me at all times to prevent such accidents, and to apprehend and punish the wicked people who occasion them. But, Brethren, you may be fully assured that every thing shall be done on my part to give you satisfaction in this matter. I shall send orders to the Magistrates in Northampton, to issue Warrants for the two persons who have injured you, and if they can be apprehended, to punish them as far as our Laws will allow.

RICHARD PENN.

Directed,

To Adam, Isaac, Peter and Captain John, and the other Indian Chiefs at Onohoquagey.

Collector of Customs at N. Castle, 1772.

The Honorable Richard Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To all to whom these Presents may come, Greeting.

I do hereby Certify, that Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, being appointed Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port of New Castle, on Delaware, by a Deputation from the Commissioners of the Customs at Boston, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1772, did this day take and subscribe before me the several Oaths and Declarations prescribed and enjoined by Law to be taken, and did also take the Oath prescribed by the Act 1st George 1st, to be taken by the Collectors of His Majesty's Customs, for the due Execution of their Employment.

By His Honor's Command.

Gov. R. Penn to Wyaloosing Indians, 1772.

Friends & Brethren, The Wyaloosing Indians:

I have taken into consideration what you said to me yesterday, informing me of your intention to remove to the Ohio, and desiring some Satisfaction for the Improvements you are about to leave at Wyaloosing. I am sorry for your departure at this particular time, because I am apprehensive it may be injurious to the Government and the interest of the Proprietaries, and I wish it could have been convenient to you to have remained where you are another year. As to making you any satisfaction for your Improvements, I have no power from the Proprietaries to do it. All I can do for you is to lay your case before them, which you may depend I will by the first Opportunity, and at the same time I shall do you the justice to inform them of your orderly and quiet behaviour since you have lived at Wyaloosing. If they should sell the land for an advanced price on account of the Improvements you have made, I doubt not but they will in justice order you to be paid the overplus.

Brethren, I now take my leave of you, and wish you a good Journey, and that your removal to the Ohio may prove to your satisfaction.

I am,

Yr friend and Brother.

Phila. May 15th, 1772.

Geo. Croghan to Arthur St. Clair, 1772.

June the 4th, 1772.

Dear Sir,

Your feaver of the 2d was Delivered me by Mr. Eapy & Mr. Galbreath & I observe the Contents, Mr. Collens Did Write me Some Time ago, & Inclose me ye Copy of a Leter from Co^{ll}. Crisap to ye Inhabitance there, & Desier'd my opinion thereon, in my answer I tould him that my Leters from England Did menshon that the Western bounds of Pensylvania Could Nott Come any Distance on this Side of ye Hills, & that I made No Doubt but Col^{l}. Cresaps had been Well Inform'd before he Wrote that Leter, & that is my own opinion, how farr itt may be Consistant with the Good of Society for the King's Subjects to be under the Regulation of Laws, Every one will agree, any Law is beter than No Law, Butt when Laws are administered with two much Severity w^{h} have been two often Don fer three years past, it becomes opressife & unjust.

As I Conceave y^{r} Leter and Infermation as an act of frendshipe, & that I have the highest opinion of y^{r} upright & Just Sence of those maters, I Write you with freedom, & as we are on this topect, pray why did Not the proprietors prevent all those Disputes, by ascertaining thire bounds, I will Submitt itt to y^{r} Self how farr itt is Consistant with the prinseples of Justice, forr thire agents to open an ofese to dispose of Lands So Curcomstanced as to admitt of Dispute, without proscribeing themselves any Limites, when they must well Remember that itts Nott a Great Number of Years Sence the aSembly Refused to build a Trading house or fort heer, aLedging itt to be out of Mr. Penn's Grant, & after that ye Same aSembly Refused Granting mony for the King's use, to aSist in the Reduction of Fort Du quasne, & I Dont Know that Ever Mr. Penn Tuck any meshurs Sence that Time to ascertain his bounds, or make itt Known to the publick, as to any Right that Pensylvania has to have a Duridiction over ye King's Subjects Till the Limits of the province is Acertain'd, as many of ye Subjects Come from Veginea & Maryland, & Settled under ye Ohio Company, those Colonys has as Good pretensions as Pensylvania, and as to Extending ye Line by Dixon beyond ye End of Maryland, its to well known that was Nott Don by authority to Determine any thing. Considering all those Curcomstances, I may Venture to say you will be of opinion that if any objections be made to the Laws or Taxes itt will be Intirly oweing to ye meshurs Taken by Pensylvania in Not acertaining the True Limits of thire Duredition, and publishing itt to the peple.

I Can Truly Say, that I have Neaver advised any person to use a Shereffe or Civel officer of the province, all & such as have ask'd my opinion on these maters which I aShure you is butt very few, I have advised them to Comply. But with Respect to Lands or Taxes

I will give you my opinion, which is, that I think the peple are fools if they Dont Keep thire mony till they are fully satisfy'd that thire property is Shure, & that they are under the Durediction of Pensylvania, when I have the pleshur of Seeing you we may Talk more on this Subject, & I will Shoe you the Copy of my Leter to Mr. Tilghman on those Subjects Last August, which you will find fair & open, for tho' I know I am much blam'd by the agents & other officers of Goverment, yet I aShure you I have very Litle Connections or Intercourse with any of the Setlers in this Cuntry.

I am, sir, with much esteem, your

Most Humble Servant,

GEO. CROGHAN.

Directed—

To Arthur St. Clair, Esq^r.

Proclamation—Gov. Penn, 1772.

By the Honourable Richard Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received Information that the Connecticut Intruders, who have so often disturbed the Peace of this Government, not content with having, in the most violent and hostile manner, dispossessed a Number of People lawfully settled at Wyoming, on Sasquehanna, under the Honourable Proprietaries of this Province, have lately extended their unlawful Possessions to the Lands at Shoholy and Lechawaxin, and other Parts within this Province, where they are now building Forts and Places of Defence, and making warlike Preparations, to support themselves in their Possessions unlawfully obtained. And whereas, divers People, belonging to the said Colony, have also at different times endeavoured to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces, to confederate and join with them in such their illegal Designs, and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by a strong Hand: Wherefore, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries to the said Lands, as to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in prosecuting their illegal Settlements, I have judged it proper, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring, in His Majesty's Name, all and every Person and Persons, already settled, or residing

on the said Lands at Wyoming, Shoholy and Lechawaxin, and other Parts of the Sasquehanna and Delaware, without the Licence of the Proprietaries, or Authority from this Government, immediately to evacuate their Settlements, and to depart and remove themselves off and from the said Lands without Delay; And I do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects, of this or any other Province or Colony, on any Pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess any of the aforesaid Lands, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province, without the express Permission of the Proprietaries, or this Government, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on Pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. And I do hereby also strictly charge, enjoin and require, all Magistrates Sheriffs, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute, and bring to Justice, all Offenders in the Premises.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-second Day of June, in the Twelfth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-two.

RICHARD PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, Secretary.

God Save the King.*

G. WILSON TO MAJOR LUKE COLLINS, 1772.

Dr Sir,

I recd yours of the 5th instant, and am sorry of ye Disappointment of your Company. We had the happiness of Joyning in Sentement in ye Colony of Virginia, and as I may say, even Waiding throo Blood, in Supporting ye caus of our Contrie, hart in Hand. But it Looks as if we must Difer in ower way of thinking here. I allways look on it as ye Duty of Christians and good Subjects to obey, and the Privilege and right of ye Legislative powers to Dictate, & there fore, untill I am oppressed by Burdensome and unjust Laws, I shal still chuse ye formei. I am doubtfull you mistook ye intension of foot, and inste'd of Meeting, to Prevent as you say, ye tumults o ye People, augment ought to a been put in you. I presume ar Better aquaint with my Sentements in Regard of friendship, tha to think if we must differ in Sentement, that it will Raze ye founda tion of my former Good wishes to you and your family. So I hop you will Pardon me for difering with you—not with you, but y

* From printed hand-bill.

Poisonous Faction, in regard to the Grants from the Colony of Virginia. I well know that the Honourable Counsell of that Colony last year, sat on ye affairs relative to ye Grants and Land on ye Western Waters, which they had Claimed and Surveyed before ye late purchase, and the Result of that Counsel was, that they had no right to ye Lands before purchased of ye Indians, and of consequence ye Grants were of none Efect, at which time strict orders were given to ye Surveyors not to stratch a Chain on them Lands, and as for other Grants from ye Crown to Gentlemen, ye whole world must well believe it must be ungranted Lands that are given to them, and not ye Property of other Proprietors; you, yourselves, justly observe the Boundries are not yet settled, so that it is unknown to you how far Pensalvania extends.

I dar not impeach ye Propriatories of Pensalvania with such glaring acts of unjustice, as your Superscription paper sets forth. I think it is too daring, and a matter too high for me; besides, I don't understand where ye Sute is to be commenced. Nay, I can see no face it can bair, that can posably take with any unprejudiced, disintiristed set of Mankind, that have the half of one eye open, unless it be to encress faction and feed a set of Hungry Lawers. I plainly see that ambition will make men Drunke as well as Liquer. I am surprised to see such inconsistancies from Men of tolerable sence, but much more from where it coms. I am still your harty well-wisher, and

humble Servant,

G. WILSON.

July ye 9th, 1772.

To Major Luke Collins.

Passport for Two Missionaries from N. E., 1772.

The Honorable Richard Penn, Esq., Lieut. Gov'r & Commander in Chief of the Province, &c.

To all to whom these Presents may come Greeting:

[L. S.] Whereas, it is represented to me that the Rev'd Messrs. David Macclure and Levi Frisbie, from Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire, are about to go to the Frontiers of this Province, with the sole view of introducing Christianity among the Indians, under the care and direction of the Board of Correspondents of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge; And whereas, the said David Macclure & Levi Frisbie, have requested my Passport, and Recommendation of their pious Design; I do therefore hereby

grant them my Permission to pass and repass thro' this Province to and from the Indian Country, for the purpose aforesaid, without let, Hindrance or Molestation, as often as the business of their Mission may make it expedient; And I do require all Magistrates and other Officers, Civil & Military, within this Province, to afford them their Protection, Aid and Assistance, they demeaning themselves at all times as becometh; and I do also recommend them to the several Tribes of Indians, whom they may have occasion to visit, for their friendly Reception and Treatment.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms,
at Philadelphia, the twenty-fifth day of
July, in the Year of Our Lord, 1772.

RICHD PENN.

By his Honour's Command,

Joseph Shippen, Jr., Sec'ry.

Earl of Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1772.

Circular.

Whitehall, 14th August, 1772.

Sir:

The King having been graciously pleased to appoint me to be one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and to commit to my care the Dispatch of all such Business as relates to His Majesty's Colonies, I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you therewith.

It will give me great satisfaction to be able to fulfill His Majesty's gracious Intentions in this Appointment, and as it is His Majesty's pleasure, that your Dispatches should, for the future, be addressed to me; I shall not fail to lay them immediately before the King, and to transmit to you such orders as His Majesty shall think fit to give thereupon. I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Certificate of Physicians on Health of a Vessel, 1772.

Philada., Sept. 23, 1772.

We have this day examined into the State of Health of the Mariners and Passengers on board the Ship Minerva, Capt. Johnson, from Roterdam, and found several ill, and most of those with the appearance of having undergone a heavy Disease during the voyage. On enquiry, we found that most of the People had been ill, many of them of a Spotted Fever, and at least one hundred and twenty-six had dyed on the Passage. We observed ye Ship to be in a very putrid condition, and therefore, for the Safety of the Citizens and Inhabitants of the Province, advise that the said Ship should be ordered to a greater Distance from ye City, and lye Quarantine, or at least 'till she, the People, their Bedding & Cloathing, are well purified; and that the sick should be landed & put into the Pest house, without being permitted to carry on Shore with them any of their Bedding, and that great care should be taken that there be no Intercourse between the Ship and Inhabitants on Shore, further than to supply the people on Board with necessarys.

TH. BOND,
PHINEAS BOND.

To his Honor the Governor.

Gen. Gage to Gov. Penn, 1772.

New York, Nov^{r} 2d, 1772.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 27th ultimo., by Mr. St. Clair, tho' I apprehend too late for me to send any Counter-orders to Fort Pitt, for by my Letters from thence of the beginning of last month, the Garrison only waited the arrival of Carriages to move away. I am of opinion, however, that the Troops abandoning the Fort, can be of very little consequence to the Publick, tho' the Fort might be partially usefull. It is no Azylum to Settlers at any Distance from it, nor can it cover or protect the Frontiers, tho' People who are near it, might, upon Intelligence of an Enemy's Approach, take Refuge therein. All this was fully evinced in the last Indian War, and I know of no use of forts of the kind, but that of being Military Deposits.

It is natural for the People near Fort Pitt, to solicit the continu-

ance of the Garrison, as well for their personal security, as obtaining many other advantages; But no Government can undertake to erect Forts for the advantage of Forty or Fifty People; every Body of People of the same numbers, would think themselves entitled to the same Favor, and there would be no end to Forts. The People have settled gradually from the Sea into the Interior Country, without the aid of Fortresses, and it's to be hoped they will be able to proceed in the way they began, without meeting more obstructions now than they did formerly.

The List of Ordnance and Stores inclosed in your Letter, which you inform me were lent by the Province of Pensylvania in 1758, to the late Brigadier General Forbes, shall be examined into, and orders given to return the same to such Person as you shall appoint to receive them.

I am, With great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

John Frazer and Geo. Wood to Gov. Penn, 1773.

Bedford, January 26th, 1773.

May it please your Honor,

The many Roberies that have lately been committed in the Eastern Parts of this County, oblige us to trouble you with this Letter.

There are a number of People, who we suspect, now reside at or near the Sidling-Hill, that have been guilty of several Highway Roberies, and have taken from different People traveling on the Publick Road, between this place and Carlisle, considerable Sums of Money; In particular, a certain James McCashlan, of this place, hath made Oath before us, that he has been Robed of Twenty-two Pounds and a Silver Watch. We have already done our endeavour to apprehend the Robers, but have not succeeded, as there can be no positive proof made who they are, on account of their blacking themselves, which renders it impossable for any person Robbed, to discover or know who are the Perpetrators.

We therefore pray your Honor would take this matter into Consideration, and grant us such relief as to your Honor may seem most

reasonable for the Safety of the Publick in general, and in particular for the Inhabitants of this County.

We are, your Honor's

most Obedient

humble Servts,

JOHN FRASER,
GEORGE WOODS.

Directed,

To the Honourable Richard Penn, Esq., Philadelphia.

Examination of James McCashlin, 1773.

Bedford, ss.

The examination of James McCashlin, of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, Yeoman, taken on oath before us, Two of his Majestys Justices of Peace for said County, dwilling in the Town of Bedford aforesaid, within the said County, first day of Febr^{y}, thirtienth year of the Reign of our Sovereign lord George the Third, who saith that on Friday, the Twentieth day of January last past, Between the hours of four and five o'Clock in the afternoon of the same Day, at a place called Reas Hill, on the Road leading from Bedford aforesaid to Littleton, he was assaulted by two men with their faces blacked, whereof one was a tall lusty man, with a Rifle Gun in his hand and a blankit Tied about his middle, and the other was a short man, well sett, with a white Hunting Shirt on, a little bloddy on the back part, armed with a pistol, and by them, he, this Dep^{t} was Rubbed on the Road, or near the Road behind a Ridge of Rocks, where they the said felonis lade or took him, this Dep^{t} of the Sum of Twenty Two pounds fifteen Shillings Currency, one Silver Watch, of value of Six pounds like money, and one pear of Mitts, of the value of two Shillings; and that the said James McCashlin has Just Cause to suspect a Certain John Gibson and William Paxton, and Doth suspect the said Gibson & Paxton for being the felons who hath Commited the same, and farder saith not.

JAMES McCASHLIN.

Takin, made and Signed the day and year first above written, before us.

John Frazer,
John Woods.

(Copy.)

Earl of Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1773.

(Circular,)

Whitehall, Feb. 2, 1773.

Sir:

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Queen was happily brought to Bed of a Prince* on Wednesday last, and that both Her Majesty and the young Prince are as well as can be desired; I most heartily congratulate you upon this encrease of the Royal Family, an Event that affords the greatest Satisfaction to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servaut,
DARTMOUTH.

Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

Answer of Gov. Penn to Lord Dartmouth, 1773.

Philad[a], the 27th of April, 1773.

My Lord:

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordship's Letter of the second February, & beg leave to offer my hearty Congratulations upon her Majestys being happily brought to bed of a Prince, and at the same time to assure your Lordship that such an Event affords the highest pleasure and satisfaction to me, & to the good People of his Majesty's Province of Pennsylvania.

I am, with great Respect,
Your Lordships
most Obedient
humble Servant,
R. P.

Petition of John Knight to Gov. Penn, 1773.

To the Hon[ble] RICHARD PENN, Esq[r]., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

The Petition of John Knight, of the City of Philadelphia,

Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioner hath been upon the Return for Coroner for the City and County of Philadelphia, a Number of Years past,

* Probably Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, sixth son of George III.

with the Unanimous Consent and Approbation of the Inhabitants of the said City and County.

That Caleb Cash, the Coroner for the Ensuing year is now deceased, by means whereof the Office for Coroner is become Vacant.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honor to take the above into Consideration, and if your Honor should see fit appoint your Petitioner Coroner untill next Election, for which your Petit^{r} in Duty bound will every pray.

JOHN KNIGHT.*

Feb^{y} 26th, 1773.

Earl of Dunmore to Gov. Penn, 1773.

Williamsburg, 31st March, 1773.

Sir,

There has a discovery been lately made here that the paper Money of this Colony was Counterfeited, and that the Authors thereof, who had a press establish'd in a Neighbouring Province for preparing the same, had also established one in this Colony for Counterfeiting the paper Money of others, by which it is rendered difficult to bring those offenders to Justice, as the Counterfeiting of the paper Money of the several Colonies, is only made felony in the respective Governments where it is emitted.

The General Assembly of this Colony, which met on the 4th Instant, have passed an Act to prevent the Counterfeiting the paper Money of other Colonies, a Copy of which, by desire of the Assembly, I now transmit to your Excellency, and request you to recommend it to the Assembly of your Province to Pass an Act similar to the inclosed, which I am persuaded will contribute greatly to the Security of those Colonies that are under the Necessity of adopting a paper Currency.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

DUNMORE.†

His Excellency Richard Penn, Esq^{r}.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 78, he was appointed.

† It would seem that this same system of counterfeiting the Bills of Credit had extended to this Province, as the Governor, (Richard Penn) on the 19th July issued his Proclamation for the arrest of counterfeiters, offering a reward of £500, See it Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 88 and 99.

This was (with one exception of a pardon,) the last recorded official act of Richard Penn, for Thomas and John Penn having revoked his Commission on the 13th April, and Thomas having appointed John Penn Governor, he appeared in Council on the 30th August. See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 90.

Act of Virginia to prevent counterfeiting the Paper Money of other Colonies.

Whereas, the Want of a sufficient Quantity of circulating Specie, to answer the Purposes of Commerce, or the Exigencies of Government, hath induced this, and most others of the *British* Colonies in *America*, to circulate certain Paper Notes, as the Representative of Specie, to pass in Payments for limited Periods, when their Redemption is provided for, the counterfeiting of which is usually made Felony in the respective Governments where they are emitted; but it is supposed that sundry evil minded Persons have lately established Presses in our Colony for preparing Counterfeits of the Paper of others, and by that Means such forged Paper is thrown into Circulation with greater Facility and Security to the Authors thereof; and it being judged reasonable that neighbouring Countries, having intercourse in Trade, should provide as far as in them lies against the debasing of their Medium of Commerce: *Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Burgesses of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same*, That if any Person or Persons shall within this Colony prepare, engrave, stamp or print, or cause or procure to be prepared, engraved, stamped or printed, the counterfeit Resemblance of any Paper Money which now is, or hereafter may be circulated in Payments by Legislative Authority, in any *British* Colony or Plantation in *America*, with Intention that such counterfeit Paper shall be passed in Payments, whether the same be so passed or not, or if any Person or Persons shall in this Colony pay, or tender in Payment any such counterfeit Money, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, altered or craced, every such Person being lawfully convicted shall be adjudged a Felon, and shall suffer Death without Benefit of Clergy. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall continue and be in Force from and after the passing thereof, for and during the Term of five Years, and no longer.

Wm. Maclay to J. Tilghman, 1773.

Fort Augusta, April 2d, 1773.

Sir,

I inclose to you a Letter from three of the Trustees for the publick Buildings of this County, respecting some measures which we have lately fallen on to rescue us from the scandal of living intirely without any Place of confinement or punishment for Villains; Captain Hunter had address enough to render abortive every attempt

that was made last summer, for keeping a regular Jail, even after I had been at considerable expence in fitting up this Magazine, under which there is a small But compleat Dungeon, I am sorry to inform you That he has given our present Measures the most Obstinate Resistance in his power and impeded Us with every embarrasment in the Compass of his Invention, we know nothing of the Footing on which Captain Hunter has possession of these Buildings, and only beg that the County may be accommodated with this old Magazine, with the addition proposed to be made to it, and with the House in which I now live, to hold our courts in; I have repaired the House in which I now live, But expect to have an House ready to remove to in Sunbury, before our November Court. As the present repairs are done intirely by subscription, you will readily guess that Captain Hunter is not among the number of subscribers. As there are many Peices of old Iron, &c., which formerly belonged to the Fort, not of any use at present, the Trustees propose using any of them which can be converted to any advantage, for Grates, &c., for our temporary Goal, unless they receive contrary Directions from Philad^{a}. If Hell is justly considered as the rendivous of Rascals, we cannot entertain a Doubt of Wioming being the Place. Burn'd Hands, cut Ears, &c., are considered as the certain certificates of superiour merit; we have certain Accounts of their having had several meetings lately to chuse a Sovereign and settle the State, &c., for it seems they have not now any Dependance on the Government of Connecticut. The Time of the Descent on the West Branch, Fort Augusta, &c., is now fixed for May next; I have no Doubt but the Desperate Tempers of these People will hurry them into some tragical affair, which will at last rouse our Government, when it may be too late to repair the mischief done by them. At the same time I am told there are some among them, who would willingly become quiet subjects, and are afraid to own their sentiments. Patterson has the other day been offered 1200 0 0, for the same number of acres, not far from your Land. I would not have you sell. Doctor Plunket goes down in a few days; 'tis likely I may send another long letter by him,

And am with the greatest Esteem,

Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

WM. MACLAY.

Directed,

J. Tilghman, Esqr.

Indorsed.

Wm. Maclay, 1773, about building a Gaol at Sunbury.—Hunter's Opposition.—Advises ag^{t} selling my Lands.

Earl of Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1773.

Circular.

Whitehall, 5th July, 1773.

Sir:

The King having observed that the Accounts received from His Majesty's Governors in America of the condition of their respective Governments have not been so full and explicit with respect to the State & Progress of the Commerce, Cultivation and Inhabitancy thereof, as they might and ought to have been, and that they have contented themselves with barely reporting in their Correspondence, the ordinary Events of their Administration, I am commanded to transmit to you the inclosed Heads of Enquiry relative to the Province under your Government, and to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do as speedily as may be, transmit to me for His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do as speedily as may be, transmit to me for His Majesty's Information, a very full and particular answer thereto, accompanied with such Papers as shall be necessary to Illustrate and explain every Circumstance that may appear to require it.

The rapid Progress that is making in Commerce, Cultivation and Inhabitancy, is an object that deserves the utmost attention, and it will be necessary that you do not content yourself with barely transmitting to me answers to the present Heads of Enquiry,* but that you do continue to Report in the fullest manner, such variations as may occur in any of the Circumstances relative to your Government to which those Heads of Enquiry do apply, and that you do from time to time, inform me of such Alterations as may happen by Deaths or Removals in any of the Civil and Military Offices.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Directed.

Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

* These inquiries and answers are not found with this—but information on these subjects will appear at a subsequent period.

Secretary Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1773.

Circular.

Whitehall, 7th July, 1773.

Sir,

I send you herewith by the Earl of Dartmouth's direction, printed copies of such Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, as relate to America.

I also inclose a printed Copy of His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament on the 1st Instant, and am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

J. POWNALL.

Directed.

Deputy Gov'r of Pensylvania.

Frederick Haldiman to Gov. Penn, 1773.

New York, July 9th, 1773.

Sir,

I am to acquaint you that the Transports, with his Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, are arrived at this Place, and that I propose to have one Company stationed at Philadelphia, for which Place they will set out in a few Days; I am therefore to beg the favor of you to give the Nccessary Orders, that Things may be in readiness, and the Barracks prepared for their Reception.

I have the honor to be with very great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

FRED. HALDIMAN.

Directed,

Hon'ble Gov^{r} Penn, Philadelphia.

Minute of Assembly, 1773.

In Assembly,

Sept'r 23d, 1773.

The House taking into their Consideration sundry Letters received by the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province, from David Ogden, Esqr., one of the Judges of the Province of New Jersey, and several Affidavits taken before the s[d] David Ogden, Esq., respecting the Persons who have lately counterfeited the Bills of Credit of this Province.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation *offering the Reward of three Hundred Pounds for apprehending a certain Joseph Richardson, and the like sum for apprehending a certain Samuel Ford, two Persons charged in the s[d] Affidavits with counterfeiting the s[d] Bills, and for delivering their Bodies to the Sherif of the County of Philad[a], in the Goal of the s[d] County.

Extract from the Journals.

CHAS. MOORE, Cl'k
of Assembly.

Directed.

To Joseph Shippen, Esqr.

G. Wilson to Gov. Penn, 1773.

Honoured Sir,

After Congratulateing you on your Safe Arrivall to ye Seate o your Govourment, I Beg Leave to acquaint you that Since ye Constetution of ye New Countey of Westmoreland, We Who Ware appointed Trustees Have Met twice in order to consult on Sum things Relative to ower Dutey in that trust. I apprehended that it Was ye Sence of His Honour ye Govournour and ye Asembley at ye time that ye Courts Ware appointed to Hold at ye Hows of Mr. Robart Hannow, that they Should Hold there untill the present unsettled State of ye Westrin Boundrey might be more perfectly asertained for Which Reason I could not Joyn With ye other trustees in Making

* See it in Colon. Rec. Vol. X. p. 99.

a Report to your Honour, Which Report I presume is com to Hand Before now. It Was My Advice, that a Letter first should be sent to your Honour to Know your Sence of ye matter Whether it would be advisable, (as there is a Goale and a Sort of a Courthows in Which ye Counties Busness may be Don in,) To pospon the Fixing aney perticular place for a Countey Seat for Sum time Longer untill at Least, We had your advice in ye matter. But As They Rather chose to Make a Report, I Did not Thinke proper to Joyn in that. I Gladly Would Do My Dutey for ye Best & Would be Sorey to Mistake it. I Would be Extremely Glad to Know your Sence of ye Matter & am Sorrey to acquaint you of ye unhapey diferances occasioned By Sum ill minded persons, As they Say By Reason of ye unsettled State of ye Westerin Bounderie.

I am with profound Respect,

Your Most ob't H'ble

Serv't,

G. WILSON.

Westmorland, Oct'r 8th, 1773.

Gov. Tryon of N. Y. to Gov. John Penn, 1773.

New York, 28th Oct., 1773.

Sir,

The Circular *letter and Heads of Enquiry, you mention in your favor of the 20th Inst., have been also communicated to me; as you wish to know the method I propose to take to comply with the requisitions made therein, I am to acquaint you, I have furnished the Officers of the several Public Offices of this Government, with such Articles of the enquiries, as I thought fell within their respective Departments, and those that did not appear to point to any particular Office, I delivered to the Secretary of the Province, requiring them all to make their Reports as fully and amply, as the nature of the Questions required; all which reports I intend to refer to some sensible friend here, to combine together, by way of a General Report on the subject, which, with the Vouchers aforesaid, I shall carry Home with me in the Spring next ensuing. I confess I have neither genius, leisure, nor inclination, to prompt me to attempt the Compi-

* See page 464.

lation of the History of this Colony. I must therefore rely on the aid of those better qualified than myself for so laborious a task.

I thank you for your offer of civilities, and am with much Esteem,

Sir,

Your most obed't and
Very Humble Servant,
WM. TRYON.

Directed,
Governor Penn.

Certificate of Governor in behalf of Drs. Ewing and Williamson, 1773.

The Hon^ble^ John Penn, Esq^r^, Governor and Comm^r^ in Chief of, &c.

To all to whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

Whereas it has been represented to me that the Reverend Mr. John Ewing, Pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in the City of Philadelphia, and Doctor Hugh Williamson, of the said City, two of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark, in the said County of New Castle, have been appointed by the Trustees of the said Academy to go to Europe to solicit Benefactions & Donations for the said Institution, And Whereas they have requested my Certificate of their being two of the Trustees of the said Academy, and also of their Integrity & Character, I do hereby Certify all whom it may concern, that the said John Ewing and Hugh Williamson are two of the Trustees of the aforesaid Academy, are Gentlemen of good Credit & Reputation, and that full faith & intire confidence may be placed in them.

In Testimony whereof I have set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Counties above-said to be hereunto affixed, at New Castle on Delaware, the thirtieth day of October, in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

The Gov'rs Answer to New Comer's Message, Del'd in Council 26 Nov., 1773.

Brother Natatwallamen:

2 I received your Message by Jos. Peepy, and have Considered it well. I have been looking over what passed between us last Spring was twelve months. You then mentioned to me the same business you have now repeated by Jos. Peepy. You may remember I then told you that S^r^ W^m^ Johnson was appointed by the Great King, my Master, to Confer with and advise all our Brethren, the Indians, in any matters of Importance—all Indians know this well. I then Recommended you to Go to him and inform him of y^r^ Intentions of Going over to England to See the Great King, & tell him what you had particularly to say to him. You have not informed me by Jos. Peepy whether you followed my advice in Going to S^r^ W^m^, and if you did, what passed between him and you; when I hear this I shall be better able to Judge of this important Matter, and Give you my Sentiments and Advice thereon, at present I can only once more request, if you have not already been to S^r^ W^m^ Johnson, that you would Go to him and lay this Matter before him to Consider off, & know his mind thereon before you determine to Go over Sea. When you have done this, I shall be ready to hear what you may have further to say to me, & do every thing in my Power to please & serve you in this or any other Affair.

Delivered a String of Wampum.

N. B.—If Jos. Peepy makes ye reply to this, he mentioned, then the follow^g^ Speech may be d^d^, If approved.

Bro^r^,

4. Since I delivered my Message to Jos. Peepy in Answer to yours by him, Jos. tells me that you have not followed the Advice I gave you last Spring was twelve Months to Go to S^r^ W^m^ Johnson & Consult him on y^r^ Intentions of Going over Sea to see the Great King.

Bro^r^,

You and all the Indians know well it has been told you at all the late Treatys, that the Great King has appointed S^r^ W^m^ Johnson Superintendant of all Indian Affairs, and that all Business of any Importance between the King & the Indians was to be laid before him, I am therefore much surprised you have not followed my Advice in Going to S^r^ W^m^ and informing him of your Inclination to Go over Sea to visit the Great King, and talk with him.

Bro^r^,

It is long since I gave you this advice; you have had sufficient

time to go there & hear his Sentiments, & know his mind—I Cannot think what Reasons you Can have for not Going to him.

Bro^r,

I know well that our Bro^r Onas & all our United Brethren, the Indians, kindled a Great Council fire in this place, where all Business was to be transacted between us. I know also, & you should remember, That when any Business was to be done, it was to be by all the tribes of Indians united with the Six Nations, & with their approbation & Consent. They were all linked in one Chain of Fr^dShip, and Bro^r Onas with them. Nothing was to be done without the knowledge of the General Ind^n Council. You cannot, therefore, my Brother, Expect that I Can Comply with y^r Request in Provid'g a Ship to Carry you to England to See & talk with our Great King till S^r W^m Johnson has been informed of it, & Consulted y^r uncles, the Six Nat., at their Gr^t Council fire. If I did so, I should break one of the Strongest Links of ye Chain of Fr^dShip & the Solemn treaties Entered into between me & all the Indians. They would be very angry with me & blame me much for doing so.

Bro^r,

I must further inform you that I have rec'd a Letter from S^r W^m Johnson, informing me, That He has instructions & Orders from the Gr^t King, His & My Master, to transact all Business of Importance with the Indians—Excepting that of fixing & regulating the Trade, which is left to me to manage. That He expects when any Indians apply to me on any other Business, I shall send them to him.

Bro^r,

As this is the true State of the Case, I Cannot, I dare not, interfere with the Great King, My Master's Orders. I Cannot provide a Ship to Carry you & y^r Companions to England to see & talk w^th Great King without S^r W^m being first informed of y^r Intentions. It would not only be a Breach of Trust in me to my King & Master, but as I have said, It would be a Breach of that Faith & Fr^dShip Entered into between me, The Good people of this Province, & the Indians of all the Six united Nations. Let me, therefore, my Brother, recommend it to you in the Strongest terms to go to S^r W^m Johnson & lay your Intentions before him, & know his mind thereon.

Commissioners from Connecticut to Gov. Penn, 1773.

Col. Dyer, Doct^r Johnson & Mr. Strong, from Connecticut, present their respectful Compliments to his Honor Governor Penn, and acquaint him that they are directed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut to lay before Him the Votes & Resolutions of that Assembly relative to the Lands contained within the Limits &

Boundaries of the Charter of that Colony, & claimed by the Honorable Proprietaries of Pensylvania, and beg the Favor of him to acquaint Them when it may be convenient for them to wait upon Him for that Purpose

Wednesday Morning, Decr 15th, 1773.*

Commissioners from Connecticut to Gov. Penn, 1773.

Decr 18, 1773.

Col. Dyer, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Strong, present their respectful Compliments to Governor Penn, and acquaint him that they propose to set out on their Return Home this Afternoon, And if there are any Services which they can render Him, either in Connecticut or New York, they will be very happy to receive the Honor of his Commands.

Saturday, Noon.—We beg the Favor of your Honor to correct a Mistake We find we made in mentioning the Course of the Sound, in our Paper of the 15th instant, which should have been W. S. W. not S. S. W. as it was (probably) there inserted.*

Directed.

To the Honble Governor Penn.

Arthur St. Clair to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1774.

Ligonier, Jan'y 15th, 1774.

Sir,

This will be delivered by Mr. Hanna one of the Trustees for Westmoreland County. To some manœuvres of his I believe, the opposition to fixing the County Town at Pittsburgh is chiefly owing, as his Interest it should continue where the Law has fixed the courts pro tempore, he lives there, used to keep public House there, and has now on that Expectation rented his House at an extravagant price. Erwin, anor Trustee adjoins, and is also public House Keeper, a third Trustee lives in the Neighbourhood which always make a Majority for continuing the Courts at the present place. A Passage in the Law for erecting the County is, that the Courts shall be held at the foregoing Place (the House of Robt. Hannas,) till a Court House & Goal are built, this puts it in their power to con-

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., pp. 118–139.

tinue them as long as they please, for a little Management might prevent a Court House and Goal being built this twenty years; this is explanation of a Petition to the House which was sent down lately, it was began & ended on the Fryday of the Court week, an unexpected opportunity to Philad[a] offered that day, by reason of which it is to the House only, and signed but by a few People, but the few that have signed it are the principal People, and who acted more from their feeling for multitudes who they saw suffering than from their own inconvenience. A Like Petition to the Governor will soon be forwarded which will be countenanced by I am certain five-sixths of the whole People.

Mr. Hoofnagle I hope will be almost Home before you receive this. I beg you will excuse inaccuracies as I wrote in the greatest hurry, Mr. Hanna holding his Horse while I write. I will see you early in the Spring, and am,

Sir,

Your very humble,

& most obedient servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed,

To Joseph Shippen, Jun[r]., Esq[r]., Philadelphia.

Fav[d] by Rob. Hanna.

The Memorial of Lewis Weiss, 1774.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esq[r]., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The Memorial of Lewis Weiss, most respectfully sheweth,

That altho' in the Bill now before your Honour, "to prevent infectious Diseases being brought into this Province," great Care and Tenderness is shewn for the unhappy sick and of curing them if possible, yet there seems something very material that might be added by the Goodness and Humanity of the Legislative Body of this Province in order to enlarge the Benefit of an Act that is partly intended to relieve the poor, the sick, and the Stranger, to wit, the Custody and preservation of their Property shipped on board of such sickly vessel.

May it please your Honour to put a benevolent Construction on this your Memorialists humble application by him made (indeed not only on behalf of his Countrymen the Germans, but) for all unfor

*See page 289, 305.

tunate Strangers taking refuge to your blessed Province. And forasmuch as he has these nineteen years of his Residence here lent his ear to their numerous Complaints, he begs Leave to explain the Substance thereof in as concise a manner as he is able to contract in Words so extensive a Subject.

Passengers having Goods of any value on board of the same Ship in which they transport themselves hardly ever take Bills of Lading for such Goods, the Merchants, Captains, or their Subordinates persuading them that it could do them no Good but rather involve them into Difficulties at their arrival. If they leave any Goods in the Stores of the Freighter of such vessel they will now & then take a little Note "that the Merchant has such Chests, Casks, Bales, &c., and undertakes to send it by next Vessel free of Freight, &c.," to the person who deposited such Goods with him. The Passenger puts the Note in his Pocket Book, he has also the Invoice of his Goods, and his Money he has sowed up in his old Rags or in a Belt about his Waist. But in the voyage he or his Wife or some of his Family, or all of them grow sick. Then the plunder upon the sick or dead begin, and if the old ones recover or small Children survive the Goods are gone, and the proofs that they had any are lost. The Captains never reported to any public officer how many passengers he took in at the Port from whence he sailed, how many died on the voyage, never any manifest of the Goods belonging to passengers is produced. But in short hardly any Vessel with Palatine Passengers has arrived in the Port of Philadelphia but there has been Clamours or Complaints heard of Stealing & pilfering the Goods of the Sick & of the dead. And if your Honour will be pleased to inquire of the Register General, whether within the space of twenty-five years or since the passing of the Act 23, Geo. 2, intitled "An Act for the prohibiting of German & other Passengers "in too great Numbers in any one Vessel," any considerable Number of Inventories of Goods & Effects of Persons who died in their Passage hither or soon after have been exhibited into that Office, you will find that the practice is otherwise than the Law.

Upon the whole your Memorialist humbly apprehends that if sick Passengers shall by Virtue of the Bill now before your Honour be landed & nursed at the Province Island and their Chests and other Goods go up to Philadelphia, it will require a particular Provision of what shall be done for the preservation of their Goods on board.

L. WEISS.

Philad^{a}, Jan. 19th, 1774.

Minute of Assembly Respecting a Fort, 1774.

In Assembly, January 21, 1774, P. M.

The House taking into their Consideration the Governor's Message of this day, respecting the finishing the Fortification* and Discharge of the sum now due to sundry Workmen employed in building the same.

Resolved,

That the Commissioners appointed by Law to build the said Fortification, by and with the approbation of the Governor, may draw Orders on the Provincial Treasurer, for the payment of the sums of money now due to the said Commissioners for their trouble, to the workmen who have been employed in building the said Fort, and to become due for covering the walls and taking Care of the materials, to be paid out of the money struck and emitted by Virtue of the Act entitled "An Act for the Support of the Government of "this Province, and for making the Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy, "and other Spirits, more equal, and preventing Frauds in collecting "and paying the said Excise."

Resolved,

That this House will pass a Bill at their next sitting, to indemnify the Provincial Treasurer, for paying the said Orders.

Extract from the Journals.

CHAS. MOORE,
Clk. of Assembly.

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly, 1774.

A message to the Governor from the Assembly.

May it please your Honor,

Our sitting being protracted far beyond our Expectations, and many of our members desirous of returning to their families, where their private Concerns call for their attention, we are inclined to adjourn, agreeable to our Message of Thursday last, which renders it impracticable to command, during this sitting, time sufficient to deliberate on the measure recommended in yours of Yesterday. Nevertheless, as we think it but just that the money in Arrear to the Workmen and others concerned in Building the Fortification,† should

* The Govr. in his message, (Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 146,) speaks of a purchase of a small island, 8 miles below Philadelphia, Jan. 20th, 1774, and a fort begun, probably Mud fort.

† See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 148, also preceding minutes.

be immediately paid, and have not time to prepare and pass a Bill before our adjournment, we have entered into the Resolves herewith communicated, which we hope, should they meet with your approbation, will answer that purpose.

Signed by Order of the House,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

Speaker.

January 22d, 1774.

Wm. Saml. Johnson to Rev. Dr. Smith, 1774.

Stratford, January 29th, 1774.

Dr Sr,

I am extremely obliged to you for yr favor of the 18th of Jan'ry, and the Pamphlet that accompanied it. I rec'd it at Hartford, but so eager were those who are the most eager in the affair of the controverted Lands, (of which I am not one) to see its contents, that I was not allowed to keep it in my hands an hour, and I have never been able to get a sight of it since. From the very cursory reading I gave it, I think it is well done, and states the proprietary arguments in support of their title, or rather those in derogation of the Connecticut Title, in a very advantageous point of light. I hope with you, if any answer is given to it, the like temper and candor will be observed, for to what purpose is checanery, scurrillity and abuse, but to dishonour those who make use of such infamous weapons. I shall not, I assure you, take up the Gauntlet, unless it should be enjoined upon me. I have an infinity of affairs, of much more importance to me to attend to, which I cannot neglect. And of what use are these Appeals to the People, the appeal must finally be to Cæsar, or to a greater than Cæsar. On the part of the Proprietary, they may indeed be of some use, to engage the People and Assembly of Pennsylvania to support the Cause, and I fancy the examination has had no small share in producing the resolves of yr Assembly; something like which you told us they would come into, tho' others were clearly of opinion they would not meddle with the Controversy. Our Assembly, (which I was obliged to leave before it had ended its deliberations upon this subject,) have directed every preparation to be made for the Trial, and in the meantime, desired the Governor to issue a Proclamation, prohibiting all Persons from entering upon any part of the contested Country. Among other things, they have directed the Latitudes to be taken, that we may not claim beyond our proper Limits, for which reason I wish I knew the price of Mr. Richenhous's* Instrument, which you mentioned to

* Rittenhouse's.

us, for taking Latitudes, and how we could obtain one. They have also had in contemplation to erect a County there, and exercise Jurisdiction, at least over those settled under the Connecticut Claim. This, however, was not determined when I came from Hartford. Two reasons were urged for this measure, the one that the People there might have it in their power to exclude from among them, or bring to punishment, those who have escaped from justice in other Colonies, or may commit crimes there, the other to secure their possessions upon legal grounds. The last is founded upon a suspicion that you will endeavour to remove the settlers before the controversy is decided. But why should you do this? since if the controversy is determined in favor of the Prop^{s}, they must submit to them, and will become useful settlers under them, or at least, if they should then chuse to turn them off, will have cultivated a Country which they may sell at an advanced price to others. Why may you not let us know your intentions in this respect? The idea you mentioned to us at Frankfort, that there is good land enough for us beyond Pensylvania, which we might take without offence to any body, I own made a strong impression upon me, as it has done upon several others to whom I have mentioned it. If so, why should we, at great expense and trouble, contest with you for this.

But will not the Crown give us as much trouble there as you will here, at least, it deserves to be considered of, but I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the Geography, Quality, &c., of that country, to determine it, nor have I leisure to attend enough to it at present, but am, with compliments to all friends, and the most sincere esteem and respect,

Dear Sir,

Your Most Obedient

humble Servant,

WM. SAML. JOHNSON.

Some People, I find, are extremely wroth with our friend Ingersoll, for the assistance they imagine he has given to the proprietary Cause.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, Feb'ry 2d, 1774.

Sir,

I am honoured with your Letter of the Jan'ry 20th, which reached me the 28th, and am happy to find the method pursued at Pittsburgh on the 25th, did not very materially differ from that you had been pleased to direct.

Doctor Connolly was arrested previous to the meeting, by my

orders, on his owning himself the author of the Advertisements* requiring the People to meet as a Militia, and committed on refusing to find sureties for his good Behaviour till next Court.

I was in hopes the sending him out of the way would have put an end to it all together, but I was mistaken. About eighty Persons in arms assembled themselves, chiefly from Mr. Croghan's neighbourhood and the Country west of and below the Monongehela, and after parading through the Town, and making a kind of feu de joy, proceeded to the Fort, where a Cask of Rum was produced on the Parade, and the head knocked out. This was a very effectual way of Recruiting.

As a scene of Drunkenness and confusion was likely to ensue, I got the Magistrates (who attended in consequence of the Letters I had sent them) together, and read the enclosed Paper, which we had concerted that morning, and at the conclusion, when they were required to disperse, they replied, they had been invited there, but came with peaceable intentions, and would go home again without molesting any one, on which we left them. However, towards night their peaceable disposition forsook them, and I should probably have felt their resentment, had I not got intimation of their design. I thought it most prudent to keep out of their way.

I have no doubt but the Magistrates will do their duty with Spirit, and I shall take the earliest opportunity to make them acquainted with the support your Honor is determined to afford them. In some parts of the Country they will have a difficult task, and I am realy afraid this affair will be productive of a great deal of Confusion. I shall not fail to give them the necessary Cautions with regard to the Riot Act, and I think I can judge pretty nearly how far it may be safely extended.

Mr. Connolly has most certainly a Commission from Lord Dunmore, expressly for Pittsburgh and its dependencies, and his subalterns are John Stephenson, a Brother of Mr. Crawford our Senior Magistrate, William Harrison, a Son in Law of his, and Dorsey Penticost, who was lately in the Commission of the Peace here. Mr. Penticost has, I hear, been down to Mr. Connolly since his confinement, and taken the necessary Oaths to qualify him for his Military Office, and is to assemble the People at Red Stone, and take possession of Fort Burd. I have wrote to the Justices in that part of the Country to watch his Waters.

Mr. McKee is said to be appointed a Justice by Lord Dunmore, but I would fain hope without his consent, at any rate he behaved very well on the late occasion, and as he was doubted, I made a point of having him there, under pretence of his being Indian Agent, but in fact, if he was a friend or abettor of Connolly's measures.

It is, Sir, extremely grateful to me that my Conduct in any part meets with your approbation, but should I forget to be attentive to

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 141.

any thing that may disturb the happiness of your Government, or from which you may receive a personal Injury. I should be guilty of the grossest breach of duty, as well as the blackest ingratitude, neither of which I trust will ever be the case. I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,
and most humble Servant,
AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed,
The Honorable John Penn, Esq.

Paper Referred to in the Foregoing, 1774.

As friends and fellow Country men, which we ought all to consider each other, from whatever different Quarters of the Globe we have met here, suffer that we make you acquainted with some things of which you ought not to be ignorant.

We do not blame you for having an affection for the Laws and Customs of the Countrys and Provinces in which you have been born, 'tis a Natural, 'tis a praise-worthy affection! And it requires a length of time, and diligent application to discover and give the deserved preference to different Systems of Laws and Forms of Government, for which, but few have either Leisure or Opportunity.

We do not tell you the Plan of Pennsylvania is a perfect one: such no human Institution is or ever was: but the rapid Progress Pennsylvania has made, the numbers of People that flock to it from every part of the World, and peculiarly, the much greater value of landed Property than in the adjoining Parts of the neighbouring Countrys evince, that it is no very defective one; evince that its Laws are mild and salutary, and that Property and Liberty, civil and religious, is well secured, and that it has some advantages over its Neighbours.

We doubt not but you will readily acknowledge these matters; but you will reply, it is nothing to us. The soil we live on being no part of Pennsylvania, we can have no part in the advantages or disadvantages arising from its Constitution.

We well know much pains has been taken to persuade many of you to a belief of this, and likewise that the Proprietarys have industriously delayed to settle their Boundary. There is not the least foundation for either.

The Proprietarys of Pennsylvania claimed the Country about Pittsburgh, and the Settlers quietly acquiesced in that Claim, and

as soon as doubts began to arise about it, they took effectual Pains to satisfy themselves, whether or not they were right in that Claim, and actually found the Country a considerable distance west of that Place within their Province; And so far are they from delaying the running their Boundary Line, we have the best authority for saying, That a Petition has been a considerable time before his Majesty for that very purpose. You must be sensible it would be to little purpose to run it without the concurrence of the Crown; certainly it would never be conclusive.

The Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania has been regularly extended to Pittsburgh, and exercised there for a number of Years, as the Records of Cumberland, Bedford and Westmoreland Counties testify, and you yourselves have acknowledged it, by applying for your Lands in that Province. Whether that extension has been legally made or not, can be determined by the Crown alone, but must be submitted to till it is determined. And it must be evident to you, that Lord Dunmore, as Governor of Virginia, can have no more right to determine this matter, than one of us, for this plain Reason. The Charters of Pennsylvania and Virginia, both flowed originally from the Crown, on that footing they are perfectly independent of each other, but they are both parties in this Dispute, and consequently neither can be judge.

We would fondly hope no Person in this Country would wish to be from under the protection of Law. A state of Anarchy and confusion, and total subversion of Property, must inevitably ensue. We cannot help thinking contending jurisdictions in one and the same Country, must produce similar effects; and every attempt to introduce Modes or Regulations not warranted by the Laws or Constitution of Pennsylvania, will also do so in a certain degree.

Any grievances the Inhabitants of this part of the Country suffer, there is no doubt the Legislature want only to be informed of to redress. Should it be imagined the protection of a Military force is necessary, the Votes and Proceedings of the last Winter Session of Assembly will shew that; probably, it was owing to the Representations of the Indian Agent, that an Indian War would certainly follow establing a Military force at Pittsburgh, that such protection was not then granted; and time seems to have shewn he was not in the wrong.

If that effect would have supervened at a time when his Majesty's Troops were just withdrawn; when the Country was naked, defenceless and alarmed, and when the Indians were accustomed to the idea of troops in their Neighbourhood, much more is it to be doubted the Establishing a Militia, which is a Military force, will produce that effect now when they have been so long disused to it.

As his Majesty's Justices and Protectors of the public Peace of Pennsylvania, it is our duty to tell you, Your Meeting is an unlawful one, and that it tends to disquiet the minds of his Majesty's liege

Subjects. We do, in his Majesty's Name, require you to disperse, and retire yourselves peaceably to your respective Habitations.

Present when this was read,

ALEXANDER MCKEE,
WILLIAM LOCHRY,
JAMES POLLOCK,
JAMES CAVET,
ENEAS MACKAY,
VAN SWERINGEN,
WILLIAM BRACKEN,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,
} Esq'rs.

EARL DARTMOUTH TO GOV. PENN, 1774.

Whitehall, 5th Febr'y, 1774.

Sir,

The Insult that has been offered to this Kingdom by the Inhabitants of Philadelphia, in the Case of the Polly, Captain Ayres,* is of a very serious nature, and leads to very important Consequences.

It is matter of equal Surprize and Concern to the King that such a Transaction should have happened in any of His Colonies, without the least Appearance of any Endeavour on the part of the Government either to check or oppose the Violences that have been committed; And it is matter of still greater Surprize that the Ship that has been thus rebelliously denied an Entrance into the Port of Philadelphia, should have returned to Great Britain without a single letter of Advice or Information from the Proprietor's Deputy in the Administration of that Government.

I have, Sir, too good an Opinion of you to suppose that you have been inattentive to what was your duty upon this Occasion, and therefore I must Conclude that your dispatches have, by some Accident, Miscarried.

It will be necessary, however, in all events, that a Circumstance which at present Appears so very extraordinary, should be fully explained.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Deputy Governor Penn.

* Probably the vessel sent back with the Teas on 27th Dec. See "prior documents," p. 276.

J. Spear to Arthur St. Clair, 1774.

Pittsburgh, 23d Feb'y, 1774.

Dear Sir,

I am just now informed that the Virginians up the Monongahela have had two or three Musters lately, one at *Redston old fort*, & one yesterday at Paul Freman's, on the other Side of the Monongahela, and I am also told they have had a Meeting at M^r. Penticost's own House In Consequence of which M^r. Penticost has wrote to M^r. Swearingen to Act no longer there as a Pennsyl^a Magistrate at his Peril. I therefore think it would be adviseable to endeavour to have a Stop put to those Proceedings if Possible, as it creates the Greatest Disturbance, and very much retards the Execution of our Civil Process.

I am, in Haste,
Dear Sir,
Your H'ble Serv^t,
JOS. SPEAR.*

P. S.—This News is just come to Hand, otherwise I would have wrote you more full. Doctor Connolly is just now going over the Run to Redstone, I know not what for.

Directed,
To Arthur St. Clair, Esq^r., at Ligonier.
℔ M^r. Boweman.

Arthur St. Clair to Jos. Shippen, Jr., 1774.

Ligonier, Feb^ry 25th, 1774.

D^r Sir,

The Disturbances that have begun in this County seem still to be encreasing, and unless some effectual Method is soon fallen upon to put a stop to them will soon come to a formidable Head. What that method should be it is difficult to say, but possibly the running a temporary Line might quiet the People a little, tho' I doubt very much if even that would not now be opposed.

As much the greatest part of the Inhabitants near the Line have removed from Virginia, they are inexpressibly fond of any thing that comes from that Quarter, and their Minds are never suffered to

*. Rec'd in the following letter from Gen. St. Clair.

be at rest. Mr. Croghan's* Emissarys (and it is astonishing how many he has, either duped or seduced to embrace his measures,) are continually irritating them against Pennsylvania, and assuring them they are not within its Limits, so that unless Lord Dunmore does formally recede from what he has undertaken in this Country, it will be next to impossible to exercise the Civil Authority; from the very beginning I foretold a second Caroline Affair was intended, I am now fully convinced of it.

I have Letters from all the Magistrates in that part of the Country, complaining of the difficultys there are exposed to, and the open and avowed determination of the People not to submit to their Jurisdiction; however, they are all firm as yet, and I will do what in my Power lies to continue them so; as one step towards it, and to convince the others that we in some measure are in earnest, I intend immediately removing my Office to Pittsburgh, and going there to live the moment I can get my Farm of my hands here.

I enclose you a Letter from Mr. Speare,† which I received by the Bearer. I shall immediately write to Mr. Sweringen to commit without ceremony any Person who shall attempt to oppose or molest him in the Execution of his Office. Excuse the Haste, I am almost always obliged to write to you in Opportunities offer unexpectedly, and the People waiting.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your very Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed,

To Joseph Shippen, Junr. Esqr., Philada.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Dunmore to the Earl of Dartmouth, 1774.

Dated Williamsburgh, 2d April, 1774.

My Lord,

I should have been very cautious of troubling your Lordship on the Subject of a Measure which, according to the Report prevailing, *has already been determined by his Majesty and his Ministers;* but I have received a Petition which I could not conformable to my Duty omit transmitting for your Lordship's Consideration, and which is herewith inclosed.

* See Mr. Croghan's letter p. 483.

† On page 481.

It contains a Remonstrance against the Establishment of the new Government, *as it is said* to be intended by the People whose Vicinity in the back Parts of this Colony to each other enabled them to confer, and the Sense of all the Others whose Remoteness only allow them to communicate their Thoughts by such Opportunities of intercourse as now and then offer, which together include *all the New Settlers in the back Parts of this Colony within the Boundary, as it was declared by his Majesty, and run at the Charge* of the Colony itself in the Beginning of the Year 1772,* on which they have relied, and to which they have contributed, therefore they think they ought not of right now to be changed, *and these People pray that they may not be seperated from this Government to which they have always belonged, and with which they have been perfectly satisfied, and to the Support of which they have & do* contribute, which besides, if as they have heard they are to be seperated, will subject them to the GRIEVOUS INCONVENIENCE *of new* Laws,* and the Litigations which must inevitably arise between them and a Sett of Proprietors on Account of Property.

[This does not concern Us, It opposes the Resolution of Lord Dartmouth, as to the Lands Eastward of our Line.]

[Not so, because We have none of the Lands.]

(COPY,) GEORGE CROGHAN TO DAVID SAMPLE, 1774.

April 4th, 1774.

Sir,

I have been long convinced that Fort Pitt and its dependancies was without the limits of Pennsylvania, and no less Convinced that the Laws of that Province could have no force or power beyond its limits, yet as I have allways considered any law better than no law, I have Countenanced the Law of that Province hitherto by pleading to some actions brought against me, and being Bail to others, tho' at the same time I have allways denyed the Jurisdiction by not paying the Taxes, as in that case my liberty and Property was in as much danger as all the rest of my fellow Subjects in the Colonies have thought theirs, by submitting to a tax lay'd on them by the British parliament, and which they have allways withstood. Now, Sir, as the Colony of Virginia has this Winter extended the Laws of that Government to this part of the Country by raising the Militia & appointing Civil Officers, I shall no longer Countenance the Laws of your Province by pleading to any actions brought against me, unless brought by the Colony of Virginia, for it must be granted that if any Colony has a Right to extend their Laws to this Country, Virginia must till his Majesty's pleasure be known therein.

* The part in [ ] is from the margin, (apparently notes) made to the portions in the text, indicated by *.

Since this change has happened, two actions have been brought against me from your Court, one at the Suit of Richard & William Butler, the other at the Suit of Joseph Spear; as you are my Attorney, I desire when those Actions are called in Court that you wont appear to them, and I Request that you will inform the Court you have my directions so to act, & inform them of my Reasons which I should wish them to know, tho' I have many others, but as your Court can have nothing to do in adjusting the present disputes, I will not trouble you with any thing farther on this head.

And am, Sir,

Your most Humble Servt,

GEO. CROGHAN.

I do certify this a true Copy.

DAVID SAMPLE.

Directed,

To David Sample, Esqr.

Æneas Mackay to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Pittsburgh, 4th April, 1774.

Sir,

Since the return of the Celebrated Doctor Connelly from Virginia last to this place, which he did on the 28th of March, our village is become the scene of anarchy and Confusion, the Doctor was taken into the Sheriff's custody here the 24th day of last Jany., in consequence of his extraordinary advertisements, he was but a few days in Goal, before he found means to prevail with the Sheriff, and obtained his leave to visite his associates at this place, where he stayed a few days, and then instead of Returning to Goal, according to his promise to the sheriff, he went up to Red stone settlement, where, with the assistance of his friends in that quarter, assembled about 20 armed men, who guarded him from there to, or near the frontiers of Virgr.

On the 30th of March, a party from Chartee settlement joined the Doctor at this place, on hearing of that circumstance, Sheriff Procter and the Justices, Smith, McFarlane & myself, Repaired to the Fort, in order to discover the Doctor's intention, and if we found them any wise tumultuously disposed, to Read them the Riot Act; Then we found about twenty odd Men, some with and some without arms, and the Doctor before them with two Letters in his hand, both of which he said he had just Receivd from Lord Dunmore, with orders to make them (the militia) acquainted with the Contents, and this

he immediately did, by Reading these papers to them, in the first of these letters his Lordship greatly applaud the Doctor's Conduct when Taken by the sheriff, for not giving Bail, and Commanded him to Persevere in the prosecution of the plan he begane upon, maintaining the possession of Fort Pitt & its dependencies, and to put the militia & other Virginia Laws in Force; Concluding with a promise of being powerfully supported by his Lordship.

The other letter the Doctor declared to be a Duplicate of his Lordship's answer to Governour Penn's letter, Relating the militia muster, when first set on foot at this place last Jany.

Just as the Doctor had done Reading these Instruments, he turned on his heel & gave us to understand he would be Glad to speak with us in a Barrack room just at hand, when he said that altho' he, in Obedience to Lord Dunmore's positive orders, had assembled these men, in order to hear the aforesaid Letters Read, he had no intention to take any step contrary to the Established Rules of law at this place, till after the Court, which would set in a few days, when he said, he was Determined to deliver himself up, and a Bide by the judg't of the same, and Requested us to observe the like pacifik measures in the meantime. We told the Doctor we were averse to violent proceedings, unless Forced to it in our own Defence, but Expected he the Doctor did not mean we should Desist from Exercising the Duty of our station as Conservators of the Peace till that time, to this he Replyed he did not.

Next morning, the 31st of March, the sheriff served a Write on William Christy, a Militia Lieut, on notice of which the Doctor had the sheriff Taken by a King's Warrant, and was actually in Custody for some little time, and ever since that time, there are parties of armed men in Constant persute of our Deputy sheriff & Constables, by which means its impossible for us to do any business.

The Doctor now is in actual possession of the Fort, with a Body Guard of Militia about him, Invested, as we are told, with both Civil & military power, to put the Virginia Law in Force in these parts, and a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of these back Parts of this Country, Ready to join him on any emergency, every artifice are used to seduce the people, some by being promoted to Civil or military employments, and others with the promises of grants of Lands, on easy Terms, & the giddy headed mobs are so Infatuated as to suffer themselves to be carried away by these Insinuating Delusions, for Instance of which, the two Constables appointed to serve as such in this Township, (one of whom, Philip Baily by name, was sworn in at last Jany Court) both Deserted us & joined the Doctor's Party. It is most certain the Doctor is Determined to Carry his point or loss his life in the attempt, and its equally Certain that he has all the encouragement & promises of support from Virginia that he can wish for, so that unless an effectual Remedy will be speedily applyed, we know not what may be the Consequence,

for matters are Carried to a very Dangerous lengths already, and are likely to become more so every day.

We are told the Col. of Militia of Augusta County, is under Orders to be in Readiness to march to this place, on the shortest notice. Lord Dunmore has actually inclosed twelve Commissions to the Doctor to fill up for militia officers, at his own Descretion.

We will have another General Muster at this place some time this month, and we are well assure a strong Body of the militia will appear with arms at Court, with an Intention no doubt, to Rescue Connelly, & perhaps will attempt some thing else.

The Indians are greatly alarmed at seeing parties of armed men patroling through our streets Daily, not knowing but there is hostility intended against them and their country.

I Remain, Sir,

Your most humble,

And most obedient Servant,

ÆNS. MACKAY.

J. Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1774.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, 6th April 1774.

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Dartmouth to transmit to you the enclosed Act of Parliament,* passed in the present session, & to desire you will cause the same to be made public for the Information of those who may be concerned in carrying on Commerce with the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

J. POWNALL.

Directed.

Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

* This is not found—and as no date is affixed it is uncertain what act is referred to.

Board of Commissioners, &c. to Gov. Penn, 1774.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

May it please your honor—

The Board of Commissioners and Assessors for the County of Westmoreland at this critical Juncture, humbly beg leave to represent to your honor the disagreeable situation they are now in, by reason of the present disturbances in this County. The Board beg leave to inform your Honor that they have duly and regularly laid the Assessments of the County according to the Laws of this Province, they have also issued the proper Duplicates to the different Collectors, by them appointed for to collect the same, but the people residing in the back parts of the County or the greater part of them absolutely refuse to pay their Taxes or to serve the County in the office of Collector.

On which account the Board has been under the necessity to be at great Expences by reason of their frequent meetings, which consequently must come of the public, and are unable without further Assistance to execute their duty.

They therefore pray your honor's Advice and Assistance in this matter, and for further particulars refer your honor to George Wilson, Esquire, who was an Eye witness to the Disturbance of the Court by the meeting of a number of armed men, and the Board begs leave to assure your honor that every step shall be taken in their Power for the benefit and advantage of the Province.

By Order of the Board.

JOSEPH BEELER, } Commiss^rs.
JAMES SMITH, }

Westmoreland,
April 8th, 1774.

Andrew McFarlane to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Pittsburgh, April 9th, 1774.

Sir,

When Justice McKay, Smith & I, returned from attending the Court last evening, we were informed that Doct^r Connolly was Determined to Issue Kings Warrants for us, which was served on the above mentioned Gentlemen and myself this Day by Mr. Connollys Sheriff, and an infamous Minsworn Constable who took me Prisoner by the Sholder, and Told me I must go to the Fort to Cap^t. Connolly to receive my sentence, which I was Obliged to Do.

The Crime which we are Charged with is for the answer we gave Doct^r Connolly, in writing, by the Concurrence of the Court at Westmoreland, a Copy of which was inclosed to your Hon^r, ℔ favour of Col^o. Willson; Connolly insisted much that we should give Bail for our appearance at Stanton Court, in Virginia, which the Other Gentlemen and I refusd, so that we are to go to jail this Day, where we intend to remain till your Honours Pleasure is Known, which we make no Doubt will be in a short Time; They have Taken Two other Prisoners, one of which is Clark to Joseph Spear, Esquire, at this Place, for assisting the under Sheriff of Westmoreland to take one of their Virginia Captains; I am Taken at a very great Inconveniency, as my Business is suffering much on acc^t of my absence, But I am willing to suffer a great Deal more rather than Bring a Disgrace on the Commission which I bear under your Honour.

I understand we are to be Guarded by a great Number of Militia to Stanton Goal, where we are to be Kept in Close Confinement.

I am, with great Respect,

Sir,

Your Honours most Obedient

& most Humble Servant,

ANDREW McFARLANE.*

Directed.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governor & joint Proprietor of the Province of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., at this House, Philadelphia.

Received 19th April, 1774.

Thomas Smith to Joseph Shippen, 1774.

Sir,

If you have received my Letter, which I did myself the favour to write by Col. Wilson, you will not be surprised to be informed of the continuation of the outrages committed by the Virginians; they have now arrested three of the Magistrates of Westmoreland County, who are now on their way to Augusta Goal, exposed to the insults of the rabble who are sent as their Guard—the Crime alledged against them is, I am informed, the answer which the *Court* gave to Connolly's modest address & proposals. I hope, for the honour of this Province, that it will not sit calmly looking on and see its Magistrates, *as its Magistrates*, taken by a set of lawless men, when

* This seems to be the same as the letter of Devereux Smith, in Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 176, with the addition of the P. S.

they were within its known Limits, & hurried away like Criminals to the Gaol of another Province, there to be confined contrary to all Law & Justice, to satisfy the whim & caprice of a Man who seems either to have totally divested himself of any regard to natural Justice, I was going to say to the Law of nations, if I might be allowed the expression, or else he is made the Tool of a set of desperate Men who have more cunning than himself, for I have many reasons to think that this Scheme was hatched at Fort Pitt; the reasons that could induce any man of common sense to take such a Step I am at a loss to guess.

The Bearer of this was sent down to go to Philadelphia with the Account of these proceedings; I thought it my Duty to enable him to pursue his journey, by accommodating him with Money—he has acted sometime as under Sheriff, & if the high Sheriff had conducted himself in the same Spirited unsuspected manner that this man has done, I am perswaded these disturbances might have been prevented, but he, in the first place, had so little regard to his Duty, that he Let Connolly at liberty on his promise to return at the Court, and when he was ordered to raise the Posse his conduct was a little mysterious, & he was extremely backward & remiss; the bearer can give you farther information in this particular.

I am, Sir,

Your very Humble Servant,

THOMAS SMITH.*

Bedford, April 13th, 1774.

Directed.

To Joseph Shippen, Esq^r., Provincial Secretary of Pennsylvania.

℔ favour W. Eph^m Hunter.

Received the 19th April, 1774.

Wm. Digges to James Tilghman, 1774.

York County, Hanover Town, 18th April, 1774.

Sir,

As there are yet unsold divers Parcels of the Tract Land that was my Fathers, and known by the name of Digges's Choice, and which the Sundry purchasers have at different times offered, and do now offer to become purchasers of the said unsold Lands, but all which offers we have hitherto been obliged to defer contracting with, and that greatly to our loss, on account of our not having as yet the boundaries of our Tract ascertained; and as well those parts and par-

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 170.

cels which yet remain unsold, being adjoining unto the out side Lines of the whole Tract, we could not with safety dispose of without the same being done; and as the whole of the said Tract is now, by the Late province Line, sundry miles within the County of York and Province of Pensylvania, we are desirous that the Lines thereof may be ascertained and fixed by an Authorized Surveyor of that County, and the same so fixed, as that no alteration thereof may be reasonably supposed to ensue, for this end we have applied to Mr. Archibald McClean, who is well acquainted with the Lines thereof, and Settlements adjoining, and who also now resides within the same, But have declined doing any thing in the matter, without having first an order from the Honble the proprietors for that purpose; wherefore, in as much as we labour under great disadvantage, in giving attendance here, as we Live one hundred and fifty miles, for the purpose of settling our affairs relative to the said Lands, and cannot possibly do it without having our Lines and Boundaries first ascertained and fixed, We would humbly request the Secretary to take our Case into Consideration, and grant an order, either unto the Surveyor General or unto Mr. McClean, for the purpose aforesaid; And we would humbly request that in the said order, if you will be pleas[d] to issue the same, that the Lines shall be run with such proper allowances of, or for the Variations of the Compass as shall be found most conducive to avoid interferences with the adjoining Grants, held under the Honble the proprietaries of Pensylvania, or in other words, that the same shall be now Laid out as near as may be unto the ancient boundaries of the said Tract, as hereby impartial Justice may be done unto the Honble the Proprietaries aforesaid, as well as unto the Settlers under them, and unto us, which favour shall be thankfully acknowledged by

Sir,

Your most Obd[t]

humble Serv[t].

WILL'M DIGGES.*

Directed.

To James Tilghman, Esq[r]., Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania.

P[r] favour Mr. Henry Neale.

Proclamation of Earl Dunmore, 1774.

Whereas, I have Reason to apprehend that the Government of Pennsylvania, in Prosecution of their Claim to Pittsburg and its Dependencies, will endeavour to obstruct his Majesty's Government thereof under my Administration, by illegal and unwarrantable Commitments of the Officers I have appointed for that Purpose, and

* See numerous papers respecting this case, in the preceding Vols.

that that Settlement is in some Danger of Annoyance from the Indians also, and it being necessary to support the Dignity of his Majesty's Government, and protect his Subjects in the quiet and peaceable Enjoyment of their Rights; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the Consent and Advice of his Majesty's Council, by this Proclamation, in his Majesty's Name, to order and require the Officers of the Militia in that District to embody a sufficient Number of Men to repel any Insult whatever; and all his Majesty's liege Subjects within this Colony are hereby strictly required to be aiding and assisting therein, as they shall answer the contrary at their Peril. And I do further enjoin and require the several Inhabitants of the Territory aforesaid to pay his Majestys Quitrents, and all public Dues, to such Officers as are or shall be appointed to collect the same within this Dominion, until his Majesty's Pleasure therein shall be known.

Given under my Hand, and the seal of the Colony, at Williamsburg, this 25th Day of April, 1774, in the 14th Year of his Majesty's Reign.

DUNMORE.

God Save the King.*

Deposition of Ephraim Hunter, 1774.

Philad^a., Ss.

Personally appeared before me, William Fisher, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, Ephraim Hunter, Deputy Sheriff of the County of Westmoreland, who being duly sworn according to Law, deposeth and saith:

That on the tenth day of this Instant, April, being then returning from Westmoreland Court to Pittsburgh, he rode up to the House of William Elliot, who lives about seven miles on this side Pittsburgh, purposing to alight & refresh himself & Horse; That suddenly five or six men appeared, armed with Rifles, which they presented at him & required him to surrender himself; that he knew them immediately to be a Party of the Militia raised by Doctor Connolly, and told them peremptorily he would not surrender himself; that he then seized his Pistols, threw himself off the Horse and run into the House; that when there he saw Eneas Mackay, Devereux Smith, and Andrew McFarlane, Esquires, Magistrates of Westmoreland County, in Custody of a certain Francis Brown, who calls himself Deputy Sheriff of Augusta County, in Virginia, and a Guard over them. He saw his Danger and rushed out again as quick as possible, when he found the People who had attacked him in Possession

* From printed handbill.

of his Horse; that with a Pistol in each Hand he went up to them & ordered them to let his Horse go, threatning to shoot any of them that should refuse it; that on this they all but one withdrew a little; that he again ordered this one to let his Horse go, threatning him in the same manner, but he refused to do it, on which he discharged one of his Pistols at him, and wounded him in the side, he then leaped upon his Horse and made his Escape; that the next day he saw the above named Magistrates twelve miles on this side Pittsburgh, under Guard, on their way to Virginia, as he understood; that having brought Letters for them from Pittsburg, he went up to the Guards, ordered them to give way, and delivered the Letters; That they (the above named Magistrates) told him they would write to Philadelphia, & requested he would wait for their Letters; That he then withdrew to some Distance and sat down upon a Log 'till their Letters were ready, but when they were prepared the Guard would not suffer him, this Deponent, to go to the Magistrates, nor the Magistrates to come to him, and he was obliged to come off without the Letters. And further this Deponent saith not.

EPH'M HUNTER.

Sworn & Subscribed, the twenty fifth day April, 1774, before

WM. FISHER, Mayor.

(Copy.)

DEPOSITION OF GEO. WILSON, 1774.

Philadelphia, ss.

Personally appeared before me, William Fisher, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, George Wilson, of the County of Westmoreland, Esquire, who being sworn according to Law, deposeth and saith,

That on the sixth day of this Instant, April, being at Westmoreland Court, attending his Duty as a Magistrate, he saw Doctor Conolly marching at the head of a hundred and eighty or two hundred Men, towards the place where the Courts are by law appointed to be held for that County, apparently in an hostile manner, all or most of them being furnished with Fire Arms and some of them with drawn swords.

That the Court at the Time of their Arrival happened to be adjourned for Dinner, But Mr. Connolly and his Party marched towards the Court House, surrounded it and placed Centry's at the Doors to prevent the Magistrates from Assembling therein, and actually did prevent them.

That Mr. Connolly acquainted the Magistrates he had a message to deliver; they appointed a private Room where he attended and delivered one in Writing, and demanded an Answer; an Answer was promised and when prepared, Mr. Connolly was sent for. He returned he had waited on the magistrates with his Message, and expected they would wait on him with their answer. They chose to comply rather than suffer him to remain unanswered, and accordingly proceeded to where he was posted. The Centry's stopped them 'till Mr. Connolly should order them to be admitted, which at length he condescended to do, and an Answer was read to him and a Copy delivered him, and the Message and Answer were by him, this Deponent delivered to his Honor the Governer, and further this Deponent saith not,

GEO. WILSON.

Sworn and Subscribed the twenty-fifth day of April, 1774, before me,
W. FISHER, Mayor.

(Copy.)

EARL DUNMORE TO DAN'L SMITH, 1774.

Williamsburgh, 26 April, 1774.

Sir,

I send you a packet Containing a proclamation of which you have herewith one *inclosed, which by the advice of his Majesty's Counsel I have Issued for the Governance of the People in the District of your County wherein is included Pittsburgh, which I beg you will forward by Express to Mr. Connelly.

With Respect to Mr. Mackay and the other two Gentlemen committed to your custody by Mr. Connelly, I Desire they may be Permitted to Return to their homes and Occupations, I will become answerable for their appearance in case it may be Required and bear You harmless therein.

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Humble serv't,
DUNMORE.

Directed,
Daniel Smith, Esq'r.
A true Copy.

* See it, page 490.

Arthur St. Clair to Benj. Chew, 1774.

Carlisle, April 28th, 1774.

Sir,

In Conversation with Coll. Wilson the other day, he mentioned a Transaction in Virginia, which, if it be as he represents it, will throw some Light upon what has been the Sense of that Colony with regard to the Country about Fort Pitt.

Coll. Stephens it seems, in the year 1764, when that Fortress was besieged by the Indians, sent a Detachment of the Militia to escort some Provisions for the Relief of the Besieged; for this he was complained of to the Assembly, and censured for sending the Militia out of the Government.

I have heard Sir, that you are to go to Williamsburgh, and imagined in that Case, this hint would not be disagreeable.

I wish you a pleasant Journey, and Am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

humble Servant,

A'R ST. CLAIR.

Directed.

The honorable Benjamin Chew, Esq'r.

Æneas Mackay to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Stanton 5th May, 1774.

May it please your honour,

I have taken the liberty of acquainting your honour with the proceedings of Doctor Connelly, in Regard to the Justices Smith, McFarlane, & myself, the 9th of April last, when we were torn from our families and business, by Connelly, where when we traveled together one Day's journey, Messrs. Smith and McFarland accompanied the Sheriff to this place & I found means to procure leave to go to Williamsburgh, in order to lay Connelly and his Militia's Conduct before my Lord Dunmore, in as true and Clear a light as we had Experienced from their Tyranny and oppression.

After six days Riding, I arrived at Williamsburg, where my Lord heard my story to an end, and then told me, that Connelly was authorized by him as Governour of Virginia, to prosecute the Claim of that Colony to Pittsburgh & its Dependencies, and as to taken of

prisoners, he Connelly, only imitated the Pennsylvania officers in Respect to Connelly's imprisonment by them.

After his Lordship & I spoke our minds very free to each other, Relating Connelly, Claims and Lines, he Dismissed me at that time, desiring I would Call upon him again the next day, which I did, but all the satisfaction I Could obtain after waiting at Williamsburgh three days, was a letter to the Sheriff of this County, to whose Custody we were Committed, a Copy of which, together with one of the Proclamations Sent to Connelly by Express from this place yesterday, I take the liberty of Inclosing with this for your Honour's perusal.

In Consequance of the above letter, we are to set of from this place immediately, but how to act after our Return, is a matter we are at this time unable to Determine, for we are Certain Connelly will, with his militia force, oppose us in every step we may attempt, in the execution of our office, we would therefore be glad to know your honour's sentiments on that subject, as soon as possible, in the mean time I Remain with perfect Respect,

Your Honour's
most humble and
most Obedient Servant,
ÆN'S MACKAY.

Extract of a Journal of the United Brethren's Mission on Muskingum, 1774.

From February 21st to May 20th, 1774.

April 30th. Youngman & Schebosch returned from Pittsburg who brought Information that the Government was changed there and the place now belonged to Virginia, That they were afraid of the Shawanese and it was supposed they would fall upon the white People below the Ohio and opposite them, but the Message from Sir Wm. Johnson is come to all the other Nations warning them not to join the Shawanese.

May 6th. Several Indians from Mochwesung came to visit us and we received the account that one Shawanese Chief on Ohio was killed by the white people, and another wounded. It seems an Indian war will break out. We hear the Virginians on Ohio threaten to fall npon the Shawanese Settlements and to destroy their Towns.

8th. In the Evening arrived an Express from *Gekelemukpechunk* with the disagreeable News that the white people on Ohio had killed 9 Mingoes and wounded two, the Messenger arrived making a terri-

ble Noise as it is usual in war time, he had also a Message from the Shawanese which the Chief of *Gekelemucke* sent to us to take Notice of, "that their Grandfather the Delaware Nation should not be "concerned, but be easy and quiet, let the Traders trafick among "them, and not hurt them or any other white people in that quarter "that the women should continue to plant untill they could further "see what would happen."

This seems to signify as if they intended to keep the Road to Pittsburg clear, and not hurt the Pennsylvanians, but only to contend with the Virginians.

May 9th. In the evening arrived Mr. Anderson and another white man in Company with the Indian Chief *White Eye* who came from Pittsburg, and went towards the Shawanese, little wanted, or these Messengers would have fallen into the Hands of the Mingoes who had fled from the other Side of Ohio, and kept by the Road leading to Gekelemuckepuck, But some of our Indians going from here to Kaskaskum warned them so that they turned off the common Road and arrived here safely. They are sent to make another Trial to persuade the Shawanese to peace and to desist from all Hostilities, So as we now hear it is but a gang of white people on Ohio who committed the Murders of the Indians, and the people of Pittsburg don't believe that they were acting by order of the Governor of Virginia, they have also kill'd some Traders because they carry Merchandize & Ammunition to the Indians. We also heard that many People about Pittsburg and below on Ohio have fled to the Settlements.

May 15th. In the Morning arrived a Messenger inviting some of our Indian Brethren to a Council at Gekelemuckepuck, at the Return of one of them we heard that the Shawanese and Mingoes had left Gekele, &c., very angry and threaten to kill all white people they met with. These Mingoes about 20 in Number were present at the aforesaid Massacre at Ohio, stirring up the Shawanese who have not suffered much, but the Delaware will do their utmost to hinder them. The Indians at Gekel, &c., have taken all the white people there within protection, and keep a watch in the Night that they may not be surprized.

18th. Another of our Indians returned from the Council who brought an imperfect account but some hopes that all would turn out well, The Chief has spoke to the Shawanese who have heard him and promised to give their answer this day.

19th. A Messenger arrived from Mr. Croghan at Pittsburg to the Delawares, Mingoes & Shawanese, advising them to be quiet, not to think of war, and not hurt the Traders, that the people of Pittsburg did their utmost to apprehend the white people that have committed the murder, and that they had taken one of them.

May 20th. The rest of our Indians returned and brought the agreeable news that the Shawanese had accepted of the proposals made to them, so that we hope peace will be re-established, and that

they will not hurt the Traders among them, but rather assist them, that they may return to their Friends. There were about 50 Delawares & Monsy's in their first days Journey from Gekelemuckepuck arriving to Mochwesung were mostly Monsy's live, they see them dance the war dance, and they said how they heard war was declared for some of the Mingoes had passed by having a white Scalp, three of our Brethren who were of the Monsy Nation told them to leave of and keep to the Resolves of their own Nation and of the Delawares.

Extract of the Missionary's Letter, dated May 21st, 1774.

"This moment we are informed that another Company of Traders "from the lower Shawanese Country have arrived at Gekelemp: "whom we expect to receive here this night, and from hence they "will proceed to join the others.

A Speech of the Shawanese to Alex. McKee, 1774.

May 20th, 1774.

Directed to George Croghan, Esq^{r}, & the Commandant at Pittsburg, Capt'n John Connolly.

Brothers,

We are sorry to see so much ill doing between you and us, First, you Killed our Brother Othawakeesquo, (or Ben,) Next, our Elder Brothers the Mingoes, then the Delawares, All which Mischiefs so close to each other, Aggravated our People very much; yet we all determined to be quiet till we knew what you meant; Our People were all getting ready to go to their Hunting as usual: but these Troubles have stopped them. The Traders that were amongst us were very much endangered by such doings, from the Persons Injured; but as we are convinced of their Innocence. We are Determined to protect them and send them safe to their Relations and other Friends, and it will (we hope) be looked upon as a proof of our good Intentions; I, the Cornstalk do send my Brother to be along with the Traders, in case any of the Parties injured should be in their way and in Revenge for the Loss of their Friends fall on them; therefore we Request that you will present our good Intentions to the Governors of Virginia, and Pensylvania, and request that a stop may be put to such Doings for the Future. We likewise Request that the Comand^{t} Capt'n Connolly of Pittsburgh, will do his endeavour to stop such foolish People from the like doings for the Future. And as I have with great Trouble and pains prevailed on the foolish People amongst us to sit still and do no harm till we see whether it is the intention of the white people in general

to fall on us, and shall still continue so to do in hopes that matters may be settled: I did intend to go myself not to Talk, but to carry home the Traders, but in my stead I send my Brother, and I expect that Mr. McKee, Mr. Croghan and Capt'n Connoly, & each other of our Brothers will show him the same Regard that they would me, as in seeing him, they see me all the same as if personally present. This is all I have to say now to you.

N. B. What concerned the Traders I have said to themselves, as the Whampum we have given them will Testify.

Extract of a letter from David Zeisberger, Missionary at Schönbrunn, 1774.

Extract of a letter from David Zeisberger, Missionary at Schönbrunn, dated 28th May, 1774:

In my last I informed you of the critical situation in which we find ourselves here. We then were in hopes that the dark cloud would pass over soon & peace be re-established, as the Shawaneses in the Council at Woaketammeka had given seemingly a pretty favourable answer. But it appears now that they were only afraid of the Delaware Party in the Council, for we heard since that a party of 20 Warriors were gone to make an Incursion where the Mingos have been killed. (The Chief Netawatwees brought this account himself mournfully to Gnadenhutten, desiring some Messengers might be sent after one Killbuck, who was on the road to Pittsburg with the Traders.) We sent directly 2 men with a letter to Mr. Anderson, that they may know of it at Pittsburg; the messengers returned last night, after having delivered their message. The Delawares suppose that the Shawanes will soon move far off. I think our greatest Danger would be if the white people should make an Incursion into the Indians Land, and if they should strike the Delawares, the War would be general & we then could not continue here, but we will keep unto the Lord a solemn Feast of Thanksgiving, if He rules Kings so, that we can stay here, for our flight would be subject to many Difficulties, and where should such a number of People find a 12 months subsistance, if they must forsake all what they have planted, for we are more than 200 souls in this place only, besides the Congregation at Gnadenhutten, and to move into the settlements of the white People with our Indians, I cannot find adviseable, we know how it was in the last War.

In a letter dated 27 May.

Proth & his Family having been hindered from setting off from here till this day, I'll mention what we heard since my last. It is

but too true that 2 parties of Shawanes are gone against the settlements, we also heard that some with no good Intent, would visit us, and other terrifying reports of that sort. But last night a stranger, a sensible Indian, told us, that it is only the Shawanes at Weaketameki who want War, and are so mad because some of their people have been killed, these only have sent out the parties. The Lower Shawanese were peaceable yet, and would have no War, and when the Mingoes came thither to kill the Traders there the Shawanes took them into their protection and told the Mingoes, "if they "would war against the white people they would not hinder them, "but they should not kill such people in their Town who could not "defend themselves, they would take them into their Bosom and not "suffer that any harm should be done unto them." I believe this to be a true account, that the Shawanes are far from being unanimous for War, and I am yet in hopes things will be settled again.

The Cosh, (alias John Bull) writes, dated 24 May last:

About 3 weeks ago John Jungman & myself were at Fort Pitt. On the way thither we heard that 3 Cherokee Indians going down the River had killed one Trader & wounded another, and plundered the Canoe, (the Traders had imprudently shown their Silver things, they had for trading). In the Fort we heard that the Mingoes had stolen that night 15 Horses, and that they were all gone off from below Logstown. The white people began to be much afraid of an Indian War. We hastened to get home again & after our return received the News that a Company of Virginians under one Cresop enticed some of the Mingoes living at the mouth of Yellow Creek to the other side of the River and gave them Rum to make them drunk, & then they killed 5; two others crossing the River to look after their Friends were shot down as soon as they came ashore. 5 more were going over the River whom they also waylaid, but the Indians perceiving them, turned their Canoe to make their Escape, but being immediately fired at two were killed and two wounded. The day following they killed 1 Shawanes & 1 Delaware Indian in a Canoe going down the River with 2 Traders. The same party killed also John Gibson's Wife, a Shawanes Woman; they further pursued a Canoe, killed a Shawane Chief and wounded another Man. They said they would kill and plunder all which were going up or down the River. But they soon fled and left the poor settlers as Victims to the Indians, many are fled and left all their effects behind.* The Mingoes took their way up Yellow Creek and struck our Road just where it turns off from the Road to Gekelemukpechünk, where they hunted for 10 days to catch some Traders, but as the Delawares had found them out, they stopt the Traders from going that Road. The Mingoes having sent word to the Shawanese, they fetched them to their Town Woakatameke, where they had a Council of War.

We are in great Distress and don't know what to do, our Indians keep Watch about us every night and will not let us go out of the Town even, not into our Corn Fields. If there should be more bad news we will be forced to move from here, for we are in danger from both sides. I heard from some that if the white Brethren should be forced to leave them, the greatest part would return to the Susquehannah. But if only the Delawares continue in their peacefull mind it may go better than we now think.

At the Council at Woakatameki were several head men of the Delawares present, who live at Schonbrunn & Gnadenhutten, being particularly sent for by Netawatwees for to assist him in the good Work of preserving peace. The Chief addressed the Shawanes & Mingoes present in a fatherly manner, showing unto them the blessings of Peace and the Folly of War, and pressed it very much upon their Reason, what misery they would bring upon themselves and others by their madness, & told them positively that they had not to expect any Help or Assistance from the Delawares, and enjoyned them very earnestly not to stop the Road to Philadelphia, but to let it be free & open. The Shawanese gave him in answer: They did believe his Words to be good, and they would take notice of them, and desired him to give also a fatherly Admonition to their Wives, to plant Corn for them, which he did, but they seemed more inclined to move off than to plant.

Arthur St. Clair to the Six Nations and Delawares, 1774.

Brothers, the Six Nations and Delawares:

The Governour of Pennsylvania has heard your good speeche and I am come from him to thank you for the care you have take of our Traders, and the pains you have been at to preserve the gen eral Peace.

Your Brothers of Pennsylvania are determined to maintain th Friendship subsisting betwixt the Six Nations and Delawares an them, entire, but as they are alarmed at the threatnings of th Shawanese, we recommend it to you to prevent your people fro hunting on our side of the River for some time, as our people wi not be able to distinguish betwixt them and those who may b Enemies.

We wish and will endeavour to keep the Path open to our Brot ers, and will on our parts keep bright that chain of Friendshi which has been so long held fast by their and our Forefathers.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

May, 1774.

Fred'k Haldiman to Gov. Penn, 1774.

New York, 25th May, 1774.

Sir:

His Majesty having ordered General Gage to return to his Command in America, and his residence being fixed in his Government of the Massachusetts Bay, I think it my duty to acquaint you with his arrival at Castle William on the 13th instant, that in all future occurrences relative to the Kings Service you may correspond with him.

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient
and most humble Servant,
FRED. HALDIMAN.

Directed.
His Honor, Lt. Governor Penn.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

May 29, 1774.

I doubt not but before this time you have expected some account from me of the situation of this Country, but as I could not write with certainty respecting the intentions of the Indians I chose to defer it.

In my last to Mr. Shippen I think I mentioned that Mr. Croghan had sent a Delaware Chief (White Eyes) with two of our Traders with a Message to the Shawanese; their return had been impatiently expected, tired at last with the suspense, I determined to go to Fort Pitt, whatever might be the consequence and am just returned from thence. I was lucky enough to arrive there the day they came in, and tho' their accounts are alarming enough, yet I cannot think they are equal to the Panic that has seized the Country.

The Shawanese Message is insolent enough, and we have a certain account that twenty of their Warriors are gone out, but we have still reason to think they do not mean mischief to the people here, as they lay all to the charge of the big Knife, as they call the Virginians. The substance of their speech is that they think what Mr. Croghan and Mr. McKee say to them is lies; that they know the Path is open from Philadelphia, and that they will keep it so if they please, but that the big Knife has struck them, and when they have got satisfaction they will speak to him, but not before; that now they have nothing

and are all upon their Feet, with other threatening expressions in their way.

There was several Chiefs of the Delawares and the Deputy of the six Nations, (Gayasutha) with eight others of the Seneca Tribe at Pittsburgh, by Mr. Croghan's advice they were called together and I made a short speech to them, they seemed to receive it with pleasure, and in return gave the strongest assurances that they wished for nothing more than to continue in Peace with this Province, and to become as one People. I think there can be no doubt of the sincerity of the Delawares; they have given substantial proofs of it in the care they took of the Traders that were to have gone to the Shawanese, and if the Six Nations are in the same Disposition the War will be of little consequence, but I fear it is to be doubted whether Caysutha knows the sense of the League or not.

One of the Traders who went with White Eyes was detained at New Comerstown; they, it seems, thought it imprudent that more than one should go, very soon after the others left it, they were met by a Shawanese Man, who fired at Duncan within a very small distance, but fortunately missed him. White Eyes immediately called to him to make back to the Town, and he himself got betwixt the Indian and him, and came up with him when he had stopped to load his gun, and disarmed him; they both got safely back to the Town, and were immediately shut up in a strong house and a guard kept on them day & Night to preserve them from any attempt that might be made by the Shawanese or Mingoes, (a small party of these last live near the Shawanese, and are in a manner incorporated with them) and this was continued till White Eyes went down to the Shawanese Town and returned, during all which time they were furnished provisions, and every thing that could be procured for them, in the most liberal manner. This, I think, must be an unequivocal mark of their Disposition.

The mischief done by Cressap and Great House had been much exaggerated when I wrote to Mr. Shippen, but the number of Indians killed is exactly as I informed Mr. Allen, viz: thirteen. Cressap has lately been in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh with intentions, as it appeared, to pursue the Blow he had before struck, but Mr. Connolly sent a message to him forbidding him to attempt any thing against the Indians. This he has taken in high Dudgeon, and declares publickly that what he did before was by Mr. Connelly's orders, so that it is to be hoped some of the devilish schemes that have been carrying on here will come to light. I ventured to say that an Indian War was part of the Virginia Plan. I am satisfied it must at least be part of Mr. Connelly's plan, for he has already incurred such an expense by repairing the Fort and calling out the Militia, that I think it is impossible that Colony will never discharge it, unless Disturbances be raised that may give his manuevres the appearance of Necessity.

It is scarcely possible to conceive the Distressed situation of this

Country, one day the Spirits of the People are raised a little and some prospect of their being able to remain on their Farms, the next a story worse than any they have heard before, and a thousand times worse than the truth, sinks them into dispair, and those about Pittsburgh are still in a more pitiable state, being harrassed and oppressed by the Militia, who lay their hands on every thing they want without asking questions, and kill Cattle at their pleasure, they indeed appraise them when the owner happens to know of it, and give him a Bill on Lord Dunmore, which is downright mockery.

From what I saw it was evident to me that the Country must very soon be totally evacuated unless something was done to afford the Inhabitants the appearance at least of Protection. I therefore consulted with some of the Inhabitants at Pittsburgh, and Mr. McKay, Mr. Smith, Col. Croghan, Mr. Butler and myself entered into an association to raise, victual and pay a ranging Company of one hundred Men for one month, to which a number of the Inhabitants, as I came down, readily acceded, and I think in a few days we will have it compleated. We flattered ourselves, indeed, that your Honor, if you approve the measure, would take such measures with the House as would release us from the expense, but as you may probably want a formal requisition to lay before the House, I have acquainted you with it in another letter. One thing further I had in view, the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh propose stockading the Town, when that is done should your Negotiation with Lord Dunmore miscarry throwing a few men into that place would recover the Country the Virginians have usurped. I beg pardon for so long a letter, and yet I believe I should have given you more but that I am detaining Mr. Montgomery, who charges himself with forwarding this to your Honor. I have only to request that you will please to give us your Directions as soon as possible.

I am,
Sir,
Your most Humble and
most obedient Servant,
A'R ST. CLAIR.

An affair that has given me much trouble and vexation had like to have escaped my memory, The murder of a Delaware Indian, Joseph Wipey, about eighteen miles from this place. It is the most astonishing thing in the world, the Disposition of the common people of this Country, actuated by the most savage cruelty, they wantonly perpetrate Crimes that are a disgrace to humanity, and seem at the same time to be under a kind of religious Enthusiasm whilst they want the daring spirit that usually inspires. Two of the Persons concerned in this murder are John Hickson and James Cooper. I had got information of their design some time before they executed it, and had wrote to Hinkson, whom I knew to be a

leader amongst them to disuade them, and threatened them with the weight of the Law if they persisted, but so far from preventing them, it only produced the inclosed Letter. The Body was discovered hid in a small run of Water and covered with Stones. I immediately sent for the Coroner, but before he had got a Jury together the Body was removed, so that no inquest could be taken. I have issued Warrants on suspicion, but they are so much on their Guard I doubt they cannot be executed. Your Honor will please to consider whether it may be proper to Proclaim them—it is most unluckey at this time; the letter may perhaps be made use of as Evidence.

Ligonier, May 29th, 1774.

Mr. McKee had not time to transcribe the speeches of the Indians, but in a few days I shall probably receive them, and will forward them by the first opportunity. No body offered the arrest, they have threatened me so much with.*

Directed.

The Honorable John Penn, Esq^r., Governor of Pennsylvania.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, May 29th, 1774.

Sir,

The Panic that has struck this Country, threatening an entire Depopulation thereof, induced me a few days ago to make an Excursion to Pittsburgh to see if it could be removed and the Desertion prevented.

The only probable Remedy that offered was to afford the People the appearance of some Protection, accordingly Mr. Smith, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Butler, and some other of the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, with Collonel Croghan and myself, entered into an Association for the immediate raising an hundred Men, to be employed as a ranging Company to cover the Inhabitants in case of Danger, to which Association several of the Magistrates and other Inhabitants have acceded, and in a very few days they will be on foot.

We have undertaken to maintain for one Month at the rate of one Shilling and six-pence a Man per Diem, this we will chearfully discharge, at the same time, We flatter ourselves that your Honour will approve the Measure, and that the Government will not only relieve private Persons from the Burthen, but take effectual Measures for

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X, p. 194.

safety of this Frontier, and this I am desired by the People in general to request of your Honor.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obedient

Most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed,

The Honorable Governour Penn.

W. Knox to Gov. Penn, 1774.

CIRCULAR.

Whitehall, 1st June, 1774.

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Dartmouth to transmit to you the two inclosed Acts of Parliament, passed in the present Session, and to desire you will cause the same to be made public in your Province.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

W. KNOX.

Directed,

Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

John Montgomery to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Honour[bl] Sir,

I am just Returned from the Back Country. I was up at the place where Courts are held for Westmoreland County; I found the people there in great Confusion and Distress, many families Returning to this side the mountains, others are about Building of forts in order to make a Stand; But They are in Great want of Ammunition and Arms, and Cannot get a Sufficient Supply in those parts. I wish some method wou[d] be Taken to Send a Supply from Philadelphia, and unless they are Speedily furnished with arms & amunition they will be obliged to Desert the Country. There is a fine Appearance of Crops over the mountains, and Could the people be protected

* See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 944.

in Saveing them, it would be of Considerable Advantage in Case we should be involved in an Indian Warr and Obliged to Raise Troops, to be able to Support them with provisions in that Country. Capt[a] Sinclair has wrote to your Honour a full State of Affairs in the Back Country, whose letter I send by Express from this place.

I am, Honourable Sir,

Your Honour's most Obed[t]

Humble Servant,

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Carlisle, 3d June, 1774.

Directed,

To the Honour[ble] John Penn, Esq[r],

Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania

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John Montgomery to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Honr[ble] Sir,

I have been lately over the Mountains as farr as Westmoreland Court-house, about Thirty miles this side Pittsburgh; there is nothing to be seen but Dissolation and Distress, hundred of families are flying to the Enterior parts of the province, these who wou[d] willingly make a Stand are Greatly Discouriaged for want of ammunition and arms, which articles they Cannot be Supplyed in only from Philadelphia, and I beg you wou[d] use your Endeavours with those Gentlemen who have the Disposeing of the Publick Money, if there be any, to send a Supply of arms and ammunition, it is a pitty to Lose that fine Country. I Believe there will be an Indian war, and therefor we Ought to be prepared for it in time. I make no Doubt but the Governor will Call the Assembly in Order to take proper Measures for the protection of our back Country; it is certain that a party of twenty Shanees are out on the Frontiers, and it is the General Opinion that they will Strike some part of Virginia; there is one Campbell killed near New Comers town, and it is feared that the Traders in the Shanee Contry are Cutt off; White Eyes is Returned to Fort Pitt, and says that the Delaware Indians are well Disposed, but the Shanees are Determined on warr; Mr. Croghan, I find has Deserted the Virginia Cause, Although I have little Dependance on him, yet he is Capable of Doing Mischief. A number of the principle people over the mountains has agreed to Raise one hundred men to Renge from Fort Pitt to Ligonear. The Inhabitants of what is Called the Town of Fort Pitt, is About to Stockaid it in, and to have no Connection with Mr. Connelly; a fort is to be Built

at Hannas, thirty miles this Side Pittsburgh, one at Captn Proctor's, seven miles from Hannas, & one at Ligoneer, but the want of Ammunition is a Very Great Discouragment. There is a Great Number of young men in that Country, and I think were they properly Encouraged, woud be able to make a Stand. I flatter my Self that you will Exert your Self on this Occasion.

I am,

Honrble Sir,

Your Very Humbl Servt,

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—This and letter for his Honr goes by Express from this place, I hope his Expences will be paid by Government.

Carlisle, 3d June, 1774.

George Croghan to Arthur St. Clair, 1774.

June the 4th, 1774.

Sir,

The frequent Reports brought from Hannah's Town of 200 Men being Raseing there has aLarmd Capt Connolly very much, & tho' I tould Mr. Jo. Campble the whole Reson & Intension was No more than to hier a Number of Men to Scout between the River Ohio & ye Inhabitance Down to Ligonier, in order to prevent the flight of that part of ye Country, & In case of Great Nesesity, that those Men wold be offerd to act with the Virginians for ye General Defence of the Country.

Now, as boath Connally & Campble know this Meshure ye only one to Stay the people from flying & See that the Country will Condem Connally & his officers for Nott pursueing ye Same Meshure, they want to make itt apear in aNother Light, & that ye Intencion is to Invade ye Rights of Virginia. Now ye Greatest Casion and prudence, & I Request that you will Stacion those partys to Scout back of ye Settlements between Tortle Creek & Ligonier, wh was our Intencion of hiering them, & Take Cair that No Treats against Virginia be made use of by any person Concernd, as Since Mr. Jo. Cample come up, I see the Designe is to Create a fres Diferance between Governor Penn & Lord Dunmore, which ought to be avoided with the Greatest Cair. Since Campble Came up affidavids is Taken of Every Information that is brought up, & Speys Imployd, tho' when he was informd of ye murders Commited on the Indians, he Never Tuck one, Nor Tuck any Meshurs to aperhehend them. He has made two attacks on Me by Leters Sent by a Sergant & 12 men, wh Leters I answerd, but wold Nott Gratafye him to Send them by

his party. The truth is, they fond this Difetances Likely to be made up by ye Indians, & find that Nothing butt Misrepresenting our Meshure & Drawing on a fresh Dispute betwen the Government of Pensylvania & Virginia Can keep this man in Comm^d hear, wharefore I have Determin'd to go to Williamsburge myself & Represent the State of the Cuntry as Soon as I hear ye Event of our Last Mesedges to ye Shawnas by ye Deputys, which I b'live will be in 5 or 6 Days, and I flater myself Intierly Satisfactory to Every well wisher of ye paices and Tranquility of his Country.

Before I go you & I must have a meeting, that you may be able to Inform y^e Governor what I am going about, but I wold have you Setle the Scouting party So as to act with prudence & give No Cause of any Designe against Virginia before you Come up.

I am, Sir,

Y^r Most Humble Servant,

GEO. CROGHAN.

Directed,

To Arthur St. Clair, Esq^r.

Indian Intelligence, 1774.

June the 5th, 1774.

Two Messengers from the New Comers Town, arrived with an Account that five days ago One Conner, a White Man, who lives at the Snakes Town upon Muskingum, had returned home from the place the Traders were making their Canoes, and Inform'd that the Traders were all safe to the number of 25 or thirty, and that the Shawanese had taken great pains in protecting them, and had sent them off with their Peltry, with some of their Young Men and some Delawares to Protect them upon their way up the River to Pittsburgh.

These Messingers further say, that all their Towns as well as the Shawanese are now quiet, and that their Chiefs have been strong enough to prevail over their rash and foolish men who wanted to take revenge upon the White People for their Loss, except two small Parties, Consisting of 13 Men in the whole, who were friends to the Indians that Suffered, and Could not be restrained, tho' their Chiefs did every thing in their Powers to prevent them from the bad undertaking, that they hope their Brethren the English would not blame them or think that they Countenanced any Evil that might be committed by those rash men who have stole away from them to do Mischief contrary to their Chief's desire, and were all chiefly Mingoes, who have had the most Friends killed; that one Party has been out 11 days, and was to return in 15, and intended

against that part of the River where their friends were put to Death, or somewhere else upon Virginia below it; the above Party had declared as soon as they have taken Revenge for their People and returned, that they would then sit down and Listen to their Chiefs.

The above Messengers say that the day they left home a Runner came from five Cherokees that were to be in the day following upon Business, & that the Delawares would inform us of it as soon as it was known. And that also they heard that one of the before mentioned Parties who had gone to take revenge upon the White People, was returned, and had killed one Man.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Laurel Hill, June 7th, 1774.

Sir,

When I had last the Honour to write to you, I acquainted with a Plan had been fallen upon to raise some Men for the Defence of this Country. The Day before Yesterday about forty marched from Hunnas Town to Turtle Creek, where they would be joined by another Party. The numbers I do not exactly know, but it is intended that Post shall be Sixty Men Strong, and a number were at the same time engaged for the other necessary Posts, so as that the whole will form a Chain of Rangers on our Frontier. The subscribers requested me to take them under my Direction, and in consequence I did give them Orders, which I will send to your Honour by the first Opportunity; now I have not time to copy them, and as I knew the Gentlemen who carries this, I came here on purpose, for should this Matter go further, He has connections in Town that have weight in the House. Mr. Croghan's Views I do not pretend to see, but this you may be assured of; He is at present a Friend to this Country, and if it depends on him We shall yet have no War; hitherto it has been my own Opinion we would have no War, I now begin to think otherwise; but my reasons for thinking so depend on such Circumstances as can scarce be communicated. The most alarming One however is the retreat of the Moravian Minister. A Great Town of the Delaweres has been in some Measure civilised by these People, and spiritual Guides in all Countrys have ways of knowing the Intentions of their Flocks; another is that on Sunday last a Counsel was intended with the Delawares and Six Nations at Mr. Croghan's, but the Day before they went off to prevent a Party, Shawanese as they say, from falling on the white People, a little time will shew whether that was their design or not. Mr. Jennings, the late Sherrif of Northampton, who is now here, will I believe be in Town; it is not improbable he knows more than he discovers to

me; he is engaged in the Indian Trade, and his Partner is beloved by all the Indians. Your Honour will judge if you should see him.

I will not give Your Honour any more trouble at present, and in truth I am so fatigued with riding, that I doubt much if what I write is legible, but it is necessary Your Honour should be acquainted with what is passing here, and I am not fond of sending Expresses.

I am, Sir,

Your Honour's most Obedient
and most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

In a very particular manner our Soldiers are directed to avoid every occasion of dispute with the People in the Service of Virginia.

Directed,

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Fav[d] by M[r]. Hooper.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, June 8th, 1774.

Sir,

Since I wrote to you yesterday, I have received two Letters from M[r]. Croghan, which I now enclose. Tho' he seems to say that Peace may be continued, I believe it is not his Sentiments, and the Circumstance of his going to Williamsburgh, whatever design he may avow, is to be out of the way of Danger, for he dare neither trust the White People nor the Indians.

We have a certain Account of some Mischief having been done up Cheat River, eight or nine People are killed, but whether it is only designed as Revenge, or as realy the beginning of a War, we cannot yet Judge. I shall, however, take the earliest Opportunity to inform you of what passes, and am,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient
and most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.*

Directed,

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 195.

Extract of a Letter from Alex'r McKee, Esq., 1774.

Extract of a Letter from Alex'r McKee, Esq^r., Agent for Indian Affairs at Fort Pitt.

Dated June 10th, 1774.*

"You must ere this be acquainted with the critical Situation of this Country—the unhappy disturbances which have lately arose between the Virginians and the Natives, the event of which Still continues doubtful whether matters will be brought to a general rupture or Accommodation. Hostilities, however, have been Committed on both Sides, but at present there Seems to be a cessation. Some wise interposition of Governm^t is truly necessary, and wou'd undoubtedly restore Peace—without it impossible, and thousands of the Inhabitants must be involved in misery & distress; but to do the Indians Justice, they have given great proofs of their Pacific disposition, and have Acted with more Moderation than those who ought to have been more Rational, a few Mingoes & Shawnese excepted, who have been long refractory; there are more effectual means of chastising them for their Insolence & perfidy than by Involving the *defenceless Country* in a war, which there is too much reason to fear at this time will become general, & which must Inevitably be the destruction of this Country."*

Devereux Smith to Dr. Smith, 1774.

Pittsburgh, June 10th, 1774.

Sir,

I returned to this place the 11th of May, and found my Family in the greatest confusion, owing to the appearance of an Indian War, and the Tyrannical treatment they received from Doctor Connolly in my absence.

Before I was illegally taken from my Family the 10th of April, I understood from some of the Shawneese Chiefs at a Council with Mr. McKee, the Indian Agent under Sir William Johnson, that they were much dissatisfied at the Rapid Progress the Virginians had made down the Ohio, in Settleing the Lands below the purchase, viz., below Siota river, which they looked upon as a great Encroachment on their liberties and Properties. They also expressed their Surprize to see a number of armed men assembled at this place, with their colours at different times, making a Warlike appearance, and said, that after the first Muster of the 25th of January, some

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 195.

of the Militia fired on them at their camps near the mouth of the Sawmill Run.

These Shawneese Chiefs were sent for by Mr. Croghan, last Summer, and came here about the 25th of December, and remained till the first of April, during which time they often complained to the Inhabitants of this Place, that Mr. Croghan had sent for them to do business, and kept them in great distress for want of Provision and Clothing. Upon which the Inhabitants were at some expence Supplying them during their stay, and when they were going Home, made a Collection of Goods for them, in order to send them off Satisfied.

On the 15th of April, Mr. Wm. Butler sent off a Canoe loaded with Goods for the Shawny Towns, and on the 16th it was attackted about forty miles from here, by three Cherokee Indians, who had waylaid them on the river Bank; they killed one White man, and wounded another, and a third made his Escape. They plundered the Canoe of the most valuable part of the Cargo, and made off, but as they were Cherekees, we were sure they did this for sake of Plunder alone, therefore thought no more of it than the Loss. As Mr. Butler was under the necessity of sending People to assist in bringing his Peltry from the Shawny Towns, he sent off another Canoe on the 24th of April, in care of two Indians who were well known to be good men, and two White men; on the 27th, about 90 miles from here, they were fired upon from Shore, and both the Indians were killed by Michael Cresap and a party he had with him, they also scalped the Indians. Mr. Cresap then immediately followed the above mentioned Shawneese Chiefs some small distance down, where they were encamped, and fired upon them, killed one and wounded two more. The Indians fled to the Delaware Towns, which were the nearest, and are greatly Exasperated at this treatment, as they did not expect any such thing from the English. About that same time a party headed by one Gratehouse, barbarously Murthered and Scalped nine Indians at the House of one Baker, near Yellow Creek, about 55 miles down the river. Owing to these cruelties committed by Cresap and Gratehouse, the Inhabitants of Racoon and Weiling fled from that Settlement, and are chiefly gone to Virginia. After Cresop had been guilty of these cruelties, he returned to Maryland, but has since come back with a Party of men. Cresop wrote to Connolly and Mr. McKee, threatening that if they did not give him security, that the Indians would not do any mischief for six months, that he Cresop, would immediately proceed to commit further Hostilities against the Indians. About the 21st of April, Connolly wrote a Letter to the Inhabitants of Weiling, telling them that he had been informed by good authority, that the Shawneese were ill disposed towards the White men, and that he therefore required and Commanded them to hold themselves in readiness to repell any Insults that might be offered by them. This letter fell into the hands of Cresop, and he says that it was in consequence

of this letter and the murther committed by the Cherokees on Mr. Butler's People, that he committed the Hostilities above mentioned. I am informed that the 6th of May Mr. Croghan sent Capt. White-Eyes, (one of the Indian Chiefs,) in company with some of our Traders, to acquaint the Shawneese & Delawares, that the outrages which had been committed, was done by some of our ill disposed People, and without the least Countenance from Government, this Indian promised to use his best endeavours to accommodate matters, and returned here the 24th of May, and brought with him ten White men, who had been protected by the Delawares eight days in their Towns, and guarded safe to this Place; he also brought a Speech from the Delawares, from which we have great reason to believe they are not inclined for war; we also believe that they will endeavour to Preserve the lives of the Traders that are now amongst the Shawneese: he also brought from the Shawneese Chief, (called the hard man,) an answer to a Speech sent to them by Mr. Croghan, upon this occasion, in which he signifies that the Shawneese are all Warriors, and will not listen to us untill they have satisfaction of us, for what Injuries they have received from the Virginians, &c.

White-Eyes informs us that a Mingo man called Logan, (whose Family has been murthered in the number,) had raised a Party to cut off the Shawny Town Traders, at the Canoe Bottom on Hawk-hawkin Creek, where they were Pressing their Peltry, but we have heard since that the Shawneese have taken them under their Care untill matters are further settled, but God knows what fate they have met with; we hope they are still alive, and if it be so, they have a chance to come in, if the outrageous behaviour of the Virginians do not prevent them. The 6th of this month we had account from Muddy Creek, (empties into the river Monongahela near Cheat river,) that the Indians had killed and scalped one man, his wife and three children, and that three more of the same man's children were missing, and has since been confirmed; we suppose this to be Logan's party, and that they will do more mischief before they return. About the 20th of May, one Campbell, lately from Lanc^{r}, was killed and scalped near Newcomer's Town, and one Proctor at Weiling, by a party of Shawneese and Mingoes.

Directed,

To Dr. William Smith, in Philadelphia.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, June 12th, 1774.

Sir,

In my last I had the Hour to inform you, that in consequence of the Ranging Company which had been raised here, there was reason to hope the People would return to their Plantations, and pursue their Labour, and for some time, that is a few days, it had that effect, but an idle Report of Indians having been seen within the Partys, has drove them every one into some little Fort or other,—and many hundreds out of the Country altogether. This has obliged me to call in the Partys from where they were posted, and have stationed them twenty men at Turtle Creek, twenty at the Bullock Penns, thirty at Hannas Town, twenty at Proctor's, and twenty at Ligonier, as these places are now the Frontier towards the Allegany, all that great Country between that Road and that River, being totally abandoned, except by a few who are associated with the People who murdered the Indian, and are shut up in a small Fort on Connymack, equally afraid of the Indians and the Officers of Justice.

Nothing can be more surprising than the dread the People are under, and it is truly shameful that so great a Body of People should have been driven from their Possessions, without even the appearance of an Enemy, for certain it is, as yet no attempt has been made on what is understood to be Pennsylvania, nor any other mischief done than the killing the family on White-lick Creek, which I informed you of before, and which, from every circumstance, appears rather to have been private revenge than a national stroke.

A fresh report of Indians being seen near Hanna's Town, and another party on Braddock's Road, set the People agoing again Yesterday; I immediately took horse and rode up to enquire into and found it, if not totally groundless, at least very improbable, but it was impossible to persuade the People so, and I am certain I did not meet less than a hundred Families, and I think two Thousand head of cattle in twenty miles riding.

The People in this Valley still make a stand, but yesterday they all moved into this place, and I perceive are much in doubt what to do, nothing in my Power to prevent their leaving the Country, shall be omitted, but if they will go, I suppose I must go with the stream. It is the strangest Infatuation ever seized upon men, and if they go off now, as Harvest will soon be on, they must undoubtedly perish by Famine, for Spring crop there will little or none.

By a Letter from Mr. Mackay of yesterday, I had a very extraordinary piece of Intelligence, "that Lord Dunmore had empowered Mr. Connolly to settle a Line of Jurisdiction with the Pennsylvania Magistrates," this it seems he gives out himself, but is too absurd

to be believed. It would give much pleasure to the Friends of Government in this part of the Country, to hear that your Commissioners had succeeded in that Business, as it seems to be the only thing that can restore us Peace and good Order.

A very little Time will discover the Intentions of the Indians, and if they should proceed to further Hostilities, I will give you notice by Express, if it appears to be necessary. I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

and

most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed,

To the Hon^ble^ Governor Penn.

I have just heard that Mr. Connolly has sent a Party of Militia down to Wheeling, with orders to fall on every Indian they meet, without respecting Friend or Foe.

Devereux Smith to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Pittsburgh, June 12th, 1774.

Sir,

I acknowledge your Honour's favour of the 22d of April, which was forwarded to this Place a few days ago from Stann Town. Mr. McKay waited on my Lord Dunmore at Williamsburg, and laid before him some facts relative to Doctor Connolly's conduct at this place, upon which his Lordship thought proper to enlarge us. Mr. McKay wrote from Stann Town, in order to acquaint your Honour thereof, but his Letter was returned to this place at the ssme time I had the pleasure of receiving yours.

It gives me great satisfaction to find that you approve of our conduct, and should be happy to hear that those gentlemen that are gone to Williamsburg, might settle matters with my Lord Dunmore to your satisfaction. I am much obliged by your Honour's kindness in directing Colonel Wilson to procure Bail or Credit for us. I have been extremely well treated by the Gentlemen of Virginia during my confinement.

We are in a miserable situation here at present, owing to the appearance of an Indian war, (which we think unavoidable,) and the

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 195.

Tyrannical treatment we meet with from Doctor Connolly. I have wrote to Doctor Smith, and gave him as exact an account of the present state of this Country as I am capable of, and shall allways strive to render to this Province, any services in my power.

I am, with Respect,

Sir,

Your Honours most

obedient humb. Servt.,

DEVEREUX SMITH.

ÆNEAS MACKAY TO GOV. PENN, 1774.

Pittsburgh, 14th June, 1774.

May it please your Honour,

On my return from Williamsburgh to Stanton, in the beginning of last May, I have taken the liberty of informing you by Letter, the steps I had taken while prisoner in Virginia, in order to procure my own and fellow sufferers inlargement, as well as Represent Doctor Connelly's violent measures since his appointment as Cap^{t}. of militia at this place, inclosed in the above letter was other papers, which I Deemed my Duty to give you timely notice of.

The aforesaid letter I have given in Charge to Mr. Andrew McFarlane, who made me believe, he would set of from Stanton to Carlisle, the next day after Mr. Smith & myself, set out for this place, but to my very great surprise, that very letter accompanied your Honour's Letters dated the 22d of last April to the three Captive Justices at Stanton, Transmitted to us at this place by Colonel Wilson, the 4th Instant. I understand Mr. McFarlane is still at Stanton, from whence he had daily opportunitys of forwarding the above mentioned Letter to Carlisle, which he knew concerned Government. I flatter myself his neglect will not Escape due notice.

I am, with perfect Respect,

Your Honour's most hu'ble,

and most Obed't Servant,

ÆN'S MACKAY.

Æneas Mackay to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Pittsburgh, 14th June, 1774.

May it please your Honour,

The deplorable state of affairs in this part of your Government at this time is truly distressing; we are Robbed, Insulted and Dragooned by Connelly and his militia in this place and its environs; all Ranks shares of his oppression and Tyranny, but the weight of his Resentment falls heaviest on me, because he imagines, I oppose his unwarrantable measures most. On the 27th of last May, he ordered a party of his militia to put down & destroy, a sheep house and a stable of mine, in a violent and outRagious manner, & told me at the time, he would take the house I lived in, if he wanted it, and Countenanc'd a perjured Villain, a Constable of ours that deserted to him before he was three month sworn in, of the Name of Baily, to shake a stick at my nose, before his face without Reproof. This Circumstance, together with some more of the Doctor's Conduct, I have Communicated to my Lord Dunmore by Letter, but what effect that may have, time only will show.

Mr. Croghan, who has been grossely abused by our Bashaw lately, is gone to Williamsburgh to Represent every Part of his conduct to the Gover^r and Council in its true light, altho' others Doubts, I am very Certain, Mr. Croghan is earnest and sincere Respecting that intention, for he joins the Rest of the Inhabitants, in Charging all our present Calamity to the Doctors act.

On the other hand we don't know what day or hour we will be attacked by our savage and provoked Enemy the Indians, who have already massacred sixteen persons to our Certain knowledge; about and in the neighbourhood of Ten mile Creek last Saturday, a party of the militia, consisting of one Capt^n, one Lieu^t, and forty privates, were on their march to join Connelly at the mouth of Whaling, where he intended to Erect a stockade Fort, when on a sudden they were attacked by only four Indians, who killed the Cap^t on the spot, & wounded the Lieu^t, and made their Escape without being hurt, and the Party, after Burrying their Cap^t Returned with their wounded Lieu^t, so that Connelly's intended Expedition is knocked in the head at this time.

I am,

Your Honour's

most Humble,

and most obed't servant,

ÆN'S MACKAY.

Petition from Westmoreland Co., 1774.

Pittsburgh, 14th June, 1774.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esq'r., Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware. The Petition of the Inhabitants of Westmoreland County, Humbly Sheweth,

That there is the greatest Reason to apprehend that this part of the Country will be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian War, That our Circumstances at this Critical Conjuncture, are truly alarming. Deserted by the far greater part of our neighbours and fellow subjects, unprovided with places of strength to resort to, with Amunition, Provisions, and almost every other necessary Store, Our houses are abandoned to pillage, Labour and Industry entirely at a stand, Our Crops destroyed by Cattle, our flocks dispersed, and the minds of our People distracted with the terrors of falling, along with their helpless and unprotected families, the immediate Victims of Savage Barbarity.

In the midst of these scenes of Desolation and ruin, next to the Almighty, we look up to your Honour, hoping from your known Benevolence and Humanity, such Protection and Relief as to your Honour shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will Pray.

Æn's Mackay,	William Elliott,
Devereaux Smith,	A'r St. Clair,
William Butler,	Jas Pollock,
James O'Hara,	Benj'n Sitter,
Sam'l McKenzie,	Jas. Carnahan,
John Ormsby,	John Chillton,
Jno. McCallister,	John Carnahan,
And'w Robeson,	Petter Eckley,
Edw'd Thompson,	Edwerd Murry,
William Evins,	William McConnell,
William McClellan,	James Kyll,
William Lea,	Benjamin Coe,
Frederick Fenny,	Joseph Kyll,
John Henery,	John Work,
Christefor Millar,	Robert Patterson,
John Stewart,	Reuben Powell,
Rich'd Carson,	Peter Coe,
David Sample,	Michael Huffnagle,
Thos. Galbraith,	Abel Fisher,

and others.

* Referred to in A. St. Clair's letter below.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, June 16th, 1774.

Sir,

There is very little alteration in the Affairs of this Country since my last, which was a few days ago, only we have a certain Account of two more People being killed by the Indians, one Mr. McClure, and Kincaid, the person for whom you lately issued a special commission of the Peace. They, it seems, were leading a party of forty men to join Capt. Connolly at Wheeling, and were attacked by four Indians who made their Escape without so much as being fired at.

Before this Accident Mr. Connolly had determined to march from Ft. Pitt, (which he now calls Fort Dunmore,) with three or four hundred men he had embodied for the purpose of chastising the Shawanese, to erect Forts at Wheeling and Hockhockon to overawe the Indians and from thence to carry the War into their own Country; of this he was pleased to inform me by letter, and to desire I would act in concert with him. You may be assured Sir, I shall be cautious of taking any step that may have the most distant tendency to draw this Province into an active share in the War they have had no hand in kindling, but I have since received accounts that the above murders instantly changed the plan, and Mr. Connolly remains in Garrison.

'Tis said some of his Partys discovered a very large Party of Indians crossing the Ohio below Wheeling; if that be true, as it is not improbable, We may expect soon to hear of much mischief being done, as there is not the least doubt of several small parties being out at this Time.

'Tis some satisfaction the Indians seem to discriminate betwixt us and those who attacked them, and their Revenge has fallen hitherto on that side of the Monongahela, which they consider as Virginia, but least that should not continue, We are taking all possible care to prevent a heavy stroke falling on the few people who are left in this Country. Forts at different places so as to be more convenient, are now nearly compleated, which gives an appearance of security for the Women & Children, and with the Ranging Parties, which have been drawn in to preserve the Communication, has in a great degree put a stop to the unreasonable panic that had seized them, but in all of them, there is a great scarcity of Amunition, and several messengers have returned from below without being able to purchase.

I am very anxious to know whether the ranging Companys are agreeable to your Honour or not, both because the Expence of continuing them will be too heavy for the subscribers, and that I am every day pressed to increase them. This I have positively refused to do, till I receive your Honor's Instructions, and I well know how

averse our Assemblys have formerly been to engage in the Defence of the Frontiers, and if they are still of the same disposition, the Circumstance of the White People being the Aggressors will afford them a topic to ring the Charges on and conceal their real sentiments

Last Night I received Petitions* from several different Parts of the County, which I have now the honour to transmit to you by Doctor McKenzie from Pittsburg. The Disturbances in this Country has ruined his Business, but should the Province think of raising Troops, he would be glad I believe to be employed. I can, Sir, recommend him to your Honour, as an expert Surgeon and Gentlemanny Man. He has served as a surgeon in the Navy.

I was mistaken in saying two people were killed on Ten Mile Creek, McClure was killed, and Kinkaid wounded, however it would have been no great Matter if he had been killed, as he had accepted a Commission in the Service of Virginia, so soon after the Notice you had been pleased to take of him at the request of his Father in Law, Coll. Wilson. I am afraid there are some more of our Virginia Friends do not play us fair, but it is not a time at present for purgation.

Unless your Honour should forbid me, I shall continue to write to you in this manner, whatever Occurs, as it is the only way I have at present to shew your Honour that I am with the greatest Respect,

Your Honor's
most obedient and
most Humble Servant,
A'R ST. CLAIR.

For any thing that has escaped me, I take the liberty to refer you to Doctor McKenzie.

—

The day before yesterday I had a visit from Major Ward. He informs me Mr. Croghan set out for Williamsburgh the day before, to represent the Distresses he says of the People of this Country. At the same time he informed Me that the Delawares had got notice of the Murder of Wipey and that Mr. Croghan had desired him to come to me on that occasion, that he advised that they should be spoke to and some small Present made to them as Condolence and to cover his Bones as they express it. I do not well know what to Do, such a Present as some few of Us would be willing to contribute for, might be thought unworthy of the Province, and such an One as might come up to my Idea, would be great presumption to offer. This however is certain, the Delawares are still Friendly and

* See preceding.

it may perhaps prevent a general War if they can be kept in Temper. I believe I shall go to Fort Pitt, however, and will consider well of it.

Directed,

The Honorable Governor Penn.

Advertisement of John Connolly, 1774.

Whereas the Shawanese have perpetrated several murders upon the Inhabitants of this Country which has involved this promising Settlement in the most calamitous distress: and whereas I have very good reason to believe that certain imprudent people continue to carry on a correspondence with, & supply the said Enemies with dangerous Commodities to the infinite prejudice of all His Majesty's Subjects, and expressly contrary to an Act of Assembly prohibiting such unwarrantable intercourse: These are therefore in His Majesty's Name, strictly to require and command all His Majesty's Subjects, to take notice hereof and to deport themselves as the law directs, as they may be assured that a contrary conduct will draw on them the utmost severity thereof.

Given under my Hand at Fort Dunmore* this 18th June, 1774.

JOHN CONNOLLY.

Wm. Thompson to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Cumberland County, 19th June, 1774.

May it please your Hon^{r}.

By James Caveat, Esq^{r}., who is just come down from Westmoreland, there is a certain account of a number of people being killed by the Indians on the west side of the Monongahela River. Mr. Caveat was on his way to Philad^{a}, (believing the Assembly were sitting, to lay the distressed situation of the People of Westmoreland before your Hon^{r} and the Assembly, and to pray the aid of Government in support of that Country, otherwise it must be entirely Evacuated.

They have at their own risk raised two hundred men which are stationed in the best manner, that number will admit of, to Guard

* The name given by him to Fort Pitt. See St. Clair's Letter.

their Frontier. But they are only raised for one Month, and indeed these poor people are not able to pay that expence much less are they in a condition to support Troops for any length of time.

I took the earliest oppy of acquainting the people over the Hills of your Friendship towards them, in procuring without loss of time a quantity of Arms & Ammunition, which was now on the way up for their use; and also assured them that you would do every thing on your part for their preservation, and hoped the like Disposition would be found in the Assembly if called on for assistance.

As that part of the country was entirely without Ammunition, Mr. Montgomery and myself purchased and sent off, about ten days since, all the powder and lead we could get in Carlisle, which I expect is safe up before this.

'Tis said the Indians have fixed a Boundary betwixt the Virginians and us, and say that they will not kill or Touch a Pennsylvanian.

But it will be best not to trust them, and I am doubtful a short time will show to the contrary.

I am,

Your Honours

most obedient, &

very humble servant,

WM. THOMPSON.

Directed.

To the Hon'ble John Penn, Esqr.

COPY OF LETTER FROM EARL DUNMORE TO ———? 1774.*

Williamsburg, June 20th, 1774.

Sir,

I have received your Letter dated the 8th inst., by Express. I am sorry to hear of the murders committed by the Indians but hope the prudent steps you have taken will put a stop to further crueltys of that kind.

I entirely approve of the measure you have taken of building a Fort at Wheelin, and also of marching unto the Shawanese Towns, if you think you have a sufficient Force; and I desire you will keep a constant correspondence with Coll. Andrew Lewis, that you may co-operate in such measures as may be thought Effectual. I hope you will prevail on the Delawares and the well affected part of the Mingoes to move off from the Shawanese.

It is highly necessary that you continue at Fort Dunmore, and I

* Probably to Dr. Connolly.

think therefore that you could not do better than send Captain William Crawford with what men you can spare to join him to co-operate with Coll. Lewis, or to strike a stroke himself if he thinks he can do it with safety. I know him to be prudent, active, and resolute, and therefore very fit to go on such an Expedition, and if any thing of that kind can be effected, the sooner 'tis done the better. I refer you to my letter by Capt. Pentecost, by whom I sent you some blank Commissions.

I would recommend it to all Officers going out on Parties to make as many Prisoners as they can of Women and Children, and should you be so fortunate as to reduce those Savages to sue for Peace, I would not grant it to them on any Terms till they were effectually chastised for their Insolence, and then on no Terms without bringing in six of their Heads as Hostages for their future good behaviour, and these to be relieved annually, and that they Trade with us only for what they may want.

I am, &c.,

DUNMORE.

A true Copy.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, June 22d, 1774.

Sir,

In my last I informed you of Mr. Croghans setting out from Williamsburgh, since which I had a Letter from him from his own House. He therein informed me he found the Country so much alarmed at his going down that he chose to return and trust his business to Letters, and desired to see me as soon as possible; accordingly I set out for Pittsburgh the 17th inst., and had the happiness to find two of the Principal Traders arrived there, with a great Quantity of Peltry, and that they had been conducted there by some of the Shawanese Chiefs, and that the rest of the Traders with their Horses and Skins were got as far as the New Comer's Town under the protection of another Shawanese Party.

The Traders inform that they have met with no ill Treatment from the Shawanese, but that on the contrary, they were at the greatest pains to protect them from the Mingoes, who had suffered most from the white people, and who came to their Towns several times with intention to murder them.

It seems they did not think it prudent to bring the Shawanese to Pittsburgh, but conducted them from some distance below that place, thro' the Woods, to Coll. Croghans, as they were apprehen-

sive the Militia at the Fort would use them ill, if not murder them, and it appears to have been a prudent precaution, for on Sunday last at or near the Time I was to have met them to speak to them at Mr. Croghans, Mr. Connolly ordered out a Party of forty men to make them Prisoners as he says.

The People of the Town were alarmed at seeing a Party march out the Rout they took, and suspected they were intended to attack a party of our people stationed at the Bullock-Penns, about seven Miles from thence, which it seems has some times been threatned, and acquainted me with what they feared. I immediately waited upon Mr. Connolly and insisted in direct terms he should tell me if he had any such Design. He assured me he had not, but that as the Shawanese had committed depredations on his Majesty's subjects he had ordered out that Party to make those Prisoners who had escorted the Traders; and that might have been his real intention, but I am convinced those who were to have put in Execution would not have made Prisoners. We put it however [out] of their power to do either by sending them over the River.

Your Honor will judge from this Circumstance that the Crew about Fort Pitt (now Fort Dunmore) are intent on a war, for were not that the case, Honour, Generosity, Gratitude, every manly principle must have prompted them to be kind, and afford Protection to those poor Savages who had risqued their own lives to preserve the Lives and Property of our fellow subjects, but what need I mention this Circumstance, one at least as strong is that John Drinning who publickly acknowledged or rather boasted of having killed the Indians with Mr. Cressap is one of Mr. Connolly's Lieutenants, and is at this present time out some where with the command of a party to take Scalps, from Friends I suppose, a Murderer I am sure will never willingly meet an Ennemy on fair terms.

I mentioned something of a Condolence in my last, and as the Shawanese were up I suffered myself to be persuaded by Mr. Croghan to collect a small present of goods for that purpose, which was on Sunday Morning to have been divided and sent to the three Nations, the six Nations, Shawanese and Delawares, but Mr. Connolly's Frolick prevented it that day. Next morning the Indians being some six Nations and some Delawares were brought down to Mr. Croghans, were shown the condolence, and acquainted that it was ordered for them by you, and that when their Chiefs arrived they would be spoke to, and the present delivered, and a Messenger was sent after the Shawanese to acquaint them likewise, as the Indians themselves make a distinction betwixt us and our neighbours it may perhaps be a means of keeping peace in our Quarter at least. I hope your Honour will not be offended at my taking this upon myself. The value of the goods is but trifling, not exceeding thirty or forty pounds. I have inclosed a list of them, but the Person from whom I got them neglected to affix the prices.

Whatever may be Mr. Croghans real views, I am certain he is

hearty in promoting the general tranquillity of the Country, indeed He is indefatigable in endeavouring to make up the Breaches, and does I believe see his mistake in opposing the Interests of your Government, and I doubt not but a very little attention would render him as serviceable as ever, real Friendship you must not expect, for by his Interest alone he is regulated. Yet he may be useful; by and by you will probably want to make another purchase. I purposely gave him an opportunity of opening a Correspondence with me, which he embraced, and from what I can see he would be glad to be on better terms with your officers that he has been, but this only conjecture.

With this your Honour will receive an Extract from Mr. McKee's Journal of all the Transactions with the Indians from the beginning of the Troubles, as also another of Mr. Connolly's Advertisements. I know not well what he means by it, but I believe his design is to distress the Indian Trade.

'Tis true what I mentioned about the Boundary. Mr. Connolly read me part of a Letter from Lord Dunmore on the subject. He says the demands of the Pennsylvanians were so extravagant that he could do nothing with them, but that he (Connolly) may settle a line of jurisdiction with the Magistrates of Westmoreland, ten or twelve miles eastward of Pittsburgh, or a more convenient distance, and cautions him at the same time to give no just cause of offence to the Magistrates acting under the authority of this Province. I know not how the Magistrates were to settle Lines.

I received your Honour's favour of the 7th inst., and am happy to inform you the Panic is in some measure over, the Ammunition not yet come to hand but a quantity arrived from Carlisle which eased the Peoples minds a little, but the damage done to the County by the Desertion of the People and the loss of the Spring Crop is very great, and if any thing should happen to interrupt the Harvest we must have an absolute Famine. This I hope will not be the case.

I am most respectfully,
Your Honours most obedient,
and most humble servant,
AR. ST. CLAIR.*

Logan is returned with thirteen Scalps and a Prisoner, and says he will now listen to the Chiefs.

Directed.
To the Honourable Governour Penn.

* See answer Col. Rec., Vol. X. p. 202.

Wm. Thompson to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Cumberland County, 22d June, 1774.

May it Please your Hon^r.,

I have by the Bearer Doctor McKenzie rec'd many Letters from the People of Westmoreland County, informing me of one McClure being killed, & one Kincade being wounded, at Ten Mile Creek, the Particulars of which the Doctor will acquaint you with. The people have requested I should lay their Distresses before your Hon^r, and in their names pray your assistance in granting such support as may inable them to keep possession of the Country, and say that if immediate relief is not sent them all the Country west of the Alligany Mountains will be evacuated.

As the Doctor takes down a number of Petitions, and I have wrote you but a few days since concerning the difficulties of the back Inhabitants, I shall trouble you no more at this time, and hope their alarming situation and the expectation they have that I will assist them as well with your Hon^r as in the Assembly, will excuse the Liberties taken by

Your Honours
most obedient,
humble servant,
WM. THOMPSON.

Directed.
To the Hon'ble John Penn, Esq^r.

Petition of Inhabitants of Pittsburg, 1774.

Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1774.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esq^r., Governor & Joint Proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The Memorial of the Subscribers on behalf of themselves and the remaining few Inhabitants of Pittsburgh who have adhered to the Government of Pennsylvania.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialists have suffered in an unprecedented manner by the Arbitrary proceedings of Doctor Connolly since the commencement of his Tyrannical Government at Pittsburgh: the principal Facts we shall beg leave to lay before your Honour as followeth,

Soon after the return of the Magistrates of this place from Stantown-jail in Virginia, Mr. Connolly being extreamly enraged that

Mr. McKay should acquaint Lord Dunmore with his Tyrannical behaviour, took all opertunities to affront & use Mr. McKay ill, so that in a few days after, he ordered Mr. McKays out houses to be pulled down, and the materials to be carried to his Garrison: and when Mr. McKay complained of such oppressive measures, he was threatened by Doctor Connolly to be sent in irons to Williamsburgh.

Mr. William Butler (one of the Subscribers) and an imminent Trader at this Place, has been cruelly treated by Mr. Connolly, nay was threatened to be shot down, for daring to refuse carrying arms at Mr. Connolly's militia array, &c.

That you Memorialists are of opinion that Mr. Connolly has taken all the pains in his power to foment the disturbance between us and the Indians, for several reasons, particularly, when a number of the Traders arrived here lately from the Shawanese Towns, escorted by three Shawanese Chiefs, who were sent to the care of Coll. Croghan 'till a handsome Present was made for them by the Traders for their Fidelity. Doctor Connolly ordered out forty-one of his Militia to take them at all events, and to send them to his Guard-House; which hellish Plot being discovered, Mr. Butler and some other Friends conveyed the Indians and their presents over the River just as the Guard surrounded Mr. Croghan's House, for which Mr. Butler has been severely threatened.

That a number of the Subscribers, &c., have been very severely treated by Mr. Connolly for our adherence to the Pennsylvania Government, which for brevity sake must be omited.

The Premises considered, your Memorialists most earnestly request your Honour will fall upon some speedy method to relieve our distresses, and to send us directions as soon as possible how to act on this very critical occasion.

For a further explanation of our distresses we beg leave to refer your honour to the inclosed remarks,* which are absolute Facts.

Æn's. Mackay,	John Walker,
Devereux Smith,	Benj. Elliot,
John Ormsby,	Alex. Blaine,
Richard Britter,	Ralph Nailey,
William Butler,	William Evans,
James O'Hara,	William Amberson,
James Fowler,	Wm. Hamilton,
Jos. Pear,	James Smith,
Andrew Robinson,	John Irwin,
Fredeck Ferry,	Robert Elliott,
Robert McCulley,	Richard Carson,
George McCulley,	Joseph Carrel,
John Shannon,	Stephen Groves.
Gabriel Walker,	

* See next page.

Remarks on the Proceedings of Doctor Connolly, 1774

Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1774.

The Distress'd Inhabitants of this Place have just cause to Charge their present Calamity & Dread of an Indian War, Intirely to the Tyrannical & unprecedented Conduct of Doctor John Connolly, whose design, as we conceive, is to better his almost desperate Circumstances upon the distress of the publick & the Ruin of our Fortunes, as will appear from the following Facts.

1st. On the 25th day of January last, a number of disorderly Persons assembled themselves here in Consequence of his advertisements, (as Militia) who, when dispersing, wantonly or maliciously fired upon some friendly Indians, in their Hutts on the Indian Shore, which Conduct, together with So unexpected an Appearance of so many People in Arms at a time, that they expected no Hostile Intention on our parts, greatly alarmed them, as appeared by a Camplaint made by them at a Council with Alexander Mc., Esqr., Indian Agent, and some of the Inhabitants of this Place, a few days after.

2ndly. Michael Cresip, in vindication of his own Conduct, alledges that it was in Consequence of a Circular Letter from said Connolly, directed to the Inhabitants on the Ohio, that he murthered the Indians, and that in a manner that Savage Ferocity could scarce equal & in Cold Blood, without the least Provocation, amongst whom was some Delawares, that had been employed by Mr. William Butler to Carry Goods & tend to the Relief of his brothers, who was at that time in the Indian Country, all which property they have been deprived of to a Considerable amount; also, every part of said Connolly's conduct to our friendly Indians convinces us that he means to force them to a war, as he both Refuses to protect, & Endeavours to murder those that, at the Risque of their lives, Came with our Traders to protect them & to deliver assurances to the publick, which can be produced if required.

3dly. A large body of Armed men broke open Mr. McKay's & Mr. Smiths Back-yard Gates, & Rescued the Villain Riely, who was sworn Constable for Westmoreland County at that time, and was confined for abusing said McKay in his own House; five of those men presented their Guns at Mr. McKay & Mr. Smith, also one of the Party struck at Mr. McKay with his Gun & broke it into pieces, whilst another presented his Rifle through his Parlour window, Swearing that he would shoot down Mrs. McKay if she did not immediately set open the doors of her House, upon which she fled, but was Immediately assaulted by one Aston, (a Captain in said ConnollysAppointment) with a drawn Sword, who stabbed her in the Arm. Mr. Spear was also Abused & Scratched by said Aston, at the same time.

4thly. Said Connolly, with an Armed force of 200 men, surrounded the Court House, &c., &c. . . . . .

5thly. He sent Æneas McKay, Devereux Smith, & Andrew McFarlane, Magistrates, under an Armed Guard to Stan-town jail, in Virginia, then proceeded to shoot down our Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, takeing by force of Arms any part of our property he pleases, also Pressing our Horses without applying for them or rendering any satisfaction to the sufferers for so doing.

6thly. He sent an Armed Guard to Town to Plunder the House of Mr Devereux Smith, but was prevented by Mr. William Butler, at the Risque of his life.

7thly. He, Connolly, with his whole Force, came to the House of Mr. McKay, Broke open his Gates, & Pulled down a Log Stable & Sheep house, threatning to Pull down his Dwelling house if he thought proper; he came again, accompanied by one of his Officers, to Mr. McKays, & abused him in a Blasphemous, outrageous manner, threatning to send him in Irons to Virginia, next day.

8thly. He sent an Armed Guard to Town, with a General Search Warrant, to Search every House in Town, without Exception, for the Effects of a man that died the Evening before in their Fort, that some of themselves had Robbed his Corpse off. In the Course of their Search they Broke Open a Chest in a Mans house, that bears a Good Character here, & took out several Articles, & at the same time Insulted the owner.

9thly. He sent a party who Robbed Mr. Joseph Spears's Carriers of One Horse load of Gun Powder, about Six miles from Town, which was sent by said Spear for the use of the Inhabitants of this County, if necessity Required; this Robbery was committed by a Party headed by the afforesaid Aston, who beat & Insolently abused the Person who had said Powder in Charge, when he Demanded a Receipt for the same.

These are but a few of the many Distresses we labour under, and without Protection & Speedy Redress, cannot long support ourselves under such Greiveous Persecution & Tyranny.*

Indorsed.

Remarks on Dr. Connollys Proceedings.

Pittsburgh, June 25th, 1774.

* There is no Signatnre to the above, but they are probably "the inclosed remarks" referred to in the foregoing petition, and also in the following letter of A. St. Clair.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, June 26, 1774.

Sir,

I have the Honour to transmit a Memoral from the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh to your Honour, with some Remarks upon Mr. Connollys Conduct in support of it, which came to my Hands a few Minutes ago.* Tis most certain, Sir, they are most injuriously treated.

The only Piece of News from above since my last is, that Mr. Connolly sent two Parties down the River in pursuit of the Shawanese, who escorted the Traders who intercepted them at Beaver Creek, fired on them and wounded One, and then run off in the most dastardly manner. What may be the Consequence, God knows, but it is well if the Traders do not suffer yet; their Horses and Peltry are not yet arrived.

Mr. McFarlane is just arrived from Virginia, and reports that four Companies are on their march to Pittsburgh. I think he must be mistaken, both as their Militia Law is expired, and that is not an easy Matter to conduct so large Body thro' an uninhabited Country where no Magazines are established.

Any Occurrence worthy of your Notice shall be intimated by every Opportunity. I am,

Sir,

Your Honours

most Obedient and

most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

To the Honble Gov. Penn.

R. Peters to William Logan, 1774.

29 June, 1774.

Dear Sir,

I send you the Queries† that were given me to shew to you, with the Governors request, that One or Both of us woud give a proper answer to them, to be inserted in the general Answer that is to be sent to the Secretary of State.

If you will be at leisure on Friday afternoon I will wait on you, and we may then think of what is to be said. In the mean time, please to consider if any particulars need be set down, or only that we shoud say in general, that S^{r} W^{m}. Johnson has the Department of

* See pp. 526, 528.

† See postea.

the Indians entirely committed to him, & that all matters relating to Indian affairs are, & have been considered by the Indians for some time past, as only to be managed by Sr William.

I am,

Dr Sir,

Yours affectionately,

RICHARD PETERS.

Wm. Logan, Esqr.

At a Meeting held with the Indians at Pittsburgh, the 29th June, 1774.

Present:

Capt. Ashton,	Capt'n Hogeland,
Major McCullock,	Mr. David Sheppherd,
Capt'n Crawford,	Rev'd Mr. Whiteaker,
Mr. Valentine Crawford,	Mr. Joseph Wells,
Capt'n Nevill,	Mr. James Innis,
Mr. Edward Cook,	Mr. Eneas Mackay,
Mr. John Stevinson,	Mr. Joseph Simons.

With a Number of the Inhabitants and Traders.

Indians.

Captain White Eyes,
Weyandahila,
Captain Johnny.
} With Sundry other young men.

Captain White Eyes first informed us, that he was returned from Transacting the Business which he had been sent upon by his Brethren, the English; and that he now had the satisfaction to tell us, that he had succeeded in his Negotiations with all those Tribes of the several Nations of Indians whom he had since seen and conferr'd with, upon the unhappy disturbances which unfortunately arose this spring between the foolish people of both partys, and that he had found all Nations fully disposed to adhere to their Antient Friendship, & the advice of their Wise men.

Here he delivered a paper from the Chiefs of the Delawares containing as follows.

"New Comers Town, June the 21st, 1774.

"Brothers:

"When the late unhappy disturbances happened you desired us "to be strong, and to speak to the other Tribes of Indians, to hold "fast the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English and

" them, I now inform you that we sent for our Uncles the Wian-
" dots, and our Grand Children the Shawanese, and also the Chero-
" kees, and we have desired them to be strong and inform all other
" Nations, and hold fast the Chain which our Grandfathers made, &
" you may depend our King still continues to go on in that good
" work.

" As things now seem to have a good prospect, and Peace likely
" to be restored again, Brothers, we desire you to be strong, and
" also on your parts to hold fast the Chain of Friendship; as you
" may remember that when it was made, it was agreed that even
" the loss of ten mens lives on any side should weaken it, if for the
" future we are all strong and brighten the Chain of Friendship,
" our Foolish young men will not have it in their power to disturb
" it; We cannot inform you any more of our Grand Children the
" Shawanese, than that they are gone home, and intend going soon
" to Fort Pitt, to hear of the disturbances which has happened be-
" tween your foolish People and theirs, when you will then hear
" from their own mouths what they have to say.

" Brothers:

" As things now seem to be easy, and all the Nations have now
" agreed to hold fast the Chain of Friendship and make their young
" men sit Quiet, we desire you to Consider of what you have to
" say when our Grand Children, the Shawanese, come to speak to
" you.

" The Head men of the Shanawese are gone to Wagetomica and
" intend to send their King up to Fort Pitt, that he may himself
" hear what his Brothers, the English, have to say.

" King New Comer,	Thomas McKee,
" Neolige,	William Anderson,
" White Eyes,	Epalaoind,
" Kill Buck,	Simon Girty."

To George Croghan, Alex^r McKee, and John Connolly, Esq^rs.

[White Eyes again addressed the White People.]

Brethren:

It was with pleasure I heard you when you first desired me not to look towards the mischief that had been Committed by foolish men, and I looked upon it a Convincing proof of your desire to preserve that Chain of Friendship which has so long subsisted between us; be strong Brethren, and let us both be strong in Continuing so to do, and not only overlook the indiscretion and folly of our rash inconsiderate men, but take pity of them, that our young People, as they grow up, may hereafter enjoy the blessings of that Peace and Friendship established between us, & to this end, let us call to our remembrance the Amity made by our Forefathers and

their Wise People, which is no doubt still impressed upon the hearts of our Great men, to whom let us apply to reconcile our present uneasiness, as this is the sure way to prevent our Friendship from being destroyed or contracting Rust; Therefore Brethren, let us rely upon them for our future Welfare. Every thing is so far now settled upon our parts, that it only requires a meeting of our prudent men to restore that peace and Tranquility to our Country we so much wish for. Brethren, we desire that no imprudent Action may now distroy the agreeable prospect of this desirable event.

A Belt.

I have to inform you that the Chiefs of all Nations still continue to hold by that Chain of Friendship which has been put into their hands by Sir William Johnson, in the name of their Father, the King of Great Britain, and that it was only the Actions of a few Individuals, contrary to their Chiefs intentions that had bred this Confusion amongst them, who have in the Violence of their Griefs and Passions taken revenge for the Loss of their Friends, but the Chiefs of all Nations assured me, that as soon as those bad People who were yet Scattered amongst them were in their power, they would secure them from doing further evil, and that those they have seen are sorry for what they had done, beging the pity of their Chiefs, and I have reason to expect that you will see them shortly upon this Occasion.

A true Copy.

ALEXANDER McKEE.*

John Montgomery to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Sir, may it please Your Honour:

I Rec^{d} your two letters, as also the arms and ammunition, &c., for the use of the back inhabitants, which I have forwarded to Capt^{n} St. Clair, shall settle for the Carriag when I go Down in Sept^{r} next. Our accounts from Fort Pitt are favourable, the Traders who were at the Lower Towns are on their way to (and some of them are ariv^{d} at) Pittsburgh, with all their property; they were Guarded by a Number of Shawanees and Delawars. The Mingoes attempted to Cutt off the Traders at the Cannoe Place, but were prevented by the Shawanees, who told the Mingoes that the Traders were Under their protection, and if they Struck them they woud Resent it and punish them for it; The Shawanees seem well Disposed and Inclineable for peace, and will Continue so, Unless provoked by the Virginians. The Delawars are all for peace. Logans party was returned, and had Thirteen Scalps and one prisoner: Logan says, he is now sattisfied for the loss of his Relations, and will sit Still untill he hears what the Long Knife (the Virginians)

*See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 195.

will say. I am in hopes the storm will blow over, and y^t^ peace and Tranquility will be Restored to the Back Inhabitants.

I am, Hon^ble^ Sir,

Your Honr

most Obed^t^ Hum. Serv^t^.

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Carlisle, 30th June, 1774.

Directed.

The Hon^ble^ John Penn, Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Petition of Westmoreland County, 1774.

Fort Shipen at Càpt'n John Proctors.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware. The Petition of the Inhabitants of Westmoreland County Humbly Sheweth,

That there is great Reason to fear that this part of the Country will soon be involved in an Indian War. That the Consequences will most probably be very striking; as the Country is in a very defenceless state, without any Places of Strength, or any Stock of Amunition or Necessary Stores.

That the abandoning the Country, must be attended with total Ruin to great Numbers who are now in an easy Situation, but almost distracted with the apprehensions of seeing their Helpless Infants fall a Sacrifice to Savage Cruelty, and this will certainly be the event unless they meet with some Protection.

In these Circumstances, next to the Almighty, they look up to your Honour, and hope you will take their Case into Consideration, and afford them such Relief as to your Honour shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will Pray.

Lot Darling,	James Gammel,
Andrew Woolf,	James Forsyth,
Gorg Hedingbau,	Robert Taylor,
Sam'l Sloan,	John Leslie,
William Caldwell,	Wm. Anderson,
Robert Roulston,	George Henry,
William Allison,	John Proctor,
William Cortny,	David Maxwell,
John Patrick,	William Hughs,
Benjamin Coohra,	Ilias Pettet,

and others.

Indorsed.—Fort Shipon at John Proctor's, Esqr's.

J. Pownal to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Whitehall, July 1st, 1774.

(Circular.)

Sir,

I send you inclosed by the Earl of Dartmouth's direction, Copies of several Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, which relate to America.

I also inclose a Copy of His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament on Wednesday Se'nnight, and am,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient,

humble Servant,

J. POWNALL.

Directed.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Benj'n Chambers to James Tilghman, 1774.

Sir,

The Service done by Benjamin Chambers for which the Honourable Thomas Penn was pleased to give me that tract of Land on Sedar Spring in the Maner of Louder, on the west side of Susquehanna, was for my going one of the Principal Persons to turn off Crisop and Lord Baltemore's surveyors, who were chaining up the River Side on John Wright's Land, with a Possey of men not Less than Thirty, that Crisop had with him, which Party we ordered to take up their Cumpas and Begon, or we would Breake it and make them Begon to their cost, or words to that Purpose; whereupon the went off on sight. I also went one of a party under the command of Samuel Smith, then high Shiriff of Lancaster County, to take Crisop, and when we had gone privetly as near his House as the Bushes would permit of, and daylight Being feairly Brock, the Shiriff thought as wee seen some of them up, that it would not be seaf for us to storm his House least he should shoot some of us before wee could get a hold of him, so he ordered us to withdraw at that time, which we did. Some time after, Mr. Wright and Mr. Samuel Blunstone had an account that a general muster was appointed at Colonel Rigbes, in order to draught a large number of the Melisha to go up to Cadores and Coneydeuhela Settlements to Disstrain for Levies that

the were pleased to charge the Inhabitants there, on which Account I was chosen to go a Spy to Bring an account of their proceedings. I went down the East side of Susquehanah, and crossed at Rock Run Ferrey and went to the muster in quest of my Servent who was seaf at home; but soon after I went into the Companey I was told that Crisop had been there that morning and was gon down to Colonel Halls to meet the Governor of Maryland, who was to come to the muster that day to give his orders against Pennsylviania; on heairing that Crisop was to com with the Governer, as he knew me well, I knew my doom was to go to Goal for stoping his Lordship's Surveyers. I allso thought I must be gone before the Governer and Crisop came, and after Enquiering after my Servent I went to my Horse and had to Lead him to a pair of Bars before I could mount. Rigbey seeing me abought to go, sent men to bring me to him; he asked me where I lived, I told him at the Fawlling Spring on Cannogogige in Lancaster County, as it was then he asked me what I was after, I told him my servent that had Run away; he asked me when I left home, I told this day Eight days; he Replyed you Ride a good Horse why were you so long on the Rode; I told on my buseness I had to Inquire at Every one I met and to Advertise at every public place, which detained me; he asked me where I lodged the first Night, again the second, which Learned me that I must mak my Lodgings and the days that I had taken to come there; again he asked me where I Lodged the last Knight, I told him the Gentelman's House, and that he came to the muster with me; he sent for the man to inquire if I had Lodged there, he Replyed I had, which was one sentence of truth proved in my feavour: he asked me if I had a pass, I Replyed I had not, he demanded my Reason, I told him I was acquented with all the Magistrates in Lancaster County and thought that the would Laugh at me to aske a pass to go a littel way into a neighbouring province in pursute of my servent and that I thought no man would ofer to take me up for a servent, on which he scad he did not take me up as a servent, but as a Spy, and that as Crisop went down to meet the Governer, he told that there was two spys sent out of Pennsylviania, and that the were to go down the one side of Susquahanah and up the other, and according to the way I came here, he thought I must be one of them. I Replyed that I was sorry that his Honour had such a bad opinion of me, but that I had no land near the disputed land, and were come after no such thing; he said he could not be of my opnion, but would keep me 'till the Governer and Crisop would come, and if Crisop knew any thing against me, he would send me to Anopolas. I told him that Crisop knew nothing against me, that all my consarn was, that while I was detained there, my servent was making his Escape; he said that I had no Reason to complain, that it was in his power to make me pay two Hundred of Tobaco, for coming into Maryland without a pass; I thanked him for that favour, but it would be two Tedious to Wright our arguments, but he told me that I must con-

tinue there 'till Crisop came, then I thought he should give no orders but I would here them; he mustered the Regment and Informed them that there was twenty out of Each compeney to make their Hundred Men to assist the Shiriff to collect the Leves in the Settelment of Cadores, the Day I heared apointed that they and their officers were to Rendevouse at Wright's Ferrey; then I thought I had got my Errent and if I could Prevail with the Colonel to let me go, his detaining me had well answer'd the design I went about; soon after I went there it began to Reain and continue very dul, some times hard Reain which gave me high corrage that the Goverener would not Ride that day, and that I would turn a corner on them that night if possibel, but I prevailed on him so that he dismised me at night as an honest man, I went home with one of the Melisha and told him that Crisop bore such a spite to Pennsylviania, that if he should here that aney man from there had been at the Muster, he would asert that he is a spy and would send a party for me, and give me all the trobel he could, therefore I intend to start by Break of day and go home, and if my servent come amongst them I hoop that the will leay him in goal as they were so sharp on one; he conveyed me about six miles, where I entered the Barrons of Baltimore, and steered my course and got to Wright's Ferrey that night, and on telling how it had happned with me, the told me that there was a great companey to be at the Reasing of a House in Donegall, and that I should go and let them know the day appointed that the Mearylanders would com to Disposes the Pennsylvianias if the would not submit to their goverment, which I did, and notice was sent to Lancester, and when the three Hundred Mcareylanders come, Headed by Colonel Hall and Rigbey, they seeing what the took to be an over match for them, they thought fit to Retreat; the Honourabel Thomas Pennn, Being at Samuel Blunstan's, Esq'r, and hearing how I had managed at Rigbey's, sent for me to let him heair the apologies I made before Rigbey; the pleased his Honour so well, that he told Mr. Blunsten, that he would make me a Compliment for my good conduct on that affeair; I told Mr. Blunston that if his Honour would be pleased to do so, that I would Rether have it in Land than aney other way, and as I was a Millright, and that there was a stream called Sedar spring in the Maner of Lowder, that I would build a mill on it, that might accommedate aney one of the Honorable Famely that might think fitt to make a Contery Seat there; on his Heairing my desire, his Honour was pleased to order his secretary of the Land Office who was James Teel at that time, and was ordered to Be Recorded for a Corn Mill and plantation, as may appear by the Records; this was acted in the year of our Lord, one Thousen Seven Hundred and Thirty-Six

Lord Baltemore, tho' he lost all the Land he contended for, gave them that aspoused his side of the quarel deventer Land in Frederick County, that now Crisop's tract given him, tho' he was under pay, would now sell for Five Thousond pounds; Capt^{n} Hukinbot-

tom, and maney others Received Cleair Patten's for Valuabel Tracts of Land in the Mareyland part of Cannigogige Valley, not far from where I live at the grate Fallingspring; it had been better for me to pay'd the Honourable Proprieators Fifteen pounds Ten ℔r Hundred for Three Hundred acres, and then I would not have the Trouble of going to London and Stock Castell about it.

I am Sir, your Humble Servent,

BENJ'N CHAMBERS.

July 2d, 1774.

Directed.

To James Tilghman, Esq'r.

Richard Lee to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Maryland, 2d July, 1774.

Sir:

The enclosed Depositions will Shew that some disorders have happened, and the Subject which has been the occasion of them.

The Proprietary of this Province being a Minor, is under the care of Guardians, deriving their Authority from the appointment of the Lord High Chancellor of England, and is under the especial protection of his Lordship, and as the Guardians have declined doing any act, merely in their Capacity of Guardians, by which the Right or Estate of their Ward may be affected, I presume no person in Maryland can think it proper for *him* to do such an Act.

Whether it may not be expedient to suspend the Execution of any measure, which may be the Occasion of disturbing the peace, I must refer to your prudent consideration.

Conceiving it to be my Duty, I shall, by the first Opportunity, transmit to the Guardians an account of what has happened, and of the Occasion of it, and have the Honor to be with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obed^{t} Serv^{t}.

RICH'D LEE.

Indorsed.

Letter from Richard Lee, Esq^{r}., President of the Council of Maryland to the Hon^{ble} John Penn, Esquire.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, July 4th, 1774.

Sir:

I have the Honour to inclose you the last piece of Indian Intelligence, which came by Capt. White Eyes a few days ago, and am very happy that Affairs have so peaceable an Aspect, yet I cannot suppress my Fears that it will soon be interrupted, as a large Body of Virginians are certainly in motion. Coll[l] Henry Lewis* is ordered to the mouth of Kenhawa to build a Fort there, and Major McDonald, with about five hundred, is to march up Braddocks road and down to Wheeling to build another there, and Cresap, with three others, are appointed to raise ranging Companies. With such Officers as Cresap, no good can be expected, so that it is very doubtful all attempts to preserve the tranquillity of the Country will be fruitless.

The men that have been raised here we have thought proper to continue another month, as the Harvest will, by that time, be over. They have Orders to assist and protect the People in the different Quarters where they are posted, and I hope by that means it will be secured.

The Arms and Ammunition are not yet arrived, but I hear they will reach that place tomorrow or next day.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
AR. ST. CLAIR.

Last Week Mr. Connolly issued an order to prevent any Skins being removed from Pittsburg, till they paid Duty as in Virginia.

There has been some Appearance of the old seed of the Black Boys, a number of People had assembled to stop Mr. Somons goods, but I had got notice of it and sent a Party to protect them, and have issued Warrants against them, their ring leader will certainly be taken this day.

Earl Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Whitehall, 6th July, 1774.

Sir:

I have received your Letters of the 3d and 31st of May, and have laid them before the King, and I have the satifaction to acquaint you, that His Majesty is graciously pleased to acquiesce in the apology you make for having omitted to transmit to me an ac-

* Should be Andrew Lewis.

count of the proceedings at Philadelphia, upon the arrival of the Tea Ship

By the account contained in your Letter of the 31st of May, of the reception given to the proposal that came from the town of Boston, there did not appear then to be any strong inclination to adopt it; what has since passed in Virginia may perhaps, as in other like instances, become an Example to the neighbouring Colonies, and should this be the case, it will be your Duty to exert every power which the Constitution has placed in your hands, to Defeat any attempt to trample upon and insult the Authority of this Kingdom.

I am, Sir,

Your most obient

humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Deputy Governor Penn.

ÆNEAS MACKAY, &C., TO JOS. SHIPPEN, 1774.

Pittsburg, July 8th, 1774.

Sir:

Since our Memorial to his Honour the Governor, of the 25th of June, accompanied by some notes,* there has several occurrences of so extraordinary a nature happened, that we hope no Apology is necessary for giving you this trouble. The Traders who were coming by land are all come in safe. Captn White-eyes is return'd with the Strongest assurances of friendship from the Shawaneaze, Delawares, Wyandots & Cherokees, with whom he had been treating on our behalf. Upon his return he found his House broke open by the Virginians, & about £30 worth of his property taken, which was divided & sold by the Robbers at one Froman's Fort, on Chartiers Creek. Doctor Conally continues to exercise his Authority as usual, our persons are daily insulted, our property forcibly taken, & our lives threatned. We had a remarkable instance of this on the first Instt. A Horse, the property of Messrs Richard & William Butler, having been taken by a Vagrant fellow at this place, was secreted by him in the Town, which, when Messrs. Butlers were informed of, they went & took their Horse, But not without Obstinate resistance on the side of the Thief, who, in their own defence, they were obliged to Strike, Upon which the fellow apply'd to Doctr Conally, who sent a Sergeant to Mr. Richard, commanding him to appear immediately in the Garrison, bit Mr. Butler Refused to go, & denied Doctor Connally's authority; Whereupon, a certain Captain Ashton was sent for them with a party from the Fort, & orders

* See pp. 516, 528.

to break the House & take them at all events. Messrs Butlers, after much debate & repeated threats from Captn Ashton, at the intreaty of their friends consented to go down to the Garrison, & when they demanded the cause of such treatment were answer'd that they must go immediately to Goal; but they were afterwards allowed to give Bail for their appearance at Augusta Court. The same day Mr. Conally informed them & the other Traders, that they must pay him a Duty of four pence ℔ Skin before they cou'd remove one from this place, and immediately ordered the roads to be stopped, which was accordingly done, and a number of Horses belonging to Mr. Blaine & others were Siezed & brought back. A few days ago one of the traders, who went to meet his people, & some Indians that were bringing his Peltry from Newcomers-town, was, upon his Return, waylaid by above forty Virginians, who took him, three of his men & five Delaware men, Prisoners, telling him they woud for the future treat as Savages & Enemies, every Trader that they shoud find in the Woods.

About this time two Delawere men, who had come from the Towns to assist some of the Traders with their Horses, were pursued by a party of Virginians, to Mr. Smith's house, where they flew for protection; the party followed them to the door, demanded entrance, & swore they wou'd burn the house if they were Refused. The Indians, nothwithstanding, were kept in the house 'till night, & then dismiss'd in Safety.

Mr. William Butler being insulted by a worthless drunken fellow, was under the necessity of chastising his insolence, Whereupon Mr. Conally Issued a Kings Warrant for him, & his Sheriff came to Mr. Smith's where Mr. Butler then was, between eight & nine O'clock at night, and after an unsuccessful attempt to take Mr. Butler, ran out & call'd a guard that was waiting for that purpose, who immediately surrounded the house, remained there til after Nine O'clock & then dispersed. The Virginians, from their conduct, appear determined on a War. Colonel Lewis is supposed to be at the Canawes with 1500 men, & several parties have gone from this place to Join him. Major McDonald, Mr. Cresap & others, are expected here Shortly, who, 'tis said, are going down the River to Build Forts, & Station men at Different places.

We have no room to doubt that Doctr Conally, by Order Lord Dunmore, sent a Speech to the Shauneaze, Importing, that Logan & his party be immediately deliver'd up, with the three prisoners that he had taken, & some Other Shauneaze that are supposed to have committed a murder last Winter. That on a Refusal, they (the Virginians) are determined to proceed against them with Vigour & will shew them no Mercy. Doctr Connolly has Expresses constantly on the Road between this & Williamsburgh, whereby he has been able to impose upon his Lordship a flagrant Misrepresentation of Indian Affairs, that appear in the Williamsburgh paper of the 9th of June, which has been Publickly confuted at this place,

by several persons well acquainted with the present State & Sentiments of the different Nations.

We hope that it is not necessary to say any thing more to convince you how unhappily we are at present Circumstanced, not only from the prospect of an Indian War, which the Virginians appear determined to bring upon us, but from the apprehention of further insults from Doctor Connally's extraordinary conduct, of which we have given several Specimens, & which, without the interposition of Government, we shall not be long able to Support.

We are, Sir,
With Profound Respect,
Your Humble Servants,
ÆN'S MACKAY,
JOS. SPEAR,
DEVEREUX SMITH.

Directed.

To Joseph Shippen, Junr., Esqr., Secretary to his Honour the Governor, in Philadelphia.

℔ favour of Mr. Jenkins.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Hannas Town, July 12th, 1774.

Sir:

On Friday last I was honored with your Letter of the 28th* ult., and I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you that the Panic seems entirely over and that numbers of People are returning daily.

It must be very grateful to every Person concerned, as it is in a very particular manner to me that their Endeavours on this occasion has met with so full approbation from your Honour, and will most certainly induce them to exert themselves on future One. I had yesterday an opportunity to acquaint them, as also a very respectable Body of People who were assembled here in consequence of a letter from the Committee of Philadelphia, of Your determination to afford them every necessary assistance and Protection. I read to them that part of your Honor's letter, and they received it with great satisfaction and thankfulness.

I shall probably have occasion to write to you again to-morrow, as

* See it, Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 194.

I had yesterday a letter from Mr. Croghan* desiring a Conference on matters of great importance to the Province, which he would not trust in writing. I believe, however, it is a proposal to open some trading place that is to form a Town somewhere up the Allegany, as the Trading People must leave Pittsburgh.

Hinkston,† with about eighteen men in arms, paid us a visit at Court last week, and I am very sorry to say, got leave to go away again, tho' there was a force sufficient to have secured two such parties, at the Sherref's direction I had got intelligence that they were to be there and expected to be joined by a party of Cressap's People for which reason the Ranging Partys, that were within reach, had been drawn in, but none of the Virginians appeared. It is said, a Commission has been sent him from Virginia; certain it is, he is enlisting men for that Service.

I believe there was something else I ought to have informed you of, but I am surrounded by a Crowd of People, which has put it out of my head. I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Honor's

most obedient and

most humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Deposition of Wm. Wilson, 1774.

Personally appeared before me, Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices for Westmoreland County, William Wilson, who, being duly sworn according to Law, deposeth and sayeth, that on the 5th Instant the said Wilson was bringing up a quantity of Skins to this place, and having sum Delaware Indians in Company with him he was met about 4 miles Beyond Big Beaver Creek by about 20 men, commanded by Serjeant Steel, who desired to know whether there were any Shawanese in Company or not, or if he had not a Shawanese woman with him, to which the said Wilson replyed in the negative. Serjeant Steel here said that his orders were to take both white men and Indians, horses & skins, and take all to the mouth of Little Beaver Creek where the party lay, which the said

* See St. Clair's letter, 17th, page 545.

† See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 199.

Wilson objected to, alledging that it was too hard treatment to have his horses and Loads taken that way, But Capt. Flenegen then appearing seemed for to agree that horses & Loads and the Indians also might pass on, so that the said Wilson would himself go allong with him to where the party lay, to which a man who had the appearance of a Serjeant most obstinately objected, and said that it was Captain Hoglands orders not to let any Indian pass upon which Captain Flenegen agreed for to take thereof the Indians prisoners and said Wilson to where the party lay, and to let Killbuck and his little Son pass on with the horses, said Wilson going along with the party untill they came to the mouth of Little Beaver Creek where the main Body lay, altho' Flenegen said that it was Captain Hoglands orders that no Indian of any nation should be spared, and that if any white man should presume to interpose in their behalf they also should share the same fate, on their arrival they were accosted by Captain Hogland, who asked what was the reason his orders were disobeyed and why they did not do as he had desired them to do, upon which Flenegen replyed and told him that the white man now along with them told him they were Delawares, upon which Hogland told him that white man was a lier, and that he should have done as he had desired him to do, and that if he had been there himself he should not have spared any, after sometime they were confined until next morning, and upon said Wilson giving them his Bond for five hundred pounds in security that he would satisfy Captain Connolly that these three men now along with him were Delawares, to which the said Wilson agreed, and upon which they were all dismissed.

Sworn at Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, before me, July 13th, 1774.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN POLLOCK, &C., 1774.

(Copy.)

July 15th, 1774.

Personally appeared before me George Willson, a Justice of the peace, John Pollock, David Shelvey and George Shervor, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist, that they were personally present in the corn Field on Dunkard Creek, where the late Murder on the 13th Instant Happened, and saw the corps that was Buried, who ware sadly Massacred, and Scalpted and farther sayeth not.

Sworn to before

G. WILLSON.

N. B. The above is incorrect, but I give it you as I got it, (that is,) nine persons was working in a field, four was kill'd and sadly mangled, 3 escaped, the other two is missing. Cresaps is in Chace of them, but they had a day's start of him.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, July 17th, 1774.

Sir,

The Business Mr. Croghan had to communicate was this, That the Virginians are determined to put a stop to the Indian Trade with this Province, and that Messrs Simons, Campbell and Connolly, have obtained an exclusive priviledge of carrying it on, on the Frontiers of Virginia. He recommends the laying out of a Town up the Allegany at the Kittaning, to which the Traders might retire, as they will certainly be obliged to abandon Pittsburgh, and from which the Trade might be carried on, to as much advantage as the distance from thence to Kuskuskies, is much the same as from Pittsburgh, and a very good Road. He further recommends the building a small stockade their, to afford them protection in case of a War. The Indians will certainly quit Pittsburgh, as it is at the risque of their Lives they come there, to which I was an Eye Witness.

Croghan further says, that unless some Body is sent up by the Goverment to speak to the Indians very soon, that we shall see no more of them, and that the Delawares who are still friendly, will be debauched.

I beg you to excuse this incoherent scrawl as I am obliged to be held up whilst I write it.

I am,
Sir,
Your very Humble and
most obedient Servant,
AR. ST. CLAIR.

Hinkson has left the Country.

Arthur St. Clair to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1774.

Bedford, July 18th, 1772.

Sir,

A day or two ago, a Petition in the name of the People living to westward of the Laurel Hill, signed by two Hundred and twenty Persons, was presented to our Court. It charged the Goverment and the Officers of the Court, with great Oppression and Injustice, and prayed that Directions might be given to the Sherrieffs to serve no more Process in that Country, as they apprehended it was not in Pennsylvania.

You will remember I formerly acquainred you that Associations were forming to oppose the Jurisdiction of the Province. I then thought they would have died away, but they appear now to be coming to such a Head as threatens very dangerous consequences; something more than the settlement of the western Boundary is certainly aimed at, tho' that is the Pretence held forth to draw in the People. I wish it may not be a design to throw the whole Province into Confusion, and may not turn out a second Carolina affair.

Coll. Cressap appears openly to be a Prime mover in this matter, as you will see by the enclos'd copy of his seditious Letter, forwarded to me by Coll. Wilson, and Mr. Croghan is strongly suspected of giving it much encouragement privately. Our Sherrief lately informed me he had seen a Letter of his to the People about Red Stone, reflecting much on the Goverment, full of scurrillity against all the Officers, and advising them to treat Sherreiffs or Constables in such manner as the worst of men would deserve. I took the liberty to write to him about it, and remonstrated freely on the Consequences of such Conduct. I enclose his answer to me, he denys indeed the advising any act of violence, but in such a manner as seems to say Acts of Violence would be justifiable, and it is certain that specious kind of stuff with which it is filled, is daily dealt out to the People in great abundance, by the Emissary of a Party, the members of which I don't know.

A Gentleman who is unfortunately connected with them writes me from Fort Pitt, the 11th inst., thus. "It does not become me to speak freely of this Matter, but you know my sentiments respecting the western Bounds of Pennsylvania, and I do assure you that no Part of this *deep laid scheme* was communicated to me till within these two days Past, and I hope you will believe that I have not been instrumental in promoting an Affair which, if carried into Execution, will be productive of many bad Consequences." I cannot send his Letter as he writes to me in confidence, and requests me not to shew it on account of his dependent situation.

The Petition was presented by Mr. Brent, a gentleman from Maryland, who practices in our County. He offered nothing in support of it, but the uncertainty where Pennsylvania ends, and the hardship it was on People to live under Authority that was perhaps usurped. He was answered by Mr. Wilson, and I assure you the

Proprietarys and the People are very much obliged to him, in a very handsome speech of about an Hour he opened the Constitution of the Province, compared it with that of the neighbouring Colonies, and pointed out where it excelled them. He explained to the People the conduct of the Proprietarys in Granting their Lands; their great Indulgence to Settlers; their singular lenity to their Tennants, and the peculiar mildness of the whole system of their Goverment, and concluded with shewing them how fatal to themselves the granting their Request must Prove. I think it was lucky it was spoken so publickly, as many People from the doubtful part of the Country were present, and seemed so pleased with the Conduct of the Court in rejecting the Petition.

If I might trouble you with a conjecture, I would say some People in Philadelphia, are at the bottom of all these Disturbances, a certain ambitious set who would not scruple to wade to Power thro' the Blood of their fellow Citizens, have still a Change of Goverment in view; by their Emisarys, they may embroil the Province, whilst at the same time, by their influence on a certain Party in Assembly, the Hands of Goverment may be so weakned, that order can not soon be restored, but this is all conjecture, and I am no Politician; but certain I am messengers and Expresses, Pass and repass betwixt Philadelphia & Fort Pitt, too frequently for any private Transaction to bear the Expence.

It were to be wished that the Boundary was fixed and so all pretence taken away; but if there is no orders to that purpose, perhaps it might answer a good end to divide this County and fix the County Town at Fort Pitt. I believe it is, beyond a doubt the Province will extend beyond it, and the People would perhaps think in this manner that the Proprietary's would not take that step without being absolutely certain.

I don't know if it was the intention of the Governor, the special Commission of Oyer & Terminer, &c., should have extended further than for the tryal of Offences that were then comitted; if it was his intention it should extend farther, the Gentlemen to whom it was directed mistook, and by not adjourning have suffered it to Determine. We have a Bill found for Burglary which will oblige the Judges to come up, or give you the Trouble of forwarding a new Commission.

I have other matters to write about, but I am fatigued with the hurry of Court, which has been a busy one and will take a more leisure opportunity what I have wrote about, I thought required to be communicated immediately.

I am,
Sir,
Your very humble
and most obedient & Servant,
A'R St. CLAIR.

Directed.—Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Esq^{r}.

Doct. John Conolly to Arthur St. Clair, 1774.

Fort Dunmore, July 19th, 1774.

Dear Sir, .

A report which has too generally prevailed in this quarter of the pacific disposition of the Indians, has unluckily lulled the Inhabitants into supineness & neglect, the effects of which have been dismally experienced on the 13th Inst., upon Duncard Creek, where six unfortunate People were murdered by a party of thirty-five Indians. I have also received a letter from Col. Lewis, acquainting me that the Shawanese had attacked a Body of men near to his house, and had killed one & wounded another. Whatever may be said of the cause urging the Indians to these steps, will be little to the advantage of the suffering People; some immediate steps most undoubtedly ought to be pursued, to check their insolent impetuosity, or the Country in general, will be sacrificed to their Revenge. The People of the Frontiers want nothing but the countenance of Government to execute every desirable purpose, & your Province appearing backward at this critical juncture, will most indubitably be highly displeasing to all the Western Settlers. I am determined no longer to be a Dupe to their amicable professions, but on the contrary, shall pursue every measure to offend them; whether I may have the friendly assistance or not, of the Neighbouring Country, will I expect, depend much on your just representation of matters.

I am,

D^r^ Sir,

Your most obedient,

JOHN CONNOLLY.*

Directed.—To Arthur St. Clair, Esqu^r^, Ligonier.

On his Majesty's Service.

Resolutions of Assembly, 1774.

In Assembly, July 20th, 1774, P. M.

The House again taking into their Consideration the Governor's Message, and the several Papers Sent down with it,

Resolved,

That Mich^l^ Hillegas, George Gray, Thomas Mifflin, & Cha^s^ Humphreys, Esq^rs^., or any three of them, by and with the Consent & Approbation of the Governor of this Province, for the Time being, may draw Orders on the Provincial Treasurer for any Sum not exceeding Two Thousand Pounds, to be disposed of in Paying & Victualling, until the 10th Day of August, a Number of Rangers lately raised by the Magistrates of Westmoreland County, for removing the Panic into which the Inhabitants of the s^d^ County have been

* See Answer, p. 549, also p. 551.

thrown by the late Indian Disturbances, and for other incidental Expences; and also, in maintaining the Peace and Friendship subsisting between the Province and the Indians—the said Sum to be paid out of the Money struck by Virtue of the Act, intituled "An "Act for the Support of the Government of this Province, making "the Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy & other Spirits, more equal, "& for preventing Frauds in collecting and paying the said Excise.

Resolved,

That if, after the said 10th Day of August next, it shall appear to the Governor, & the s[d] Mich[l] Hillegas, George Gray, Tho[s]. Mifflin & Cha[s]. Humphreys, necessary to employ any Number of the s[d] Rangers, this House will pass a Bill for paying & Victualling them until the 20th Day of September next, provided their Number shall not exceed two Hundred.

Resolved,

That this House will make Provision for Paying the Reward of One Hundred Pounds to any Person who shall apprehend James Cooper and John Hinkson, who, it is said, have barbarously murdered an Indian on the Frontiers of this Province, and deliver them into the Custody of the Keeper of the Gaol, within either of the Counties of Lancaster, York or Cumberland, or the Sum of Fifty Pounds for either of them.

Resolved,

That this House will at their next Sitting pass a Bill, and present the same to the Governor, for indemnifying the Prov[l] Treasurer for the Payment of the said Monies.*

Extract from the Journals.

CHAS. MOORE,
Clk of Assembly.

Indorsed.

Referred to in Minutes of Council of the 23d July, 1774.

Arthur St. Clair to John Connolly, 1774.

Ligonier, July 22d, 1774.

Sir,

I received your favour of the 19th yesterday,† by Doctor McKenzie, and am extremely sorry for the Misfortunes that have happened upon Dunkard Creek.

It is very true, the assigning this or that Cause for the Inroads which the Indians are frequently making, will be of no manner of Advantage to the Sufferers; but I think, the security into which the People had fallen arose, not so much from an Idea of the pacific Disposition of the Indians, as that the great armed Force sent down

* Referred to, Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 198.

† See preceding page.

the River would effectually cover them; in that Expectation they were certainly wrong, it was Effect could never follow from such a Cause.

I agree with you, something ought to be done to prevent the Depredations the Indians may still make upon the Inhabitants; That is, ample Reparation ought to be made them for the Injuries they have already sustained, and an honest open intercourse established with them for the future; this, I imagine, would be found a more cheap, easy, and expeditious manner of re-establishing the Peace of this Country than any offensive Measures whatsoever, for, be assured, the rest of the Nations will not set tamely by and see a People who have long been aiming at taking the lead amongst themselves cut off, or even much depress'd by the English.

The Councils of this Province will, I hope, continue to be founded in Justice, whether that may be displeasing to the Western Settlers or not, but you are certainly wrong to imagine my Representations has any Influence in the matter. I shall, however, represent matters as they occur to those in Government in the light they appear to me, as I have done hitherto, and have uniformly declared that I saw not the least probability of War, unless the Virginians forced it on. The different manœuvres up and down, and a Cross the River, have now probably brought that Event about; who may see the End of it God only knows.

I am, Sir,

Yr Hble Servt.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Capt. Connolly.

(Copy.)

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, July 22d, 1774.

Sir,

For some days by past we had a flying Report that some People were killed upon Dunkard Creek, on the 15th instant, but that a story of that kind should come so slowly through a Country exceedingly on the Alarm, induced me to give no credit to it, and to endeavour to prevent its gaining Credit in the Country. I considered it as raised on purpose to prevent the Execution of Connollys Orders to Cressap not to annoy the Indians, which I knew had been given, but it was put beyond a Doubt yesterday by Letters from Mr. Mounby, Mr. Mackay, and the inclosed Deposition.

Mr. Mackay writes me the Friends of Pennsylvania are determined to abandon Pittsburg, and to erect a small Stockade somewhere lower down the Road, (I suppose about Turtle Creek, where he has a fine Plantation,) to secure their Cattle and Effects till they see further what is to be done.

I had a letter from Connolly yesterday, in a stile of Familiarity I should not have expected, but in itself a very extraordinary one; if you should think it worth your while to look over it, I have enclosed it, and a copy of my answer.*

I am still sanguine enough to hope this Province will escape the mischiefs of a War, as all the Operations of the Indians are evidently aimed at the Virginians, and seems designed to shew them how much they despise the notion of their carrying the War into their own Country. They have however a number of men at Wheeling, and Connolly was to march this day to reinforce them. One of his Partys who had cross'd to the Indian side fell in with the last of our Trader, Peltry, escorted by some Delawares. They took the Trader and the Indians Prisoners, and carried them to the mouth of Beaver Creek, where their Cap^{t}. (Hogland) lay. He was excessively enraged to see them alive, and they were kept all night in that state of suspense that every moment would be the last; in the morning, however, they discharged them, on the Traders giving a Bond of five hundred Pounds, to satisfy Cap. Connolly that the Indians were Delawares. I took the Traders Deposition on it when last at Pittsburgh, which I also enclose.

I was very ill when I wrote last of a Bilious fever, but am happily recovering. I cannot well recollect what I wrote as it was not copied it being Sunday and my Clerk abroad; but unless matters are likely to be soon settled about Pittsburgh, it will be absolutely necessary to erect a Town at the Kittanning, the Trade must else take its Course by the lakes, which will carry it quite away from this Province, and the Communication with Philadelphia will in time become very easy that way, and may now be done with very little Land Carriage. There is an old trading Path from thence to Franks Town, on the Juniata, and another to the Head of the West Branch of Sasquehanna.

I have distributed the Arms all over the Country in as equal proportions as possible.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir, Most Obedient and

most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.†

Cap^{t}. Crawford, the President of our Court, seems to be the most active Virginia Officer in their Service. He is now down the River at the head of a Number of Men, which is his second Expedition. I dont know how Gentlemen account for these things to themselves.

To the Honorable Gov. Penn.

* See pp. 548, 549.

† See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 202.

Indian Speeches, &c., 1774.

Pittsburgh, July 23d, 1774.

We are glad to hear from you the good Speeches which you have now spoke to us, And it also gave us great Pleasure to hear from our Bretheren of Pennsylvania, when the Reminded us of that antient Friendship made by our Wise Fathers which the have at this Time handed to us, desiring us to take fast hold of it. Bretheren, Sir William Johnson, with our Uncles the Five Nations, the Wyandotts, and all the Several Tribes of Cherokees and Southern Indians have spoke to us of Peace and Friendship, and you, our Bretheren of Virginia, have likewise desired us to be Strong in holding Fast the Chain of Friendship, and we now Tell you that we strictly Observe to do it, and now Bretheren, I inform you that we will sit still here at our Towns Kakeclamapehing, Kamadanhutten, Tuppukeong, upon the Muskingham, to hold that Chain of Friendship between You and us.

Bretheren:

You desired us that the Road between us and you might be kept clear and open, that the Traders might pass and Repass safe, which we also have done, & we wish that it may continue further. We desire, therefore, that you will not suffer your Foolish young People to Lie on the Road to watch and frighten our People by pointing their Guns at them when the Come to trade with you, for some of our People had been so scared that the Came home and Alarmed all our Towns, as if the White People would kill all the Indians, whether the ware Friends or Enemies.

A String of White Wampum.

Bretheren of Virginia:

We now see you and the Shawanese in Grips with each other, ready to strike, and we do not Know what to say Between you further, You will be the best Judges yourselves of what is to follow, as we can do no more to Reconcile you. But in the struggle between you, When you have thrown down the Shawanese, Bretheren, we desire you to look no further, nor sit down there, but Return To the Kannhaway or South side of the Ohio, the place that you then rise from, and when you have so Concluded this Dispute, Bretheren, we will expect to hear from you, that we may acquaint all other Nations of it, whom we assure you will not put their hands to it, But hope that you will be strong, Bretheren, and Renew the antient Friendship with all other Nations, when you have ended your Dispute with those People.

A String of Black Wampum.

[Intelligence Received from Captain White Eyes.]

On my return to New Comers Town, with the Speeches you Charged me with, I found that several parties of Shawanese had Set out to War against you, Contrary to their promise before to the Chiefs of the Delawares, who desired me to Return and inform you of it, as it would be to no purpose to Treat further with them upon Friendly terms, but that the should be informed of your Speeches, they came forwarded by Two of our People.

Bretheren:

We have now to acquaint you that the Shawanese are all Gone from Waketummike to Assemble themselves at the lower Towns, if there was one yet Remaining we would Tell you. But as this is the Case, and our People, some of them may be yet upon their way up from amongst them, We would have you Consider and Cross to them from the mouth of the Bigg Kanahway, as our Women and Children may now be frightened when you Come near them, and the Shanawese are all gone.

Bretheren:

One of the Shanawese that has headed a Party against you, has sent us word that he was going to Strike you, and when he had done it he would then Blaze a Road from the Place he would do the Mischief to New Comer's Town, by which he would see whether the Peace was so strong Between the White and the Delawares as the Pretended. Keesmauteta has likewise sent us word that he now saw his Grand father's, the Delawares had thrown them away, for which Reason the ware no Rising to go away, tho he said he was sure no other Nation had done it, and that it had been an antient Custom with their Nations, that when he left any place in the manner they ware doing, whoever Remained behind them that the Always Turn'd about and Struck them.

Bretheren:

The day we got into New Cumers Town a Party was discovered, Whose Intentions ware to Come to Fort Pitt, to put Col° Croghan & Alex^r McKee, with Keyarhuta, to Death, and also Way lay which we passed, as by killing us they say no more news will be carried between the White People and the Indians. I could inform you of a great deal more, But these are the most matterial Occurrences and Facts which you may Depend upon.

My Brother is lately Come from the Wabash Indians, who Told him he would expect to hear the Truths of the Accounts from this Quarter on his Return, and I have sent a Message by him to them, desiring them not to Listen to the Shawanese, who would only endeavour to Draw them into Troubles and leave them by themselves, which had been their Constant Practice.

[Mr. Croghan address'd Capt. White Eyes as his Particular friend.]

Brother:

I now speake to you as a friend, to Both Parties, your Nation and the English, and not by any particular Authority, and I am convinced from the Speeches you have now delivered, that your Nation has the sinsarest Intentions of Preserving entire that Friendship subsisting between you and us, and I observe from your Intelligence that the Shawanese are withdrawn from one of their Towns in your neighbourhood, which is an evident proof that the do not mean to be friends With you or us; Therefore, Brothers, I would have you consider well whether you would not, in the present Circumstances, think it prudent for some of your people to Accompany ours when the goe to Chastise the Shawanese, in order to enable them to make A proper Distinction between our Friends and our Enemies.

[Capt. White Eyes's Answer to Colo. Croghan.]

Brother:

I am glad to hear you and I will consider what you have said, but Cannot immediately Return you an Answer. I will send your Message to our Chiefs at Kuskusky, and as soon as I have their Sentiments and advice will speak to you, which I expect in two days, in the mean time you may be assured that their sentiments will not deviate from that strict Friendship subsisting between us.

Indorsed,

[Copy of Indian Messages & Intelligence inclosed in Arthur St. Clair, Esqre. Letter to the Governor, of the 26th July, 1774.]

Message to the Governor from the Assembly, 1774.

May it please your Honour:

The House have taken into their serious Consideration your Message of the 18th* Instant, respecting the Panic into which the Frontier Inhabitants have been thrown, by the late Murders committed on some of the Western Indians, and their Apprehensions, thence arising of an Indian War; And sensibly affected with the unhappy situation of those Inhabitants, after mature deliberation on the Measures taken by the Magistrates and approved by your Honour, We have resolved to pay and Victual the Troops raised for their Relief untill the 10th day of next month; And if it shall then appear to the Governor and Commissioners, that the Continuance of any Part of them is necessary, We have agreed to provide for such a number not exceeding two hundred, as your Honour and the Commissioners shall think expedient, untill the 20th Day of September next.

* See Col. Rec. p. 146.

And as you are pleased to intimate, "That could we devise any "other probable method than what was recommended in your Mes- "sage, by which the unhappy difference with the Indians can be ac- "commodated, it would give you infinite Satisfaction." We beg leave to recommend to your consideration, the propriety of taking the necessary measures to renew the Peace and Friendship between this Province and the Indians, and to mediate the unhappy Differences between them and the Colony of Virginia; As it appears to us scarcely possible that they can subsist without continuing the Frontiers of this Province in their present fears and distress. The House, with horror, look upon the frequent Murders that have been of late committed on some of the Western Indians in and to the Westward of this Province, and think it their duty to aid Government in discouraging the perpetration of such atrocious Offences, not only against the Authority of Government, but in open Violation of the Treaties subsisting between this Province and those Indians, and therefore have voted the sum of one hundred Pounds as a Reward for apprehending John Hinkson and James Cooper, who have lately, as is said, cruelly put to Death Joseph Weepy, a friendly Indian, within the Bounds of this Province.

The Resolutions the House have entered into upon this Occasion, We have herewith communicated.

Signed by Order of the House.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY,*
Speaker.

July 23d, 1774.

Examination of David Griffey, 1774.

Westmoreland County, to wit.

The examination of David Griffey, of Struby foot in the County afforesaid, taken on oath Before me, A'w McFarlane, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, this 24 Day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1774.

Who Deposeth and saith, that on Saturday, the 23d Day of this Present Month, Between the hours of eleven and Two of the same Day, at a place called the Devcading Ridge, Between Brussh Creek and Seeweekley, about Foure miles south west of Hannas Town, about the Distance of one Hundred and fifty yards, I saw Five Indians with their Guns over their Shoulders, Quite Naked all but

* Referred to, Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 198, with proclamation.

their Britchclouts, Marching Towards Hannas Town, and further saith not.

his
DAVID ⋈ GRIFFY.
mark.

Taken, made and signed,
the Day and year above written,
Before me,
A'w McFarlane.

Æneas Mackay to Arthur St. Clair, 1774.

Pittsburgh, 25th July, 1774.

Dear Sir,

The last accounts brought in here from the Indian Country by Cap^{n} White Eyes, I have Transmit'd to you yesterday by Express. I have then informed you that you should be furnished w'h white Eye's speech, as soon as it could be procured from Cap^{n} McKee, from whom we have since obtained a Copy, which will be delivered to you by Mr. Richard Butler, who is kind enough to go to Ligonier, at the Request of Mess. Spear, Smith and myself, as well with these papers, as Consult you about other matters that we all equally Interested in.

You know Mr. Butler to be both a man of sense and a faithful Pennsylvanian; therefore his Reports are to be Depended on; we are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary, that immediate application should be made to government in favour of the Delawares, that some steps may be taken to Reward the fidelity of that People, especially such of them as will undertake to Reconoture and Guard the frontiers of this Province, which they say they will do, from the hostile Designs of the Shawanese, and as by that means they will be prevented from following their own occupation, it would be no more than right to supply all their necessary wants while they continue to Deserve it so well at our hands.

There is nothing but the Dread my family are in of the Indians approaching this place in my absence, that would prevent my going in person to see you at this time, in your present Dangerous indisposition. I hope to hear by the bearer on his Return, of your getting the Better of your Disorder, till then I Remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most Humble and
obed't servant,
ÆN'S MACKAY.*

Directed,
To Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, at Ligonier.
P^{r} favour of Mr. Rich'd Butler.

* Referred to in A. St. Clair's letter next page.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, 26th July, 1774.

Sir:

I have enclosed a Letter I received last Night from Mr. Mackay of Pittsburgh, together with the Speeches and Intelligence brought by White Eyes, and a Deposition respecting some Indians having been seen within the Country. I thought them of consequence to be quickly communicated to you, and have forwarded them by Express, as it was quite uncertain when a private opportunity might offer.

All prospect of Accommodation with the Shawanese and Virginians, is certainly over for some time, but yet it does not appear they have any Hostile Intentions against this Province. The engaging the service of the Delawares to protect our Frontier would undoubtedly be good Policy, if it did not cost too dear. I am afraid however, they will be very craving, but as they have offered, it should not be altogether overlooked; at the same time their Friendship should be secured on as easy terms as possible. I doubt with the utmost Prudence that can be exerted, these Indian disturbances will occasion a very heavy Expence to this Province.

The Necessity of establishing some place of security for the Trade, (if it is considered as adviseable to carry it on at all,) is encreasing daily: a small Parcell of Goods which Mr. Speare has sent to one of the Delaware Towns, has enraged the Commandant at Pittsburgh to an exceeding degree, and he threatens "the Persons who carried them shall be tried for their Lives on their Return." I mentioned the Kittanning, it is certainly a proper Place, both on account of some natural advantages of situation with regard to the interior part of the Country, and that its being in one of your Mannors, the Settlers would have an opportunity of procuring Lotts on easy Terms, at the same Time it would not be foreign to your Interest. I find however, they, The Traders at Pittsburgh, would wish to fix upon some place nearer that Town, for which I can see no Reason, unless they imagine the property they leave behind them will be more under their eye, or which I think more probable, Mr. Croghan directs them to some spot where he has a Right, and which may serve his Interest; for tho' I believe he is zealous in the Service of the public at present, he will never lose sight of his own particular Interests. If they do remove, I will endeavour to persuade them to the Kittaning at once, but if they are unwilling, your ordering a Town to be laid out there & a small Stockade to be built, will effectually determine them, before they have gone far in another Settlement.

Cap^{n} White Eyes and John Montour are preparing a Party to join the Virginia Militia, if they cross the River to attack the lower Shawanese, and I have been solicited to order some of the Rangers

to join them. This I have positively refused, and have sent orders to the Person intended, on no account whatever, to attempt to pass either of the Rivers, so far from joining the Virginians who have taken such Pains to involve the Country in War, it would in my Idea, be not improper that the Shawanese should know this Government is at Peace with them, and will continue so, provided they do not infringe it themselves, and that a Boundary be given them, the doing mischief on the east side of which would be considered as a declaration of War, and bring all the weight of this Government upon them.

We begin to be impatient with respect to the Rangers, their second month is just expiring, but whilst the Country is in such Commotion and the Harvest not yet got in, they cannot be dismiss'd. I have not the least fears about the Expence and the operators may safely depend on the Generosity of the Government, more especially as they have such Assurances from your Honour of your Approbation of the Measure and your Assistance towards relieving them from the Expence. I am

Sir,

Your honours
most obedient, and
most humble Servant,
A'R ST. CLAIR.

If you should think proper to allow some Presents to be made the Indians, I would be very glad the same were specifyed. I am very little acquainted with Indian Affairs, & I do not trust Mr. Croghan too much, he has been used to make Expences and would not be very sparing where he thought he had the Purse of a Province to make free with, and too great Parsimony might spoil all.

I have agreed with the Express for six Shillings a day.

Mr. Croghan says he Expects some of the six Nations to join White Eyes and his Party.*

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, Aug't 8th, 1774.

Sir,

I am just returned from Pittsburgh, where the Pipe, Kayasutha and the White Mingo are arrived and bring favourable accounts from from the Indian Nations about the Lakes. They say they are all disposed to continue in Friendship with the English, but the Wyandots, the Hurons and the Tawas have been wavering. The Shawa-

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. X. p. 201, 202.

nese had applied to them, and it was so long that they had heard nothing from our People, that they were inclined to assist them, but these Chiefs have persuaded them to sit still and to send to the Ouabach Indians to be quiet likewise, so that it is probable they arrived amongst them in a favourable Time.

Some Deputies from the Six Nations are also arrived, they have brought a very large Belt to Mr. Croghan and Mr. McKee, informing them of the Death of Sir William Johnson, and of their Intentions notwithstanding to adhere firmly to the Treaties existing betwixt the English and them, and to endeavour to retain the other Nations in Peace. They also have sent a Belt by these Deputies to the Delawares and to the Ousbach Confederacy, recommending it to them to remain in Peace, and to inform them that tho' their great Friend is Dead, the Council Fire kindled by the English and them continues to burn as bright as Ever, such is their mode of Expression. From these circumstances it is to be hoped the Fracas with the Shawanese will blow over without any very bad Consequences, tho' that depends upon others which must be brought about in a very little Time, as four Hundred of the Virginians are marched to destroy Wagetomica, the Town the Shawanese lately abandoned. Should these meet with any check, which is not improbable, some of the Western Nations will certainly join them, but if they return without, and are satisfied with destroying that Town, Matters may probably be made up, but I doubt they will not stop there, as you will see by the inclosed copy of a Letter from Lord Dunmore to Mr. Connolly, which accidentally fell into my Hands, that his Lordship is very full of chastising them, and the 25th of next Month is fixed for attacking the Great Shawanese Town on Scioto. Your Honour will please to take Notice that the hint I gave you before of a design to interrupt the Trade of this Province, however improbable it might appear was not without some Foundation.

Mr. Hanna returned from Philadelphia Yesterday and gives an Account that the Assembly have provided for the Men that were raised for the Defence of this County to the 10th instant, or longer if necessary, and that he Himself is appointed senior Captain *ab initio*, Mr. Cavet the next and a number of Others who have never served one Hour. The last part of his Intelligence I gave no Credit to, as he has no Commission, nor any Letters from any Person about Government, and I do imagine that as the Command of them had been originally committed to me, your Honour would not place him therein to supercede me without giving me some intimation of it, nor is it reasonable that these Men should take Rank of the Officers who have in former Wars, faithfully as I am told, served this Government. Trifling as this affair is, it is likely to create much uneasiness, but I am certain your Honour will not allow those who have done no service, to rob those who have, of their just reward, besides the Association are bound to Pay those they employed. I must own I have been remiss in not fully informing your Honour who they

were, but I beg your Honour to reflect upon the severe sickness I have just past thro'. Some of them had there been the least prospect of its being a permanent affair, I should not have recommended to your Honour, but we were under the Necessity of employing such People as had influence among the Mob, and could get the Men, and you will please to consider that it is by such Arts that they must still be managed, as there are no Laws by which Obedience or Discipline can be inforced. I have told Mr. Hanna, peremptorily, that I should retain the Direction of the Troops 'till I had your Honour's Orders to the Contrary; and I fondly hope this Explanation will not disoblige you.

Notwithstanding what I said to Mr. Smith on the subject of joining the Virginians he thought proper to join a small party of Delawares and Mingoes with eight Men in the Character of Volunteers, and proceeded to Wheelin; the Virginia Detachment had marched two Days before they arrived, and Cap^{t} Crawford who commands there, (the President of our Court,) told him 'twould fatigue them too much to overtake the Party, and that they had better return, which accordingly they did, and by what I learn from them, they seemed equally Jealous both of him and the Indians.

I can recollect nothing else at present, and your Honour may probably think I might have spared a great part of what is already written. I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your Honour's
Most Obedient and
most Humble Servant,
A'R ST. CLAIR.

Directed.

The Honourable Governor Penn.

Arthur St. Clair to Jos. Shippen, Jr., 1774.

Sir,

Since I last wrote to you I have made a little Excursion into the Country of our Rioters, and find that the moderation of our Court has very much disappointed them. It seems the design of the Petition I mentioned in my last was, to have provoked the Court to have committed the Attorney, and some of the Petitioners who were present, which was to have served as declaration of War, a considerable number having engaged immediately to proceed to Bedford, break the Goal, and set them at liberty. Luckily, fear or shame

got the better of the worthy Attorney, (who is a Grandson by Marriage of old Cressap,) and the Priviledges of the Province were so clearly pointed out by Mr. Wilson, that I trust it has had a good Effect, a great many People having since paid their Taxes that had before refused; however, there is still a number of People, abetted chiefly by Mr. Croghan, that refuse to submit to the Jurisdiction of this Province, and very lately the Sheriff has been very ill treated by a number of them; about twelve way-laid him and came upon him & one of his Deputys stark naked, and threat'ned to put them both to immediate Death, but after much abuse they consented to let them go that time, but Swore in the most dreadfull manner, that if they ever returned to attempt to serve Process, they would Sacrifice them or follow them to their own Houses and put them to the most cruel Death. The Sheriff knew several of them, particularly Abraham Tee Garden and William Tee Garden, the Younger, who are the Ringleaders of this Gang of Villains, John Death, Andrew Gudgell & Michal Cock; they were all well armed with Guns, Tomohawks, Pistols and Clubs; and the Sheriff is of opinion that only for a Pocket Pistoll which he produced he would certainly have met with extreme ill usage if he had escaped with his Life.

I have said these People are chiefly abetted by Mr. Croghan, and I think I have reason to say so; for no longer ago than Friday last, the Collector and Constable whom he had called to his Assistance to levy (Mr. Croghan's) his Taxes, were drove off by his People, and that Mr. Croghan himself threat'ned to put any or all of them to Death if they attempted to touch any of his Effects, for that he was not within the Province by thirty Miles.

This will be handed you by William Lockry, Esqr., a Magistrate of this County, and Treasurer. You will find him an intelligent Man, and can give you any further information about matters in this part of the Country. I suppose he will be desirous to wait upon the Governor, I will be obliged to you if you will please to introduce him; however, he is a plain, honest Man, and allowances must be made for his Address. I intend soon to have the pleasure of seeing you, and am,

Sir,

Your very Humble
and most Obedient Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed.

To Joseph Shippen, Junr. Esqr., at Philadelphia.

Favd by Willliam Lockry, Esqr.

Gov. Colden, N. Y. to Gov. Penn, 1774.

New York, 22d August, 1774.

Sir,

I have the Honor of your Letter of the 11th of this Month, with a Copy of the Petition of the Proprietors of Pensilvania to the King. It seems very reasonable, and I conceive no Objection can be made to it on the Part of this Province. I am entirely of your Opinion that the ascertaining and establishing the Boundaries between the Colonies, is a Matter of great Importance to both, and ought to be accomplished without delay. You may, therefore, be assured that I will recommend this Business to the Assembly at their next Session. A Provision for the Expence must come from them, on which Head I can give no Answer till they meet, which will not probably be before the Winter. Settling the Begining of the 43d Degree of Latitude on Delaware River, would alone be a Point of much Consequence, and might in a great measure be sufficient at present to prevent Encroachments on either Side. This might be done much sooner, and at much less Expence, by Commissioners appointed by this and your Province, than if refer'd to Commissioners to be appointed by the King. The Latitude may be determined with the greatest Certainty in the Months of November and December, by observing the Altitude of the Pole Star, above and below the Pole. In this Method no Calculation is necessary, nor is there any Dependance on the previous Work of others.

I shall communicate your Letter and the Copy of the Petition to the Council the first Time they meet.

I am with much respect, Sir,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

Directed.—Hon^ble^ Gov^r^. Penn.

Passport to Missionaries, 1774.

The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, the Reverend M^r^. Muhlenberg, First Minister of the Protestant Lutheran Churches in the City of Philadelphia, hath laid before me Letters signed by the Reverend Michael Ziegenhagen, His Majesties Chaplain in the German Chappel at S^t^. James's, in London,

and also by the Reverend August Wresperger, Rector of the Lutheran Church at Augsburg, wrote at the Instance & by the Approbation of the very Reverend Anastasius Frelinghausen, and Frederick Schultz, Professor of Divinity at Hall in Saxony, setting forth that they being Members of the Honourable and Venerable Society established in London for the Promoting Christian Knowledge, have been requested by said Society to sollicit him the said Mr. Muhlenberg to take a Journy thro' the English Colonies, as low down as Georgia, where there have been any Settlements or Congregations of German Reformed Lutheran Protestants.

And whereas, the said Ministers in their said capacity, have given him the said Mr. Muhlenberg, full Power to enquire of & examine into the present State and Condition of the Said German Reformed Lutheran Congregations, to preach & do all sorts of religious Duties amongst them, to settle all differences, if any have arisen between Ministers and People; to observe what places are without Ministers; and Finally, to do all & every thing in his power to promote the welfare of the said Congregations, ordering him to make report of all that he does to them, that they may consult in that manner the Professors of the Lutheran Reformed Religion in the English Colonies can best be assisted.

And whereas, the said Reverend Mr. Henry Muhlenberg hath in obedience to said Letters, proposed to undertake the said General Visitation of ye Lutheran Congregations as far as to the Colony of Georgia, and hath requested me to give him my Passport and Letters recommendatory. I do, therefore, from the Character of the said Mr. Muhlenberg, which is well known to me, to be in all respects answerable to the great Trust reposed in him by the Letters of the very Reverend Ministers whose Names are above set forth, not only grant unto him my permission to pass unmolested within the Limitts of this Government, but also do earnestly, affectionately, recommend him to, and desire all Governors, Magistrates, Officers and Others whom it may concern within the several Governments thro' which he may pass, to grant him their Safe Conduct and Protection, and afford him all kinds of Assistance & other good Offices.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, the 22d Day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-Four.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honor's Command,
J. Shippen, Junr., Secry.

Deposition of James Fowler, 1774.

Westmoreland County, Viz.:

Personally Appeared before me, Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, James Fowler, Gent., who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Deposeth and saith—that he had seen Horses, the Property of Æneas McKay, Esquire, of Pittsburgh, repeatedly in the Custody of Cornelius Connor, Capt. Connolly, Principle Press Master for Horses, which Horses this deponent saw grinding Corn in a Horse Mill near Pittsburgh, For the Use of the Militia. This deponent Farther deposeth and saith, that on the First Day of July last past, he, in Company with the aforesaid McKay, Came to Mr. Campbel's Clearing, when the aforesaid Press Master Connor was standing in Company with another man, and where said McKay's two Plough Horses were feeding, said McKay observing a Bridle in said Press Master Connor's hand, warned the said Connor not to Press his Horses as he had Immediate use for them himself, but without paying any regard to that Warning, the aforesaid Connor Presst one of the aforesaid Horses Immediately, and sent him out thro' the Country with Capt. Hogeland's Company of Militia, where he was detained untill the Fourth of July at Night, when he was return'd with a sore Back, and appearingly an empty belly, without any other satisfaction render'd to the Owner for said Horses Services, and Farther this Deponent Saith Not.

JAMES FOWLER.

Sworn to, and Subscribed before me, this 22d Day of August, A. D., 1774.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Deposition James Fowler, 1774.

Westmoreland County, viz.,

Personally appeared before me, Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, James Fowler, Gent., who being sworn according to Law, deposeth and saith, that he was on the Evening of the seventh day of June last past, in company with Æneas McKay, Esquire, in his own house in Pittsburgh, when John Connelly, Capt. of the Virginia Militia, together with one Chambers, an Officer of said Militia, came into said McKay's house about twilight on the afores'd Evening, when the aforesaid Connelly grossly abus'd, threatened, and insulted the said McKay,

swearing in an outragious manner that he would send him, the said McKay to Virginia the next day, in Irons; Likewise swearing at the same time, that if he was not a sworn Magistrate, he would correct him, the said McKay, upon the spot.

Farther this Deponent deposeth and saith, that on the Forenoon of the 16th day of June last past, he was at the house of the aforesaid Æneas McKay, Esquire, in Pittsburgh, when a party of six men of the Militia, headed by one Douglas, Acting Constable under Capt. Connolly, who searched said McKay's house for a gun, said to have been stolen from a man that died in the Fort the night before, and that the said Constable and party as he understood, searched the most Creditable part of the Inhabitants of the Town, in the same manner, and farther this deponent saith not.

JAMES FOWLER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d Day of August, A. D., 1774.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

DEPOSITION SAMUEL ST. CLAIR, 1774.

Westmoreland County, Viz.,

Personally appeared before me, Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices for said County, Samuel St. Clair, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that on the twenty-seventh day of May last past, he being at the house of Æneas Mackay, Esquire, in Pittsburgh, on the aforesaid day he saw a Party of armed Militia about Mr. Mackay's house, and observed Mrs. Mackay very uneasy at the same time, and that he heard Mrs. Smith say to Mrs. Mackay, why don't you shut up your house, and not let those Fellows go in through it. This Mrs. Mackay attempted to do, but was advised by one George Asten, one of Connolly's Captains, who commanded the Party then about the aforesaid Mackay's House, to go to Captain Connolly, and settle the matter with him in an easy manner; This Mrs. Mackay complied with, but as soon as she was out of the way, the said Asten and his Party made way for themselves through the Stockades and Gate, and when they got Possession of the back yard, the aforesaid Asten did, in a violent and outrageous manner, command his Party to pull down two small Houses, (vizt.,) a Sheep house and a Stable, the property of the aforesaid Mackay, the said Mackay being from home at the time. Immediatly after this, the said Mackay returned home, and opposed the pulling down his houses, and also the carrying away the Loggs already down, on which one Noland, a Serjeant of the

Militia, with six armed men, swore he would do his duty if he was to die by it; by this time one Charles Bruce, a by-stander, seemingly apprehensive of Murder being committed, took hold of the said Mackay, desiring the Loggs should remain where they were, untill Connolly should be spoke to, which said Mackay agreed to, but just as he was passing by Mr. Smith's door, which was the next house, in Company with Mr. Smith, the said Mackay met the aforesaid George Asten with a Rifle in his hand, and Francis Brown, Connolly's Sheriff with him, and on said Mackay's asking said Asten some questions, (the exact words of which he this Deponent did not understand,) he saw said Asten present his Rifle at the said Mackay, on which said Mackay flew in upon said Asten, and took hold of the Rifle in order to prevent being hurt by it; then Asten called to the Sheriff repeatedly, sieze him, sieze him; on which the said Sheriff took the said Mackay into Custody; and about the same time he saw one of the Crowd strike at the said Mackay, with either a stick or a Whip, said Mackay being carried to the Fort by said Sheriff, in the meantime, this Deponent deposeth, that he saw the aforesaid Asten strike at Mrs. Mackay's Head with the Barrel of his Gun, with great Violence, but Simon Girty, who stood by, parried off the Stroke with his hand. This deponent further deposeth, that by this Time a considerable number of the Militia were gathered on the Street, before the house of the said Mackay, in a Riotous manner, with their arms, at which time the said McKay returned from the Fort, accompanied by Mr. Connolly, to whom Mrs. Mackay said he should be called to an account, for pulling down her house with such Force and Violence, the said Connolly replied, God damn me . . . Madam, I will pull down the very house you live in if I have occasion for it. This Deponent further deposeth and saith, that whilst the said Mackay and Connolly were expostulating together about pulling down the houses, &c., he saw one Reiley, one of Connolly's Militia, with an air of Insolence shake his fist at the said Mackay, and that he heard Connolly upbraid the said Mackay, with having countenanced his Servant in striking one of his the said Connolly's men, which said Mackay denied, and defied Connolly to make that Circumstance appear; Then Connolly called one Garver, a Hatter, of whom he asked if he had not been struck by Mr. Mackay's Servant, who replied no, it was a man belonging to Mr. Spier who had struck him; Connolly said it was all one, it was a man belonging to one of you, meaning as this deponent conceiveth, a man belonging to one of the four Peensylvania Magistrates then living in Pittsburgh; And further this Deponent saith not.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me, this 22d day of August, A. D., 1774.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Deposition of Æneas Mackay, 1774.

Westmoreland, ss.

Before me, Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmoreland, personally appeared Æneas Mackay Esquire, and being duly sworn according to Law, deposeth and saith, that betwixt the 10th of April and the 10th of May, Capt. Connolly, or some Parties of the militia at Fort Pitt, by his Orders as he supposes, took a number of Sheep, the property of him the said Mackay; that the number so taken is not certainly known to him, as they were taken without his knowledge or consent; that eleven of his said Sheep are missing, but whether all taken by the said militia or not, he is uncertain, as they do not acknowledge so many, but that he has received no manner of Satisfaction for those they do acknowledge.

ÆNEAS MACKAY.

Sworn and Subscribed, the 23d of August, 1774, before me,

A. St. Clair.

Deposition of Wm. Amberon, 1774.

About the 27th day of March, 1774, I was ordered by the Sheriff nd magistrates to assist in taking Capt. Chambers, and about three niles down the river we took him, and Eph'm Hunter laid hold of im and brought him to Capt. McKees, from thence we set off to ome to this place; it being late when we left Capt. McKees, it was ome time in the night before we reached the opposite side of the Monongahela, where we called a considerable time for a Canoe, and o body making answer, I fired off a Pistol, at which time I was bout fifty yards or more off him, and from the time he was taken ntil the came to the Bank, to the best of my Knowledge I did not ay hands to him. On the seventh day of April, as I was preparing o send Mr. Spear's horses and Skins away, Captain Connolly came vith the Constable, and drew his sword and laid hold of me, and ave me to the Constable, I asked him to let me put things to right, nd shut up the house, before he would take me away, as they were xposed to every body, Connolly replied, everything might go to erdition, and so had me carried off to the Fort and confined; About he 12th day of this month, Serjeant Newlin and a Guard of men ame to the door, and said John Campbell told them Mr. Spear had

a Canoe, and they must have it. I told them we could not spare it, they asked no more questions, but went and took it.

WM. AMBERON.

Sworn and Subscribed, the 23 day of August, before me,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN SHANNON, 1774.

Westmoreland, ss.

Before me Arthur St. Clair, Esq^r, one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for said County appeared John Shannon, who being duly sworn according to law, Deposeth and saith, that on a certain day in the Month of May last, the precise day he doth not remember being at the house of Æneas Mackay, Esq^r., of Pittsburg, He saw a party of armed Militia enter by force into the back yard of the said Æneas Mackay, Esq., and there with many threats and much violence pull down and carry off the materials of two little office Houses, the property of sd Mackay, that both Mr. and Mrs. Mackay were treated with every gross kind of outrage and insult upon that occasion, particularly by the officers who headed the Party, that Mr. Connolly who appeared near the end of the affair threatned in his hearing and backed his threats with a solemn oath, to treat the Dwelling House of Mr. Mackay in the same manner he had used his offices provided he had any occasion for it. That one Capt. Aston attempted to strike Mrs. Mackay with the Barrel of his gun in his sight, from which he was prevented with much difficulty by a brother Officer as he understood, and that the whole scene was conducted with a degree of outrage and violence, that to him appeared at once alarming and shocking bad, further this Deponent saith not.

JOHN SHANNON.

Sworn and subscribed the 23d of Augt., 1774, before me,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

ACCOUNT OF THE RISE OF THE INDIAN WAR, 1774.

As there is many different opinions concerning the Indian War it is the duty of every well meaning Person to declare what they know concerning it, the rise of it, and their opinion with regard to the Intent of the Natives. Therefore I do here briefly declare all I know of the matter, likewise the manner that the Shawanese Tribe

behaved while I was amongst them, and the Treatment their People received while at Pittsburgh, after escorting the Property of the different Traders to this Place.

1stly. Through the last Winter they were as friendly as I have known them this four years past, and in general paid their debts as their ability would admit very well to me.

2dly. They were preparing for a great Summer Hunt, which I can't Interpret into any hostile Intent by them.

3dly. When they heard of my Canoe being Robbed, and one of my Hands killed and one wounded by the Cherokees there was some of the Head Men and many of the People much concerned for my Loss and the mischief done to the People.

4thly. When they heard of one of their Head men being murdered on the Ohio on his way home from Pittsburgh, it gave some uneasiness to think that one of their Head men should be so served; but charged it to the account of some ill minded People, and seemed to be content that mischief was not the general Intent of the English towards them, therefore in their own way they buried his memory with a dance and Presents to his name.

5thly. A second Canoe of mine was attacked, & one Compass a Delaware Indian shot dead in her, that Mr. Wm. Butler had hired to take his Cargoe and Hands to me, the Hands escaped but my Property was all made away with and lost to me which was to a considerable amount.

6thly. The barbarous Murder near yellow Creek on the Ohio of an Indian Family called Logans, alarmed the Shawanese very much, and I think the Traders and their People would have suffered by a few of the Mingoes that lived on the Sciota near to the Shawanese were it not for the pacific Intent and Interposition (I mean the friendly Intent of the Shawanese.)

7thly. On hearing the news of said murder three Mingoes men and one Boy, and one of the Shawanese People, the Son (as they say of an old negro called Cæsar) set off to the Hockkockin with an Intent to murder & rob us in Revenge; on hearing which the Shawanese Head Men sent four of their own People, and one Mohickon man to preserve us from the danger that threatened us, which they did faithfully; for when the War Party came to our Camp they took them in and talked with them, and at length prevailed on them to turn home, which they did, and three of the Shawanese escorted me and one Robert George to the Towns, and the Nephew of one of the principal Head Men and the Mohickon Man stayed to preserve the People that staid with our Peltry and Horses 'till our Return, which was in about eight days; but said Mingoes getting Drunk on the way home they left us and turned back and stole some of my Horses, which was all they could get done, owing chieflyto the Vigilance of the Shawanese Men and two Mingoes called McClelans that we had hired to stay there.

8thly. When we were ready to come away, the Corn-Stalk, a

Head Man sent his Brother to escort us all the way to Pittsburgh, although the Report of Logan & his Party of Relations and Friends having gone to war had reached the lower Towns before we came away in Revenge for the Loss of his Mother and other Relations. One of the above named McClelans a Mingo and the Mohickon man came with us & behaved in a careful, faithful, and friendly manner the whole way. The Corn-Stalk sent a Speech by the advice of several of their Head men, addressed to the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Commandant at Pittsburgh, intreating them to put a stop to any further Hostilities, and they would endeavour to do the same.

9thly. When we arrived here the 16th of June, I waited on the Commandant Doctor Conolly, and requested he might afford Protection to the three Friend Indians that had so faithfully protected us, but he positively refused it. A few Days after I presented him with the Speech and again prayed his Protection, but was again refused, and he declared in a very ill-natured manner that he would not speak to them, in the Presence of Devr^x^ Smith, Esq^r^.

10thly. The Sunday following an armed Party of near forty men went out as we were informed to take these poor Indians, but the Traders thought it so horrid an act, and acting in violation of all Laws of Friendship with trouble got them away in safety, and made them handsome Presents for their Friendship and Fidelity and sent them away well satisfied with us.

11thly. We were informed that a Party fired upon them near the mouth of Beaver Creek, & wounded the Mohickon Man, it is thought by one William Lin and his Party who we are likewise creditably informed intended to murder & rob the Traders as we came up the River.

These Facts I think was sufficient to bring on a war with a Christian instead of a Savage People, and I do declare it as my opinion that the Shawanese did not intend a war this Season, let their future Intentions be what they might; and I do likewise declare that I am afraid from the Proceedings of the Chief of the White People in this Part of the Country that they will bring on a general war, as there is so little pains taken to restrain the common People whose prejudice leads them to greater lengths than ought to be shown by civilized People, and their Superiors take too little if any pains, and I do really think is much to blame themselves in the whole Affair.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Sworn & Subscribed the 23d of Augt, 1774, before me,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Deposition of Geo. Ashton, 1774.

On Wednesday, the 24th day of August, 1774, as I was returning from conveying Mr. James McFarlane who set off before Day with eight Horse loads of dry Goods, to be taken to the new Town to be built at the Kittanning, on the Proprietaries manor, and two Horse loads of Flour & Salt, for the use of the Pennsylvania Troops that is to be Stationed there, I met one John Hamilton, armed, & a party of armed men with him, who asked me where I was going, and where I had been. I answered that I was going home, and had been about my business. He asked me where my horses were; I told him they were gone on. Said Hamilton then ordered three of the Party to take me back to the Fort, viz. John Crail, Sam. Cartwright, & one Daniel Brown, who all immediately ordered me to go with them to the Fort, & Hamilton with the rest of his Party pursued the horses and left us. I hesitated, and told them I was going home when they met me, but it did not suit me to go with them, they told me I should, upon which I demanded their authority for stopping me on the King's Highway, and advised them not to attempt it if they had not written Orders for that Purpose, as they must answer the contrary at their Peril. Brown told me I should go back. I then drew my side arms & told them I would defend myself from their Insults at the Risque of my Life. I then demanded their Names, but they would not tell me. I then turned to go back the way I came, but the aforesaid John Crail presented his Piece & swore if I went any further it would be worse for me. I still kept advancing, and they Blasphemously swearing I should not, 'till we had gone about one mile. Crail had several Times presented his Piece at me in that distance, that I really thought my Life was in danger. At a small run, Crail behind me & Cartwright before me, presented their Guns again. Cartwright cocked his at my Breast, and they swore I should go no further. In this situation I again demanded their Names, and on proviso that I would go back they told me, except Brown, whose I got since. I then went back to meet Hamilton with them, 'till we came near to Colo. Croghan's House, where I was overtaken by one Phillandigan with an armed Party, he asked me several Questions; as how I came to move my Goods in the night, and where I was sending them, &c^{a}. I very candidly told him that I had sent off my Goods for the new Town at the Kittanning, under care of Mr. James McFarlane, that Mr. George McCully, James Chambers & other hands were along. He then asked me where my People and horses were. I demanded his Reason for so many impertinent Questions. He answered that they were to take them back to the Fort. I then demanded their Orders in Writing for so doing; he told me he had no written Orders, they were Verbal. I told him that Verbal Orders were not properly sufficient for an Act of that kind, neither did I think it sufficient security for him to act such a

Part on. He said they would risque that. I then told him I was going home, and that I would inform any Person that had a Right to bring me to an Account, what my intentions were and if necessary I would bring them in, and that I would produce my Invoices if required; but Philandigan and an inferior Fellow, one Grahams, told me I should go Prisoner to the Fort. They detached Parties different ways to find the People & horses, & then proceeded to the Fort with me a Prisoner. At 25 minutes after seven o'Clock he delivered me to Mr. William Christy, who was Officer of the Guard, & treated very genteely, but was severely reprimanded, and received a written Order from one Geo. Aston to disarm me, and commit me to their common guard house, where they had a Savage prisoner in Irons, and another belonging to their militia. The Parties had overtaken the horses and Mr. George McCully in the absence of Mr. James McFarlane, who went from the horses to take my Canoe from Mr. Croghan's to take in the Goods at the narrows above Mr. Croghan's, and push up a small distance where I told him I would come to him as soon as I would send off some cattle that were at the Town, and direct him how to proceed, as there was other Peoples' Cattle to go along, & some horses belonging to Mr. Spear and me, the People of the Town was to meet Capt. St. Clair & a party of Soldiers on the Monday following at the Kittanning, and proceed to building a Store & Dwelling House, but the horses were stopped & turned back, and Mr. McCully seized & brought Prisoner. Mr. McFarlane met them about a quarter of a mile above Col. Croghan's, who came to the clear Lands of the Town, where an old man, one Conner, one Bell & one David Scott, wrested Mr. McCully's Rifle from him by Force, and brought him & James Chambers into the Fort Prisoners. Mr. McFarlane was ordered in also, and was with all the rest committed to close confinement. All this was done by men under Arms. A Dutch man named John Darmoir, cocked his Gun at George McCully's Breast at the time they took him; likewise said Scott, Bell & others cocked their Guns at his Breast also. Mr. Aston sent one William Richmon to know what Room I would have my Goods put into. My answer was by all means to put them into my own Store. Mr. Aston had the horses immediately unloaded, and put the Goods where he pleased. He then sent to know if my men should take the horses in Charge. I told Richmon by all means, provided the Loads were let go with them, but if they robbed me (as I looked upon it they had) of one part of my property they might dispose of the other as they pleased, and that Mr. Aston might depend he should account for these Transactions to me. The Gentlemen of my acquaintance that came to see me, namely, Devereux Smith & Æneas Mackay, Esqrs, were grossly abused and ordered out of the Fort. I meet with daily Insults from different Persons belonging to the Fort, to the very great Distrees of both myself & Friends. Although that a Court of Enquiry was required, that it was in my power to prove that the Allegations that they alledged

against me were false and Groundless, and that there should be sufficient security given that those Goods should not be sold out of the Government of Pennsylvania, yet the whole of those reasonable Requests and Proposals were all rejected, though every Argument was made use of that was necessary on the Occasion, to show him the Impropriety of his Proceedings.

I demanded the Cause of my own & my People's Confinement, & the Reason of my Goods & my Horses being so unlawfully & unprecedently detained, but the Com^dt, though he had four different Times promised it me did not give it 'till the 28th Instant at one o'Clock. It was sent by one Grahams, who was at the taking of me Prisoner, and then Officer of the Guard, which is as follows, Viz^t:

Whereas, I have Reason to believe that Mr. Richard Butler, together with his Assistants, George McCully, James Chambers, & James McFarlane, were on last night attempting to carry on an unlawful Correspondance and Trade with the Enemy, for which Reasons they are confined by Order of ———.

(Signed)

GEO. ASTON.

Augt. 24th, 1774.

Westmoreland County *Ss.*

Before me Arthur St. Clair, Esq^r., one of His Majesty's Justices for Westmoreland County, personally appeared Richard Butler, & being duly sworn according to Law, deposeth & saith that the above narrative engrossed on this and three preceding Pages of Paper, is the Truth & nothing but the Truth. Also appeared George McCully, James Chambers & James McFarlane, and being each duly sworn according to Law, depose and say that every thing contained in the above narrative respecting them & each of them, is the Truth and nothing but the Truth.

Sworn before me the 15th day of September, 1774.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR TO GOV. PENN, 1774.

Ligonier, Aug^t 25th, 1774.

Sir,

Agreeable to your request, I now enclose you the Depositions of some of the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, respecting the Treatment they have met with from the Virginia Officers. Not any of the Persons who saw the Shawanese after they had been fired upon on their Return, are now there, so that I could not enquire into that Circumstance.

The Message to the Delawares with the Belt of Wampum, I delivered to some of their principal Chiefs at Mr. Croghan's, on Sunday last. Mr. Croghan and Mr. McKee were of opinion, it would perhaps be taken ill by the six Nations that they were not included. I therefore took the Liberty to add them in the Address to the Message, and had a fair Copy made out and given to them with a Belt. They were received seemingly with great satisfaction by both, and they declared the firmest Purposes of remaining in Peace themselves, and restoring it between the People of Virginia and the Shawanese. At the same time I acquainted them with your Orders for erecting a Trading Place at the Kittaning, for which they are very thankful as they are in want of many Things already, and cannot come to Pittsburgh to purchase, and a Number of them will probably be there on Monday next, which is the Time I have appointed for laying out the Town. Mr. Speare and Mr. Butler set out this Day with their Goods and other Effects.

Instead of sending the Message to the Shawanese by a White Man, I procured the Pipe, a faithful and sensible Delaware Chief, to go and acquaint them with the Message his Nation had received from your Honour, that you had recommended it to them to speak to the Shawanese not to strike the Virginians, and that he had seen a Message and Belt for them, which, if they were well disposed, some of their People might come and receive it at Appleby. I thought this the most adviseable way, as the people at the Fort are extremely Jealous of any Person going amongst them, and had threat'ned the young Man you mention, to go with them, and some Proposals of accommodation I understand have been made them by Mr. Connolly, to which if they should not listen, they would be very apt to alledge it was owing to their hearing from this Province.

It is impossible to tell what will be the Consequence of the Virginia Operations. I still hope they will not be able to bring on a War. I think Lord Dunmore must soon see the Necessity of Peace. The Season is now far advanced and the Country is exhausted of Provision. Should another Body of Men be drawn together, they could not be supported, and I believe their last Exploit has not given them much stomach for another; there was indeed such Confusion amongst the Troops and Dysention amongst the Officers, that had they met with any Number of the Enemy, they must certainly have been cut of. Preparations however are making, and his Lordship is hourly expected.

The 10th of August, which was the Time your Honour fixed for keeping up the Rangers was passed before your Letter reached me, but as you were pleased to say their standing till the 19th of September would depend on what Intelligence you might receive from Cap^{t} Thomson and myself, we thought it best to continue them, being both of Opinion that at this Time, it was very Necessary, it being in some Measure the Crisis of the Dispute with the Shawanese, and that great Numbers of People are now gone down to bring back

their Families, which they removed when they thought themselves in more immediate Danger. I am sorry I troubled your Honour with my foolish Grievances. I hope I shall always feel the Spirit of the Station I may be called to Act in, but particular Circumstances I believe, had in that Case set it rather too much on Edge. I will not often offend in the same Manner. I must do Mr. Cavet the Justice to say he is a very good man, and would fill that or most other Places with Reputation.

An Express arrived a day or two ago from Detroit. Mr. Connolly had applied to the Commanding Officer at that Post to stop the Trade with the Shawanese, but this he refuses, both as they have no prospect of War, and that for such a step he must have the orders of the Commander in Chief, at least. He says all the Indians in that Country, seem to be peaceably disposed.

A Letter by the same Messenger, from a Merch^{t} at Detroit, to a Merch^{t} at Pittsburgh, gives quite a contradictory account of Matters, says the Indians in that Country will all join the Shawanese, that some of them are come in from the Frontiers of Virginia, and have brought Scalps— that the general Rendevous is appointed on the Ouabach, and that they expect but a very short Time to have any intercourse with them, and desires him to write to Simons, of Lancaster, not to send the Goods he had ordered.

This moment I have heard from Pittsburgh, that Mr. Speare and Mr. Butler's Goods, that were going to Appleby, are seized by Mr. Connolly's orders, and that Mr. Butler with three Young Men his assistants are in Confinement in the common Guard-House, and that a Woman who kept House for Mr. Butler, has been drumm'd all round the Town for the great Crime of going to see him in his distress. This is a degree of Tyrany and Oppression beyond every Thing that has yet happened. I shall be able to give you a more Circumstantial Account to-morrow when Cap. Thomson will be here, who I understand was present when it happened. It will oblige me to put of my Journey to Appleby, as all my Stores and Provisions were with Mr. Butler's Goods. I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

and

most Humble Servant,

A'R ST. CLAIR.

Directed.

The Honorable John Penn, Esq'r.

Minute of Council of New York, 1774.

At A Council held at the Council Chamber in the City of New York, on Thursday, the First day of September, 1774.

Present,

The Honorable Cadwallader Colden, Esquire, His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, &C°. &C°.

Mr. Horsmanden,	Mr. White,
Mr. DeLancey,	Mr. Axtell,
Mr. Smith,	Mr. Cruger.

Mr. Watts took his Seat at the Board.

The Petition of Thomas and John Penn, Esquires, Proprietors of Pensilvania, To His Majesty, And Governor Penn's Letter to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, were Severally Read; And His Honor Requiring the Opinion of the Council thereupon, The Council humbly advise, that His Honor do Signify to Governor Penn, that They Conceive it to be very Expedient, that the limits of this, and the Province of Pensilvania, be speadily Assertained and Marked out; but that no Engagement can be made for bearing any part of the Expences, untill the General Assembly have taken the Subject Matter of Governor Penn's Letter into Consideration.

A True Copy.

Attest.

SAM. BAYARD, D. C. Con.

Earl of Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Whitehall, Sep'r, 7th, 1774.

Duplicate.

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 5th and 30th of July, & am very much obliged to you for the early Intelligence they contain of public occurrences within your Province, upon which I have only to observe, that it has given the King great concern to find that His Subjects in the different Colonies in North America, have been induced upon the Grounds stated in their different Resolutions, to nominate Deputies to meet in general Congress at Philadelphia.

If the Object of this Congress be humbly to represent to the King any Grievances they may have to complain of, or any Propo-

sitions they may have to make on the present State of America, such Representation would certainly have come from each Colony with greater weight, in its separate Capacity, than in a Channel, of the Propriety & Legality of which there may be much doubt.

I fear, however, the Measure has gone too far to encourage any hope that it has been retracted, & I can only express my Wishes that the result of their Proceedings may be such as not cut off all Hope of that Union with the Mother Country, which is so essential to theHappiness of Both.

The inclosed Copy of my letter of this day's date to Lord Dunmore, (which I send you for your Information,) will inform you of the Light in which the Conduct of the People of Virginia towards the Indians upon the Ohio, is considered by the King.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
DARTMOUTH.

Directed,
Deputy Governor Penn.

Earl Dartmouth to Gov. Dunmore, 1774.

Whitehall, 8th Sept'r, 1774.

Copy.

My Lord,

The Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, in his Message to the House of Representatives on the 18th of July last, asserts that the Hostility of the Indians upon the River Ohio, which had spread such general Alarm & Distress throughout the Back Settlements, was occasioned by the unprovoked ill treatment of those Indians by the People of Virginia, who had barbarously murdered about Eleven of the Delaware & Shawanese Tribes, and that many friendly Indians who had generously afforded protection to the Persons and Goods of Indian Traders from the violence of their Young Warriors, and who were at the risk of their own lives escorting those Traders to their Friends near Pittsburg, were, contrary to all faith, attacked, and some of them wounded by a Party of Virginians sent out for the purpose by one Conolly, a Militia Captain, having a Commission from the Government of Virginia.

My Intelligence through a variety of other Channels, confirms these facts, and adds further that this Conolly, using your Lordship's Name and pleading your Authority, has presumed to re establish the Fort at Pittsburg, which was demolished by the King's express orders; That he has destroyed the King's boats which were kept

there for the purpose of a Communication with the Illinois Country and that Parties were sent out by his authority, or under his direction, for the purpose of building Forts lower down the River Ohio.

The Duty I owe the King, and the Regard I entertain for your Lordship, induce me to take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your Lordship with this Information, to the end that the facts asserted, if not true, may be contradicted by your Lordship's Authority, but if otherwise, which I cannot suppose to be the Case, such steps may be taken as the King's Dignity & Justice shall dictate.

I am,
&c^a.,
(Signed) DARTMOUTH.

Directed.
Earl of Dunmore.

Gov. C. Colden to Gov. Penn, 1774.

New York, 24th Sept'r, 1774.

Sir:

By the inclosed Minute of Council, you will be made acquainted with the Sentiments of his Majesty's Council of this Province, upon the Letter of the 11th of last month, which I had the honor to receive from you, with the Copy of your Petition to the King.*

In the Conversation which I had with the Gentlemen of the Council upon this Occasion, they were of Opinion that the Assembly would not be induced to bear our Proportion of the Expence of runing the whole Northern Boundary of Pensilvania, which extends so much farther westward, than We have any probability of settling in many years. Our Assembly have experienced such a heavy expence attending the appointment of Commissioners under the Great Seal of England, that it may even be apprehended they will not at any rate, choose to engage in that way. But We do not doubt they would be willing to join with you in Appointing two Gentlemen one of each Province, to determine the Latitude on Delawar River and the northern Boundary, so far as there is any room to imagine the Settlements on either side can extend for a considerable Time to come. In which way it may be done very effectually, at much less Expence.

I am, Sir,
Your Most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
CADWALLADER COLDEN.

Directed,
Hon^ble Gov. Penn.

* See pp. 562, 576.

Trustees of Westmoreland Co. to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Hanna's Town, 3d October, 1774.

May it please your Honor,

We, being appointed Trustees for the County of Westmoreland, to examine for, and make report of a proper place whereon to erect a Court house and Prison within the said County, having accurately examined and Considered the same, do report that 'tis our opinion that Hanna's Town seems to us most Centrical and fit to Answer the purpose intended. We are further of opinion that should your Honor & the Hon'ble Council think the Brush run Manor a more proper place for the same purpose, It cannot be of much disadvantage to the County. We pray your Honor's Sentiments on this Head, which will be thankfully acknowledged by

Your Honor's
most Obedient
and
most humble Servants,

Rob't Hanna,
Joseph Erwin,
John Cavet,
Sam'l Sloan.

Directed.—The Hon'ble John Penn, Esquire.*

Copy of Letter, Earl Dartmouth to Earl Dunmore 1774.

W. Oc'r 5th, 1774.

My Lord,

Since my Letter to your Lordship of the †8th of Sep'r, I have received your L'dship's D. No. 20 & 21, and having laid them before the K'g, I am commanded to signify to your Lordship, his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Assembly be not allowed to meet in Consequence of the new Election, until his Majesty's further Pleasure be known, unless the iminent Danger of an Indian War, shall in your Lordship's Opinion make it absolutely necessary. As your L'dship says, that you was intirely ignorant of the Claim of Mr. Walpole and Associates, otherwise than by common Report, I think fit to inclose

* On page 449 there is a letter of three of those Commissioners, deciding in favor of Pittsburg—without date, though found among the papers of that year. From the above letter it would appear that the former must have been subsequent to this. See also pp. 471, 476.

† See page 577.

your Lordship a Copy of Lord H——h's Letter to Lord Bottetourt of the 31st July, 1770, the Recept of which was acknowledged by Mr. President Nelson, a few Days after L'd B . . . t's Death and appears by his Answer to it, To have been laid before the Council. That Board therefore could not be ignorant of what has passed here upon Mr. Walpole's Application, nor of the King's express Commands contained in L'd H——h's Letter, That no Land whatever should be granted beyond the Limits of the Royal Proclamation of 1763, until the King's farther Pleasure was signified, and I have only to observe, that it must have been a very extraordinary Neglect in them not to have informed your Lordship of that Letter & those Orders.

I am,

D———TH.

Proclamation of Gov. Penn, 1774.

By the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received Information that his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, Governor-General in and over His Majesty's Colony of Virginia, hath lately issued a very extraordinary Proclamation,* setting forth, "That the rapid Settlement made on the West of the "Alleghaney Mountains by His Majesty's Subjects, within the "Course of these few Years, had become an Object of real Concern "to His Majesty's Interest in that Quarter; ——that the Province "of Pennsylvania had unduly laid Claim to a very valuable and ex-"tensive Quantity of His Majesty's Territory, and the executive "Part of that Government, in Consequence thereof, had most arbi-"tarily and unwarrantably proceeded to abuse the laudable Adven-"turers in that part of His Majesty's Dominions, by many oppres-"sive and illegal measures in Discharge of their imaginary author-"ity, and that the antient Claim laid to that Country by the Colony "of Virginia, founded in reason upon pre-occupancy, and the "general Acquiesence of all persons, together with the Instruction "he had lately received from His Majesty's Servants, ordering him "to take that Country under his Administration; ——and as the "evident Injustice manifestly offered to His Majesty, by the immo-"derate Strides taken by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, in "Prosecution of their wild Claim to that Country, demanded an

* See a proclamation of Earl D., on page 490; that here referred to, is probably a later one, which we have not found. See also Gov. Fauquier's, page 255.

" immediate Remedy, he did thereby, in His Majesty's Name, re-
" quire and command all His Majesty's Subjects, West of the
" Laurel-Hill, to pay a due Respect to his said Proclamation, there-
" by strictly prohibiting the Execution of any Act of Authority on
" Behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania, at their peril, in that
" Country; but, on the contrary, that a due Regard and Obedience
" to the Laws of His Majesty's Colony of Virginia, under his Ad-
" ministration, should be observed, to the End that Regularity might
" ensue, and a just Regard to the Interest of His Majesty in that
" Quarter, as well as to His Majesty's Subjects, might be the Con-
" sequence." And whereas, although the Western Limits of the Province of Pennsylvania have not been settled by any Authority from the Crown, yet it has been sufficiently demonstrated, by Lines accurately run by the most skilful Artists, that not only a great Tract of Country West of the Laurel Hill, but Fort Pitt also, are comprehended within the Charter Bounds of this Province, a great Part of which Country has been actually settled, and is now held, under Grants from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and the jurisdiction of this Government has been peaceably exercised in that Quarter of the Country, till the late strange Claim set up by the Earl of Dunmore, in Behalf of His Majesty's Colony of Virginia, founded, as his Lordship is above pleased to say, "in reason, pre-occupancy, and the general Acquiescence of all persons;" which Claim to Lands within the said Charter Limits must appear still the more extraordinary, as His most gracious Majesty, in an Act passed the very last Session of Parliament, "for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec," has been pleased, in the fullest Manner, to recognize the Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, by expressly referring to the same, and binding the said Province of Quebec by the Northern and Western Bounds thereof: Wherefore there is the greatest Reason to conclude, that any Instructions the Governor of Virginia may have received from His Majesty's servants, to take that Country under his Administration, must be founded on some misrepresentation to them respecting the Western Extent of this Province. In justice therefore to the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, who are only desirous to secure their own undoubted property from the Encroachment of others, I have thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby requiring all Persons, West of the Laurel Hill, to retain their settlements as aforesaid made under this Province, and to pay due Obedience to the Laws of this Government; and all Magistrates, and other Officers, who hold Commissions or Offices under this Government, to proceed as usual in the Administration of Justice, without paying the least regard to the said recited Proclamation, until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known in the Premises; at the same Time strictly charging and enjoining the said Inhabitants and Magistrates to use their utmost Endeavours to preserve Peace and good Order.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Twelfth Day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, Secretary.

God save the King.*

DEPOSITION OF ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, 1774.

Philadelphia, ss:

Before me, Samuel Rhoads, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared Arthur S^{t}. Clair, of the County of Westmoreland, Esquire, and being duly sworn according to Law, deposeth and sayeth, That he, this Deponent, was accidentally at Pittsburgh in the month of June last, at the time when some of the Pennsylvania Traders arrived there with a quantity of Peltry, escorted by some Chiefs of the Shawanese Indians; That on the nineteenth day of said Month a party of armed men, from Fort Pitt, about forty in Number, were seen marching down the Road towards the Bullock Penns, where a party of the Rangers in the service of Pennsylvania were posted to cover that part of the Country from the Danger of an Indian Irruption; That the Inhabitants were much alarmed at their taking that Rout, apprehending they were designed to dislodge that party of Rangers which it seems had often been threatened; That a number of the Inhabitants came to him, this Deponent, and acquainted him with their Fears, on which he immediately waited on Captain Connolly, the Commandant of the Fort, and told him what was suspected, represented the ill consequences that must follow such an attempt, and demanded the real destination of that party; That Captain Connolly assured him the peoples suspicions were groundless, and that the party which had given Rise to them was sent out to make Prisoners of the Shawanese who came up with the Traders; That this deponent thought himself bound by every Tie to contribute to the safety of those Indians who had generously protected our people and their property at a time when the most cruel Outrages were committing upon Them by the Inhabitants of Virginia, and immediately dispatched an Express to Mr. Croghan, where they then were, to have them got out of the way, and followed after himself as soon as possible; That after he had been

* From a printed hand-bill.

some time at Mr. Croghan's the party came in sight, surrounded the House, and examined the out-Houses, but missing their intended Prey went off without further insult, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

A'R ST. CLAIR.

Sworn and subscribed the thirteenth day of October, in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, before me.

SAML. RHOADS, Mayor.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR TO J. SHIPPEN, JR., 1774.

Lancaster, October 17th, 1774.

Sir:

Having accidently met with my Friend Mr. Mackay at this Place, I take the liberty to introduce Him to you. He has an answer to the Messages the Governor sent to the Shawanese and Delawares; not unfriendly, but which you will very well understand. Mr. Mackay is one of the Magistrates that were sent to Virginia, he is a warm Friend to this Government, and has some Idea of his own Importance. I wish you would please to introduce him to the Governor, and let him tell his Story. I need not tell you how far a little attention will go with People of a certain Character, but this you may depend on, He is an upright, honest Man. Excuse my mentioning it, These Gentlemen's Expences on that Virginia trip should certainly be paid them. I know, however, he will not mention it, nor would he forgive me if he knew that I had done it. I don't know how it is, but I am very apt to get into Matters that I have no sort of Business with, and which indeed does not become me, but I will add that

I am,
with the greatest Esteem,
Sir,
Your very Humble and
most obedient Servant,
A'R ST. CLAIR.

N. B. Past 10 o'clock.

Directed.
To Joseph Shippen, Junr., Esqr., in Philadelphia.
Favr. by Eneas Mackay, Esqr.

Minutes at the Court of St. James's, 1774,

(Copy.)
[L. S.] the 19th day of October, 1774.

Present :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Earl of Rochford,	Lord Viscount Townshend,
Earl of Dartmouth,	Lord Mansfield,
Earl of Suffolk,	Lord North.

Whereas, an Act of Parliament was passed in the Twenty Ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Second, Intituled "An Act to impower His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Saltpetre, & to enforce the Law for impowering His Majesty to prohibit the Exportation of Gunpowder or any sort of Arms & Ammunition, & also to impower His Majesty to restrain the carrying Coatwise of Saltpetre, Gunpowder, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition; And His Majesty judging it necessary to prohibit the Exportation of Gunpowder, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition out of this Kingdom, or carrying the same Coastwise for some time, doth therefore, with the Advice of His Privy Council hereby order, require, prohibit, & command that no person or persons whatsoever, (except the Master General of the Ordnance) for His Majesty's Service, do at any time, during the space of six months from the date of this Order in Council, presume to transport into any parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coastwise any Gunpowder, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, or Ship or lade any Gunpowder, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition on board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any parts beyond the Seas, or carrying the same Coastwise, without Leave or Permission, in that Behalf, first obtained from His Majesty or His Privy Council, upon pain of incurring & suffering the respective Forfeitures & Penalties inflicted by the aforementioned Act. And the Lords Commissioners of His Majestys Treasury, the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master General of the Ordnance & His Majesty's Secretary at War, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) G. CHETWYND.

Earl Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Circular.

Whitehall, 19th October, 1774.

Sir,

His Majesty having thought fit, by His Order in Council this day to prohibit the Exportation from Great Britain of Gunpowder, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, I herewith inclose to you a Copy of the Order, & it is His Majesty's Command that you do take the most effectual Measures for arresting, detaining & securing any Gunpowder, or any sorts of Arms or Ammunition which may be attempted to be imported into the Province under your Government, unless the Master of the Ship having such Military Stores on board shall produce a Licence from His Majesty or the Privy Council, for the Exportion of the same from some of the Ports of this Kingdom.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

Message of Assembly of three Lower Counties, 1774.

The Answer of the Assembly to the Message from the Governor.

May it please your Honor:

The House of Assembly will take into their immediate consideration the matter to them recommended in your Message of this forenoon, and shall give the same all the dispatch that an affair of such importance will admit of.

Signed by Order of the House,

CÆSAR RODNEY, Speaker.*

21st October, 1774.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., pp. 216.

Arthur St. Clair to Joseph Shippen, Jr., 1774.

Hannas Town, Novr 2d, 1774.

Dear Sir :

A hasty Oppurtunity just Offers whilst we are in an adjourned Court, and as the Person is returning, I will beg the favour that you will send us the last Taxation & Insolvent Acts, neither of which we have, and have occasion for at this present Juncture, and our Board cannot do Business without the Taxation Act.

We have no News of Lord Dunmore that can be depended on, since his departure from Hockhoken for the Shawanese Towns—but a Report prevails that Collo Lewis has been attacked at the mouth of the Kenawa, and had one hundred and twenty Men killed and wounded, notwithstanding which he got the better of the Indians.

I hope I shall soon be able to send you some authentic Intelligence of the Operations of the Virginia Troops, and request you will excuse this Scrawl which I am obliged to make, surrounded by a number of not the best bred Men you ever saw, one of whom is peeping over my shoulder.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your very humble and

most Obedient Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

The Proclamation has done some good already.

Directed.

To Joseph Shippen, Junr., Esquire, in Philadelphia.

℔ John McKee.

Arthur St: Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Ligonier, December 4th, 1774.

Sir,

The War betwixt the Indians and Virginians is at last over. I promised myself the Pleasure of giving your Honour the earliest account of its Issue, but I have not yet been able to get at a true State of the Treaty of Peace; A Peace, however, is certainly made with the Shawanese, one Condition of which is, the return of all Property and Prisoners taken from the white People, and for the Performance of it they have given Six Hostages. The Mingoes that live upon Scioto did not appear to treat, and a Party was sent to destroy their

Towns, which was affected, and there are twelve of them now Prisoners in Fort Pitt. It is probable from these Circumstances we shall have no more trouble with them, and things have come to a much better end than there was any reason to have expected. But our Troubles here are not yet over. The Magistrates appointed by Lord Dunmore, in this Country, seem determined to enforce the Jurisdiction of Virginia, and have begun with arresting one of your Honours Officers.

The 12th of November Mr. Connolly sent a Warrant for Mr. Scott to appear before him, or the next Justice, to answer for a number of Offences committed by him under a pretended Authority from Pennsylvania. The Warrant Mr. Scott did not chuse to pay any regard to, and the same Evening a number of armed men came to his House to take him by Force to Fort Burd. There he found Lord Dunmore, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Penticost, ready to set in Judgment upon him; much passed amongst them, but the event was that he was obliged to enter into Recognizance, with two Suretys, to appear at the next Court, to be held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Augusta, on the 20th Day of December, if the Court should happen to be held there that Day, or at any further Day, when the Court should be held there, to answer for having acted as a Magistrate of Pennsylvania contrary to Lord Dunmores Proclamation, or be committed to Goal. He chose the recognizance, the Circumstances of his Family and Health rendring the other very Inconvenient.

There is no doubt that the Recognizance is in itself a mere Nullity, but after what has been done already tis hard to say what may not be attempted, and tis very certain the People Lord Dunmore has cloathed with Authority, pay little regard to the Rules of Law or the Dictates of Reason. It would be exceedingly satisfactory if your Honour would please to give us Directions for our Conduct, and this Case of Mr. Scott requires it particularly. I have wrote to Mr. Wilson, of Carlisle, for his Advice, fearing it would be impossible to know your Mind in proper time, and for the necessary legal steps. I believe he may be depended on, but is very doubtful if his answer can arrive before the time they have appointed for their Court; at any Rate, we must endeavour to prevent a Tryal till your Honour can have an Opportunity of Writing, if it should be by removing the Indictment to Williamsburgh.

I Account it a fortunate Circumstance that they began with Mr. Scott, who, with a great deal of firmness, possesses a good share of natural Understanding. In the course of an Examination, which continued near two Hours, he told Lord Dunmore that he had only one short answer to all his Questions, which might save his Lordship a good deal of Trouble, "that he acted under Commission from your Honour and in Obedience to your Proclamation." His Lordship was pleased to reply, that you had no right to give any such Commission or Authority to issue such Proclamation. Mr. Scott

told him that was a Matter of which he was not a proper Judge, and would abide by the Consequences.

I am sorry to be obliged to give your Honour so much trouble on so very disagreeable a subject, but I hope the Time is not far distant when it will be put to an End, and am,

Sir,

Your Honours

Most Obedient and

Most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Earl Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Whitehall, Dec^r 10th, 1774.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Inclosed I send you, by His Majesty's command, printed copies of His Majesty's most gracious Speech to his Parliament, and of the Addresses in Answer thereto, which were passed in both Houses by a very great Majority.

The Declaration which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to make of his firm and steadfast resolution to withstand every attempt to weaken, or impair the authority of the Supreme Legislature over all His Majesty's Dominions. The resolution of both Houses to support those great constitutional principles by which His Majesty's conduct hath been governed, and their entire Approbation of the Steps His Majesty has taken for carrying into Execution the Laws passed in the last Session, will, I trust, have the effect to remove those false Impressions, which have been made upon the minds of His Majesty's Subjects in America, and put an end to those Expectations of support in their unwarrantable Pretensions, which have been held forth by artful and designing men.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Directed.

Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1774.

Hannas Town, Decr. 18th, 1774.

Sir,

Being this far on my way to Pittsburgh I found this morning a Constable from Virginia here who had made two men Prisoners by virtue of a Warrant from Major Smallman. The offence they had been guilty of it seems, was, assisting the Constable in executing a judicial Warrant. Mr. Hanna had committed the Constable, which I could not help approving of, but as there is some danger of his being rescued by Force, I have advised the sending him to Bedford, or at least that the Sheriff should remove him to some other Place privately.

The Court 'tis said will certainly be held at Pittsburgh on the 20th. I am personally threatened, but I promised Mr. Scott to be there at that time, to give him some countenance at least, if I cannot give him assistance at his Tryal. I had the honour to give you an account of his arrest a short time ago.

Your Honour will judge from these Circumstances what a shocking situation we are in; to add to the distress of which, the Militia are plundering the People within the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh of the very subsistance for their Families.

I met with this opportunity of writing accidentally, and would not let it slip, as I thought it of consequence that you should be early acquainted with what is passing.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Honours most obedient,

and most humble servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed.

To the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Lord Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Circular.

Whitehall, 4th January, 1775.

Sir:

Certain Persons, styling themselves Delegates of several of his Majesty's Colonies in America, having presumed, without His Majesty's Authority or Consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia in the months of September & October last, and having thought fit, amongst other unwarrantable Proceedings, to resolve that it will be

necessary that another Congress should be held at the same place on the 10th of May next, unless Redress for certain pretended Grievances be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the Colonies in North America should chuse Deputies to attend such Congress. I am commanded by the King to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, that you do use your utmost endeavours to prevent any such appointment of Deputies within the Colony under your Government, and that you do exhort all persons to desist from such an unjustifiable proceeding, which cannot but be highly displeasing to the King.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
DARTMOUTH.

Directed,
Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Ephraim Blaine to James Tilghman, 1775.

Cave Middleton, 17th Jan'ry, 1775.

Mr. Tilghman:

Sir—I suppose you remember the application I made to the Propri^{r} Agents, in behalf the heirs of Hugh Parker, dec'd, relating to the warrant granted him the fifteenth day of December, 1743, for the Dry Lands near the Town of Carlisle, at the time Mr. Frohawk made application to me, under a particular recommendation from a friend of myne in Carolina to undertake the recovery of said Land, there was several Persons in this County, and some of his Acquaintances in Maryland, who wanted to purchase from him Quite upon other Principles than what I advised him to, and undertook upon. I told him I would have nothing to do with bringing an action against the Proprietaries for the recovery of the same, or taking it in hand upon any other terms than this, to make them an offer of the warrant and giving them the Preferance of the purchase or taking such a quantity of the Land as they would amicably agree to. This indeed I did out of Friendship for the Prop^{r}, looking upon it the most reasonable and just way of having the Dispute ended. I now have in my power an offer from a Gentleman in Maryland far superior to the proposals I made his Honor, the Governor, last March, when I was in Philadelphia, but would not

comply with it, looking upon myself bound by Gratitude and Honour to give the preferance to him far before any other person.

I can scarcely acquit myself with Justice to Frohawk in the delay I have made in having this matter brought to issue, on several accounts, and in particular the Destruction it is daily liable two by the people of Carlisle and that neighbourhood, notwithstanding Colo. Armstrong has brought actions against severals for the Destroying of the timber, and yet it don't avail. I had fixed to go down the 25th of last October, but had the misfortune of having one of my legs Broke, which has confined me ever since. I am now able to go about a Little, and as soon as I am able to ride shall go Down, which I hope will be about the 10th of next month.

I am,

with respect, Sir,

Your most obedient and

very humble Servant,

EPH'M BLAINE.

Directed.

James Tilghman, Esquire, Secretary of the Land Office, Philad^{a}.

Fav^{r} by Mr. Magaw.

Answers to the Heads of Enquiry on the Condition of the Province, 1775.

Philadelphia, January 30th, 1775.

Answers of the Governor of His Majesty's Province of Pennsylvania in America, to the several Heads of Enquiry relative to the present State and Condition of the said Province transmitted by The Right Honorable the Earl of Dartmouth, in his Letter of the 5th of July, 1773.*

1. What is the situation of the Province under your Government the nature of the Country, Soil and Climate, the Latitudes and Longitudes of the most considerable places in it: Have those Latitudes and Longitudes been settled by good Observations, or only by common Computations, & from whence are the Longitudes computed?

Answ. The Province of Pennsylvania is situated on the River Delaware in North America, lying (agreeable to the Royal Charter,) from the Beginning of the 40th to the Beginning of the 43d Degree of Latitude, and in Longitude computed West from Greenwich,

* See page 464.

from 75 to 80 Degrees. The Nature of the Country is various, being in many places much broken with Hills, Mountains, and Barrens; but this is compensated by a proportionable Number of Fertile Valleys and Plains, watered by the noble Rivers, the Delaware, the Susquehannah, Part of the Allegenny or Ohio, and the Numerous Branches, Streams and Springs, that empty themselves into these three great Rivers. The Soil, where good, (which is a large proportion of the whole,) is well adapted to the Raising Wheat and all other sorts of Grain raised in England, besides some others, such as Indian Corn, &c., suitable to our more Southern Latitude. The Climate is salubrious, differing little from European Climates with same Latitude, excepting in this, that the Winter Colds are something more intense, from the vast extent of Country to the Northwestward; but the Purity of the Air, during the cold Season, which seldom lasts above two Months, compensates for its keenness. The *City* of *Philadelphia*, situated near the Conflux of Delaware and one of its chief Branches the Schuylkill, is the most considerable Town in the Province, or indeed in North America. The State House in this City lies in North Latitude, 39° 56′ 53″

Its Longitude from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, computed West, 75° 8′ 45″

Or in Time, 5 Hours and 35 Seconds. This Latitude and Longitude, were both fixed by accurate astronomical Observations, at the Transit of Venus, 1769.

Some of the County Towns are considerable Places, as Lancaster and York, the chief Towns of the Counties that go by their names. Reading, the Chief Town of Berks, and Carlisle, the chief Town of Cumberland. But their Latitudes and Longitudes are not yet fixed by any accurate Observations.

Easton, the chief Town of Northampton County, situated at the Conflux of the Main Branch of Delaware and the Lehigh Branch, lies in Latitude 40° 43′ 10″

And about the same Longitude as Philadelphia.

The conflux of the Popauchton and Mohock Branches of Delaware, lies in Latitude 41° 56′ 30″

And about 8 Miles higher than this, on the Mohock Branch, is fixed by accurate astronomical Observations, the Beginning of the 43ᵈ Degree of Latitude, thro' which the Boundary Line between New York and Pennsylvania passes.

Sunbury, the County Town of Northumberland, situated at the Conflux of the East and West Branches of Susquehannah, lies in Lat. 40° 48′ 7″

Wioming, on the East Branch of Susquehannah, (where some Intruders from Connecticut have forcibly seated themselves, under pretence of extending their Colony to the South Sea,) is situated in Lat. 41° 14′ 17″

Fort Pitt, at the Conflux of the Ohio and Monongahela Rivers, lies in Latitude 40° 26′ 22″

And its Longitude West from Greenwich, 79° 59′ 00″
This has been accurately ascertained, and leaves Fort Pitt, undoubtedly, about Six Miles within our Western Boundary, as that Part of Delaware, which lies in the Latitude of Fort Pitt, is 3 Miles 47 Chains East of Philadelphia.

The Light House on Cape Henlopen, at the entrance of Delaware Bay, is situated in Latitude 38° 47′ 8″
Its Longitude West from Greenwich, 75° 5′ 18″

2. What are the reputed Boundaries, and are any parts thereof disputed, what Parts, and by whom?

Answer. The Boundaries of Pennsylvania, as described in the royal Charter by King Charles the second, to William Penn, the first Founder of the Province, are as follows; "All that Tract or part of Land in America, with the Islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the East by Delaware River, from twelve Miles distance Northwards of New Castle Town, unto the three and fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, if the said River doth extend so far Northward; but if the said River shall not extend so far Northward, then by the said River so far as it doth extend, and from the Head of the said River, the Eastern Bounds are to be determined by a Meridian Line, to be drawn from the Head of the said River unto the forty-third Degree. The said Land to extend Westward five Degrees in Longitude, to be computed from the said Eastern Bounds; and the said Lands to be bounded on the North by the Beginning of the three and fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and on the South, by a Circle drawn at twelve Miles distance from New Castle Northward, and Westward unto the Beginning of the fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and then by a straight line Westward to the Limits of Longitude above mentioned."

There was a series of Contention between the Preprietaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania, concerning the Boundaries and Extent of their Provinces, from the Time of the original Grant of Pennsylvania, 'till the year 1732, when they enter'd into Articles of Agreement for the Settlement & Establishment of their Boundaries, by which it was agreed that a due North Line should be drawn from the tangent Point of the twelve Miles Circle of New Castle, so far only untill it should come unto the same Latitude as fifteen English Statute Miles, due South of the most Southern part of the City of Philadelphia, and that a due East and West Line should be run in Manner following. To begin at the Northern Point or End of the said due South & North Line, and should from thence run due West cross Susquehannah River, to the utmost Extent of the Province of Pennsylvania, which said East & West line was to be the lines of Division between Maryland and Pennsylvania. And these Lines are Established as the Boundaries between them, by a Decree in Chancery in England, after a long tedious and expensive suit, instituted

in that Court, by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania against the Proprietary of Maryland, for a specific Performance of those Articles. In the year 1760, another Agreement was made between the Proprietaries of these two Provinces,* reciting and ratifying the Agreement of 1732, and the Decree aforesaid, and this latter Agreement was also established by a Decree in Chancery: These Lines have been run and marked by Commissioners on both sides, in Consequence of the several Agreements and Decrees, and at the joint Petition of the proprietaries of each Province, the Agreements and Decrees, and the Execution of them were ratified by his Majesty in Council, on the eleventh Day of January, 1769, so that those divisional Lines thus established, and the Charter Bounds of Pennsylvania, so far as the Province of Maryland does not interfere according to the Agreements and Decrees aforesaid, may be said at this Day to be the reputed Bounds of Pennsylvania; which however, are considerably short of the Intention of the original Grant, which appears by the Minutes of Council at the Time of the Grant, and from the Expressions of the Grant itself, to have been an Extent of three Degrees of Latitude and five of Longitude; from which the Province of Maryland takes off about fifty Miles in Latitude in the full Extent of Maryland from East to West. A Claim hath lately been made by the Colony of Connecticut to a Part of Pennsylvania, which they have not ascertained with any Degree of Precision, but alledge they have a Right to at least the 42d degree of North Latitude in Breadth to extend the whole Longitude of the Province of Pennsylvania. No other Part of Pennsylvania is disputed that I know of, Except that Lord Dunmore, as Governor of Virginia, hath lately taken Possession of Pittsburg, and Claims the Country as far Eastward as the Laurel Hill, which in many Places is at least fifty Miles within the Charter Bounds of Pennsylvania.

3. What is the Size and Extent of the Province, the number of Acres supposed to be contained therein, what Part thereof is cultivated and improved, and under what Titles do the Inhabitants hold their Possession?

Answer. The Extent of the Province is mentioned in the Answer to the first Question; viz^t, Three Degrees of Latitude by five of Longitude, as it should be by Charter, which Contains 54,912 Square Miles, or Thirty-five Millions One Hundred and forty-three Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Acres. But the Prior Grant to Lord Baltimore having been determined to interfere with the Grant to Mr. Penn, the Southern Boundary of Pennsylvania, so far West as Maryland extends, has been settled in Chancery at 15 Miles South of Philadelphia, viz., in Latitude 39° 43′ 42″

By this Settlement Pennsylvania Loses 11,016 Square Miles, or 7,050,240 Acres, being something more than one Fifth of the whole Grant, Indeed, if the Southern Boundary was to be continued quite

* See page 3.

thro' to the Western Extremity of the Province in the aforesaid Latitude of 39° 43′ 42″, one-fourth of the whole Royal Grant to Pennsylvania would be lost. But as Pennsylvania reaches about 51 Miles West of Maryland, it is presumed that there at least, the Province should run South, to the Beginning of the 40th degree, and then West to the End of five Degrees from Delaware, after which the aforesaid Quantity of 7,050,240 Acres will be still deficient of what it was the gracious Intention of Government to grant to William Penn, and it may be submitted to his Majesty's goodness whether this deficiency ought not to be made good somewhere.

It is not easy te ascertain what Proportion of the Province is cultivated; but on the whole, it is a much larger Proportion than in any other Colony of the same age in North America, the Country being in general very fully settled as far as the Quality of the Lands and Purchase from the Indians will permit.

The Lands are held by the Inhabitants under Patents from the Proprietaries, and yearly Quit Rents of various Denominations, the highest, one Penny ℔ Acre, a great Part only a half Penny, and many of the old Patents under a Small Acknowledgment in Corn or Wheat, &c.

4. What Rivers are there, and of what Extent & Convenience in Point of Commerce?

Answer. The principal Rivers in this Province are only two, Viz^{t}. The Delaware and Susquehannah, into which several smaller Rivers empty themselves, which may with some Expence, be made very useful for inland Navigation. The small Rivers which communicate with the Delaware are, the Brandywine, Schuylkill, Neshaminy and Lehigh commonly called the West Branch of Delaware. The only considerable River communicating with the Susquehannah, is the Juniata, which rises in the Allegheny or Appalachian Mountains, and runs an Easterly Course to its Confluence with that River, and about 40 Miles higher, the Susquehannah divides itself into two large Branches, One of which takes its Rise in the Western Part of this Province, and the other in the North Western Parts of New York, and runs from thence through the Northern Parts of this Province in a general Course nearly South West.

There are also within the Western Limits of this Province several Rivers, which rise in the Apalachian Mountains and empty into the Ohio, and these are called The Allegheny, Kiskemenetas, Monongahela and Youghiogany, which are navigable for small Boats and only useful for Inland Navigation.

These Rivers being generally shallow, and not having Tide Water in them, are of no Use in Point of Commerce, except the Delaware, which is a fine, deep River, the Tide rising in it from five to seven feet, and is Navigable for Ships of 600 Tons burthen, to the Extent of about 140 Miles from the Ocean.

5. What are the principal Harbours, how situated, of what Extent, and what is the Depth of Water, and nature of Anchorage in Each?

Answer. This Province having but one Out Let to the Sea, which is the River Delaware, there is properly but one Harbour, and that is the River itself, and may be said to be about 40 Miles in Extent, viz^{t}, from what is called the Bite of New Castle to the North End of the City of Philadelphia, in which Extent the Depth of Water in the Channel at low Water is from three to seven Fathom. The Bottom of the River, being in general muddy & free from Rocks. The Anchorage is very safe and good.

6. What is the Constitution of the Government?

Answer. By the Royal Grant made by King Charles the Second to William Penn, the Proprietaries for the Time being are appointed Governors in Chief, but they have generally acted by Deputy Governors, commissioned by them and approved of by the Crown. By the Constitution there are only Two Branches of the Legislature, viz^{t}, The Governor and the Representatives of the People, who are elected annually on the First day of October, but all Laws passed by them are subject to the Repeal of his Majesty in Council within six Months after they are presented to them. By the Proprietary Charter of Privileges the Assembly sit on their own adjournments, but are liable at any Time, to be convened by the Governor's Writ, when the public Exigency requires it.

The Governor hath a Council, consisting, when full, of twelve Members, which is only in the Nature of a privy Council, and has not a legislative Capacity. By Act of Assembly, the President and Council, upon the Death or Absence of the Lieutenant Governor, have the Exercise of all the Powers of Government except that of Legislation.

7. What is the Trade of the Province, the number of Shipping belonging thereto, their Tonnage, and the number of Seafaring Men, with the respective Increase or Diminution within 10 years past?

8. What Quantity and Sorts of British Manufactures do the Inhabitants annually take from hence, what goods and Commodities are exported from thence to Great Britain, and what is the annual Amount at an Average?

9. What Trade has the Province under your Government with any foreign Plantations, or any Part of Europe besides Great Britain, How is that Trade carried on, What Commodities do the People under your Government send to or receive from foreign Plantations, and what is the Annual Amount thereof at an Average?

11. What is the natural Produce of the Country, Staple Commo-

dities and Manufactures, and what value thereof in Sterling Money, may you annually export?

For a minute and precise *Answer* to these last four Heads of Enquiry, I beg Leave to refer to the Copy of a *Report* made by the Deputy Collector of his Majestie's Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, from the Custom House Books herewith transmitted.*

10. What methods are there used to prevent illegal Trade, and are the same effectual?

Answer. There is but one Port for the lading and unlading goods within the Province of Pennsylvania, which is that of Philadelphia, where there is a regular Custom House established, and a number of subordinate Officers, as Surveyors, Searchers and Tidesmen kept in pay, whose duty it is to prevent illicit Trade. A Schooner well manned belonging to the Customs, is employed in cruizing up and down the River Delaware, to examine all Vessels coming into or going out of Port, and there generally is at least one Armed Vessel of his Majesty's in the same Service. The Seizures made from Time to Time, shew that these Precautions do not effectually put a Stop to the Practice of Smuggling; however, there can be no Doubt but that they have a very considerable Effect in checking the Progress of that Kind of Trade.

12. What Mines are there?

Answer. There are no Mines in this Province, except those of Iron Ore, tho' in two or three parts of it, there have been found some Appearances of Copper Mines, but the Attempts hitherto made to discover any Quantity of Ore, have proved expensive and fruitless.

13. What is the number of Inhabitants, Whites and Blacks?

Answer. From the best Information and Estimate I have been able to procure, there are in the Province of Pennsylvania, 302,000 Souls, of whom 300,000 are Whites and 2000 Blacks.

14. Are the Inhabitants increased or decreased within the last 10 years, how much, and for what reasons?

Answer. There has been a great Increase of Inhabitants within the last ten years. This is evident from the numerous Grants of Lands and new Settlements which have been made within that period, but it is impossible for me to say with the least Degree of Certainty, how great that Increase has been, as I have not been able to procure any materials on which I can form a Judgment. The Population is owing to the annual Importation of German and Irish Servants and Passengers, and the natural Increase of the Inhabitants, who marry earlier and more generally here than is usual in Europe.

* This report not found.

15. What is the number of the Militia, and under what Regulations is it constituted?

Answer. No Militia has ever been established in this Government.

16. What Forts and Places of Defence are there within your Government and in what Condition?

Answer. Since the Conclusion of the last War, no Forts or places of Defence have been kept up within this Government. But there is at present a Stone Fortification, which was began about three years ago at the Expence of this Province on an Island in the River Delaware, called Mud-Island, about ten Miles below the City of Philadelphia, intended for the Security and Protection of the City against Privateers and other small Vessels of Force, which might otherwise, in Time of War, without any Difficulty or Interruption, pass up the River to the City and plunder and destroy it in a few Days. But this Fort is left unfinished for want of a sufficient fund provided by the Assembly to compleat it.

17. What number of Indians have you, and how are they inclined?

Answer. Before the late Indian War there were a number of Indians settled in several Parts of the Province; but, during that War and since, they have withdrawn themselves beyond the Western and Northern Limits of the Province.

18. What is the Strength of the Neighbouring Indians?

Answer. As there has been no Intercourse between this Government and the Neighbouring Indians, since the General Superintendency of Indian Affairs was committed to Sir William Johnson, I cannot well ascertain their number and Strength.

19. What is the Revenue arising within your Government, and how is it appropriated and applied?

Answer. The present Revenue of the Government arises principally from two temporary Acts of Assembly: One, an Act for laying an Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits; the other, an Act for emitting on Loan, at 5 ℔ Cent. Interest, Bills of Credit struck for that special Purpose. The Net amount of this Revenue is about £8000 Sterling. The Appropriation is made by the Governor & Assembly, and has been hitherto applied by them to the defraying the ordinary and extraordinary Expences of Government, mentioned in the next Question.

This is exclusive of an annual Sum of £15,000 Sterling raised by Tax on the real and personal Estates of the Inhabitants for sinking and destroying the Bills of Credit issued at different Times during

the late War, and granted by way of supplies to his late and present Majesty, These Taxes were, by Act of Assembly, to continue till sufficient Sums should be thereby raised for the above purpose, and will not cease for two Years to come.

Neither does the above State of the Revenue include a Duty of Tonnage on Vessels imposed by an Act of Assembly, amounting yearly to about the Sum of £1000 Sterling, which by Law is appropriated towards the paying for and maintenance of a Light House lately erected at the Capes of Delaware, and Buoys placed in the Bay and River. Nor a Duty of £20 ℔ head laid on Negroes and Mulattos, Slaves imported, which produces about the Net Sum of £50 Sterling, and it is appropriated to the payment of the Owners of such Slaves as are Executed for capital Offences, and the Surplus, if any, to be disposed of by the Governor and Assembly.

20. What are the Ordinary and Extraordinary Expences of your Government?

Answer. The ordinary Expences of the Government of Pennsylvania communibus annis, amount to about the Sum of £3000 Sterling. This is exclusive of the Charges and Expences of each County yearly for paying the Wages of their Representatives in Assembly, making and repairing of Roads, Maintenance of their Poor, erecting and repairing of Court-houses & Prisons, building of Bridges and other local Purposes, all which are raised by Tax on the real and personal Estates of the Inhabitants.

The Extraordinary Expences of Government consist in Presents & Expences to Indians, who occasionally come on Business, or pass and repass thro' this to the Neighbouring Colonies; Messages to and treaties with Indians to settle Differences which happen from Time to Time between them and our frontier Inhabitants; furnishing Bedding and other Necessaries for his Majesty's Troops in the several Barracks; raising, paying and victualling Rangers to guard and protect our frontier Inhabitants from Indian Incursions and Depredations; clearing Rivers and Creeks for inland Navigation; making provincial Roads; public Rewards for the discovering and apprehending Murderers and other capital Offenders, and like public Purposes. As many of these Expences are in their Nature contingent, no certain account can be given of the annual Amount of them, they are defrayed as occasion requires out of the surplus Money arising from the Revenue stated in Answer to the 19th Question.

21. What are the Establishments Civil and Military within your Government, and by what Authority do the Officers hold their Places? What is the annual Value of each Office Civil and Military, How are they respectively appointed, and who are the present Possessors?

Answer. There are no Military Establishments in Pennsylvania.

The Civil Establishments are as follows:—

TABLE SHEWING—The Offices—By what Authority the Officers hold their places, and how appointed.—The annual value of each Office, in Sterling Money by Estimation.—The present Possessors.

The Council, being in the nature of a privy Council, having no legislative Power—By the Governor—No Salary or Perquisites—The Honorable James Hamilton, Esq^{r}., Joseph Turner, Esq^{r}., William Logan, Esq^{r}., Richard Peters, Esq^{r}., Benjamin Chew, Esq^{r}., Thomas Cadwalader, Esq^{r}., Richard Penn, Esq^{r}., James Tilghman, Esq^{r}., Andrew Allen, Esq^{r}., Edward Shippen jr., Esq.

Chief Justice—by the Governor—£200—The Hon'ble Benjamin Chew, Esq^{r}.

Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court—by the Governor—£100 each—John Lawrence, Esq^{r}., Thomas Willing, Esq^{r}., John Morton, Esq^{r}.

Register General for probate of Wills & granting Administrations—By Ditto—£200—Benjamin Chew, Esq^{r}.

Attorney General—By Ditto—£50—Andrew Allen, Esq^{r}.

Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council—By Ditto—£200—Joseph Shippen, jun^{r}. Esq^{r}.

Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland & Virginia, Held at Philadelphia—By his Majesty—£600—Jared Ingersol, Esq^{r}.

Register of the Vice Admiralty Court—By Ditto—£40—John Smith, Esq^{r}.

Marshall of the Vice Admiralty Court—By Ditto—£30—Arodi Thayer, Esq^{r}.

Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the province of Pennsylvania—By Ditto—of little or no annual value since the Establishment of the preceeding Court—Edward Shippen, Esq^{r}.

Register of the Provincial Court of Admiralty—By Ditto—of little Value—Richard Peters, j^{r}. Esq^{r}.

Marshall of the Provincial Court of Admiralty—By the Judge—of little Value—Judah Foulke, Esq^{r}.

Master of the Rolls and Recorder of Deeds—By the Governor—£40—William Parr, Esq^{r}.

Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of Philadelphia—By his Majesty—£1000—Laughlin Maclean, Esq^{r}., Principal, John Patterson, Esq^{r}., Deputy.

Comptroller—By Ditto—£300—Zachariah Hood, Esq^{r}.

Naval Officer—By the Governor—£600—Richard Penn, Esq^{r}.

Provincial Treasurer—By the Assembly—£300—Owen Jones, Esq^{r}.

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court—Nominated by the Judges, & approved & commissionated by the Governor—£200—Edward Shippen, jn^{r}. Esq^{r}.

Clerk of the House of Assembly—By the Assembly—£100—Charles Moore, Esq^r.

Secretary of the Proprietaries Land Office—By the Proprietaries—£500—James Tilghman, Esq^r.

Keeper of the Great Seal—by Ditto—£25—Edmund Physick, Esq^r.

Surveyor General—By Ditto—£250—John Lukens, Esq^r.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia—By the Governor—£500—James Hamilton, Esq^r., Principal, James Biddle, Esq^r., Deputy.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Philad^a County—nominated by the Justices, and approved and commissionated by the Governor—£70—John Lawrence, Esq^r., Principal, William Parr, Esq^r., D^y.

Sheriff of Philadelphia County—two persons (being elected by the People) are presented to the Governor, who approves & commissionates one of them—£300—William Dewees, Esq^r.

Coroner of the County of Philadelphia—appointed in the same manner as the Sheriff—£40—John Knight, Esq^r.

Collector of the Excise for Philadelphia County—By Act of Assembly—£100—William Crispin.

Flour Brander for Philadelphia County—By Ditto—£300—Levi Hollingsworth.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Chester County—By the Governor—£120—Henry Hale Graham, Esq^r.

Sheriff of Chester County—elected, approved and commissionated as the Sheriff of Philad^a County—£100—Nathaniel Vernon, Esq^r.

Coroner of Chester County—in same manner—£20—John Bryan, Esq^r.

Collector of Excise for Chester County—By Act of Assembly—£30—Thomas Tucker.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Bucks County—By the Governor—£100—Isaac Hicks, Esq^r.

Sheriff of Bucks County—elected, approved and commissionated as the Sheriff of Philad^a County—£100—Samuel Biles, Esq^r.

Coroner of Bucks County—same manner—£10—George Fell, Esq^r.

Collector of Excise for Bucks County—By Act of Assembly—£20—John Wolston.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Lancaster County—By the Governor—£300—Edward Shippen, sen^r. Esq^r.

Sheriff of Lancaster County—as the Sheriff of Philad^a.—£140—John Ferree, Esq^r.

Coroner of Lancaster County—in same manner—£15—Samuel Boyd, Esq^r.

Collector of Excise of Lancaster County—By Act of Assembly—£30—Sebastian Graff.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for York County—By the Governor—£150—Samuel Johnston, Esq^{r}.

Sheriff of York County—as Sheriff of Philad^{a}.—£75—Charles Lukens, Esq^{r}.

Coroner of York County—same manner—£5—Joseph Adlum, Esq^{r}.

Collector of Excise for York County—By Act of Assembly—£10—Henry Miller.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland—By the Governor—£150—Turbutt Francis, Esq^{r}.

Sheriff of Cumberland Counnty—as the other Sheriffs—£75—Robert Semple, Esq^{r}.

Coroner of Cumberland County—same manner—£5—James Pollock, Esq^{r}.

Collector of Excise for Cumb^{d} County—By Act of Assembly—£7—Thomas Beard.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Berks County—By the Governor—£250—James Read, Esq^{r}.

Sheriff of Berks County—as the other Sheriffs—£125—Henry Vanderslice, Esq^{r}.

Coroner of Berks County—same manner—£5—Peter Brecht, Esq^{r}.

Collector of Excise for Berks County—By Act of Assembly—£15—John Biddle.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Northampton County—By the Governor—£75—Lewis Gordon, Esq^{r}.

Sheriff of Northampton County—as the other Sheriffs—£40—Henry Fullert, Esq^{r}.

Coroner of Northampton County—same manner—£5—Jonas Hartzell, Esq^{r}.

Collector of Excise for North^{n} County—By Act of Assembly—£7—Jesse Jones.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Bedford County—By the Governor—£50—Thomas Smith, Esq^{r}.

Sheriff of Bedford County—as the other Sheriffs—£30—James Piper, Esq^{r}.

Coroner of Bedford County—Same—£5—John Cessna, Esq^{r}.

Collector of Excise of Bedford County—By Act of Assembly—£3—Thomas Urie.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Northumberland County—By the Governor—£40—William Maclay, Esq^{r}.

Sheriff of Northumberl^{d} County—as the other Sheriffs—£25—William Cook, Esq^{r}.

Coroner of Northumberland County—Same—£3—James Murray, Esq^r.

Collector of Excise for North^d County—By Act of Assembly—£2—Thomas Lemon.

Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas & Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Westmorel^d County—By the Governor—£50—Arthur St. Clair, Esq^r.

Sheriff of Westmoreland County—as the other Sheriffs—£35—John Carnaghan, Esq^r.

Coroner of Westmoreland County—Same—£3—James Kinkead, Esq^r.

Collector of the Duties on the Tonnage of Vessels—By Act of Assembly—£30—Thomas Coombe, Esq^r.

Collector of the Duties on Slaves imported—By Act of Assembly—£15—Thomas Coombe, Esq^r.*

Indorsed,

Answers to Heads of Enquiry relative to the State and Condition of the Province of Pennsylvania, transmitted to the Right Hon^ble the Earl of Dartmouth, the 30th day of January, 1775.

John Carnahan to Governor Penn, 1775.

Hanna's Town, 8th February, 1775.

May it Please your Honor:

Inclosed you have four Depositions, by which your Honor may see the proceedings of the Virginians against this Province. I am at a loss how to proceed in matters, as I am Daily threatned of my life and property if I proceed to execute my office, which I have to the utmost of my Power Indeavoured to do, (having likewise seen a Gun presented at Mr. Hanna, Esq^r., by one of the Virginia party, Samuel Wilson by Name, after reading the Riot Act to a party of them.) It is still my desire to go on accordingly, but should be

* It appears by rough draughts in the Secretary's Office, that copies of the several queries were distributed by the Governor to such intelligent persons as he supposed best able to furnish replies—these are here brought together in an entire report, without designating from what sources the information was derived—from the rough draughts compared with this document, the Editor finds, that Queries No. 1 & 3, were answered by Rev. Dr. Smith, and probably No. 2, also. No. 4, 5, 12, 15, 16 & 21, to the end, by Joseph Shippen, Jr. (the Secretary.) It is uncertain who replied to No. 2 or 6. The answers to No. 7, 8, 9 & 11, are referred to as in a separate report, which unfortunately has not been found. Mr. Andrew Allen replied to No. 10, and either Mr. Peters or Mr. Logan (queries were sent to both to No. 17 & 18. The answers to No. 14, 19 & 20, were by Mr. Chew. See page 530.)

glad your Honor would give me such Directions as you in your Wisdom shall think [proper.]

I am your Honor's
most Humble Servant,
JOHN CARNAHAN.*

Deposition of Charles Foreman, 1775.

Westmorel[d] County, Ss.

Personally appeared before us, the Subscribers, three of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, Charles Foreman, who being duly sworn upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose & say, that this morning between Twilight, being the Seventh day of February, he heard a noise at the Goal, & getting out of his Bed he saw a number of Armed men breaking the Goal door, & charging the prisoners then in Goal to goe about their Business, & he heard Carnachan, Esquire, Sheriff of the County aforesaid, ask one Benjamin Harrison, who appeared to be their head man, whether they had any orders for their so doing, upon which he read a paper, & said it was Captain William Crawfords orders so to do; and the said Charles Foreman further saith, that he seen one Samuel Wilson make a push at Robert Hanna, Esquire, with a Gun, & told him not to be so sawcy & a great deal of ill Tounge—& further this deponant says not.

CHAS. FOREMAN.†

Sworn & Subscribed before us, this 7th day of February, 1775.

Robt. Hanna,
W. Lochry,
Wm. Bracken.

Deposition of Samuel Whitesitt, 1775.

Westmorel[d] County, Ss.

Personally appeared before us, the subscribers, three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, Samuel Whitsides, who being duly Sworn upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did depose & say, that this day being the Seventh day of February, in the morning between twilight, there came a number of Armed men, and with a large Sledge, about ten pound weight,

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 235.
† See Col. Rec., Vol X., p. 235.

broke open the outside Gaol door & one of the Innside doors, both being lock'd, and sent the prisoners then in Goal, being three in number, who were committed (one by Name John Neil for a Riot & throwing down a mans house, (with a number of others) the other two by Name Samuel Wardin & Samuel Wilson, who were committed for a Trespass) of and giving each of them, the prisoners, after the Goal being broke a Pistol, and told them, the prisoners, that they had help'd them so far, and now to Clear their own way; and the said Samuel Whitsides further says, that he heard the number of armed men aforesaid say that for their so doing they had orders from Captain William Crawford—and further this deponant says not.

SAMUEL WHITESITT.*

Sworn & Subscribed before us, this 7th day of February, 1775.

ROBT. HANNA,
W. LOCHRY,
WM. BRACKEN.

ROBERT HANNA TO GOV. PENN, 1775.

May it please your Honor:

On Tuesday, the 7th Instant, came a number of Armed men to this Town, who demanded entrance into the Goal of this County—on the Goalers refusing to admit them, they in a Violent manner broke said Goal with a Sledge, which they took out of the Smith shop without Leave. One William McGeery came to me about Day break to inform me of the Affair, on which I, as soon as possible, went to the Goal and demanded of them what they were about—Benjamin Harrison (one of the Company) answered, "What they had done they did by Authority from Virginia." They had before this broke the Goal Doors and released the prisoners. I then commanded silence and read the riot Act, and immediately the Sheriff of this County came up and demanded by what Authority they broke the Goal, they said, "They had Authority which they could shew if they pleased." The Sheriff replied a civil Question, demanded a Civil answer, then they produced a paper which they read as their Orders from William Crawford, Esq^r., precedent of our Court, which will further appear from the Sheriffs Deposition, (and I believe the Sheriff does every Thing in his power in the execution of his office.) After reading the Riot Act they remained together upwards of one Hour. They took Three prisoners with them, and what they were committed for your Honor will know by the inclosed Depositions. One Samuel Wilson presented his Gun at

* See Col. Rec. Vol. X., p. 234.

me at same Time, which I catched hold off to prevent his shooting me—he also used very bad Language. It will, it is thought, (unless your Honor does something respecting this affair) be few Pennsylvanians here, as the chief of the people are taking out Orders from Virginia—They are in so confufed a Situation that they seem not to know what they are about. I have it from good Authority, that David Vance, one of the above Company, damned the Pennsylvania Magistrates, & also their Authority.

I am your Honors
most Humble Servant,
ROBT. HANNA.

8th February, 1775.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esq^r., Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c^a.

Deposition of Devereux Smith, 1775.

Westmoreland County, Ss.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Spear, Esquire, one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for said County, Deverix Smith, Esquire, and being duly Sworn deposeth and Saith, that on the Night of the eighth Instant, between eight and Nine O'Clock, Twelve or more Armed men belonging to the Garrison, kept up by Lord Dunmore's Orders at this place, Surrounded the House of the said Deverix Smith, in Pittsburgh, in the said County, throw'd Stones and Attempted to break open his Doors and Windows, to the great Terror of his Familly, at the same time telling him that they would shew him what Virginia Boys could do; That with the Violence of their Throwing Stones, &c., the Split one of his Window Shutters, and Continued about the Street till Nigh Twelve O'clock, during which he was under the necessity of Sitting up in Arms to protect his Infant Family; and further this Deponent Sayeth not.

DEVEREUX SMITH.

Sworn and Subscribed, the 10th of February, 1775, before me,

Jos. Spear.

Deposition of Malachi Hays, 1775.

Westmoreland County, Ss.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Spear, Esquire, one of his Majestys Justices of said County, Malachi Hays, and being duly Sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth, That he was in the House of Deverix Smith, Esquire, in Pittsburg, on the night of the eighth instant, between eight & Nine O'clock, whare a Number of Armed men belonging to the Garrison kept up at this place, Surrounded the House and Attempted to break open the Doors and Windows to the great affright of the People in the House, by throwing of Stones with such Violence that one of the Windows was Broken by Strokes; That they Continued in the Street till eleven or twelve O'clock, threatning to Break open the House; & further this Deponent sayeth not.

MALACHI HAYS.

Sworn and Subscribed the 10th of February, 1775, before me,

Jos. Spear.

Deposition of Frederick Fenney, 1775.

Westmoreland County, Ss.

Before me, Joseph Spear, Esquire, one of his Majesties Justices for said County, Frederick Firree came, and being duly Sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, Deposeth, That upon the Night of the eighth Instant, between eight & nine O'clock, as he was sitting in his house he was alarmed by the noise of Stones thrown against the House of Devereux Smith, Esquire, in Pittsburgh, in the said County; That he then went out to the Street where he saw the said house surrounded by a number of Armed men belonging to the Garrison kept up at this place, who outragiously were attempting to break the Doors & Windows of Said house with Stones, &c.; That they Continued some time about the house & then went away; And further this Deponent sayeth not.

FREDERICK FENNEY.

Sworn & Subscribed the 11th of February, 1775, before me,

Jos. Spear.

Deposition of James Kinkead, 1775.

Westmoreland County:

Personally appeared before me, William Loughrie, one of his Majesties Justices's for the County afforsaid, James Kinkead, Corroner for said County, who, on his Solemn Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Deposeth and Sayeth, that on Tuesday morning, the 7th Inst., about Twilight, he heard some person or persons striking with a Sledge on the Goal Door as he looked out of the Window of a Room of Robt. Hanna, Esq^{r}., and then went to the Goal found the Doors Broken off the Hinges and Hanging on the Locks and Steeples, and a Number of men Armed present; Mr. Hanna says, Boys you are Early Up to Buy a Rope to Hang yourselves; Benjamin Harrison answered, (one of the men under Arms) says, what we have done we have done by authority, and we are not afraid of Damage. Mr Hanna brought the Riot Act and Called—Silence, and Read the Same, so that Every Spectator might hear; Harrison, as well as Others of the Parties, said he might have let that alone, for they did not Regard the Act, nor them that Read it, nor them that made it, for the had their Orders for what they had done. John Carnahan, Sheriff, then Came and Demanded, said—Harrison to show his Authority if he had any; at first he seem'd to Refuse, but at Last did Read, and this Deponant saw the same Signed by William Crawford, wherein he had Orders to press Horses, Raise men, &c., Go to Hanna's Town, open the Goal Doors and Set the Prisoners at Liberty; and further Sayeth not.

JAMES KINKEAD.

Sworn and Subscribed Before me, the 13th Feb^{r}, 1775.

W. Lochry.

Deposition of William Powell, 1775.

Westmoreland County, Ss.

Came before me Devereux Smith, Esquire, one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for said County, William Powell, and being duly sworn upon the Holy Evanglist of Almighty God, deposeth:

That upon the 26th day of December, as a Party of the militia were returning from Hannas Town, They Call'd at Deponents house and attempting to Rob him of one of his Heafers; he, the Deponent, ask'd them what they were about, They swore by God they would Kill that Heafer or Deponent if he said against it, & one Clerk Drew his Bayonet & advanced several Paces towards him; that he

then went into his house, that his Family were Greatly Alarmd, & that he thinks both his Life and Property are in Danger from these Villains; and further the Deponent saith not.

his
WILLIAM ⋈ POWELL.
mark

Sworn & Subscribed before me, this 13th day of February, 1775.
DEVEREUX SMITH.

DEPOSITION OF ELIZABETH MIERS, 1775.

Westmoreland County, Ss.

Before me, Devereux Smith, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, Elizabeth Myers, came and being duly sworn upon the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth, That upon the 26th day of December, as a Party of the militia were returning from Hannes Town, the stop'd at s[d] Deponents motherinlaw's house, about Twelve miles from Pittsburgh, the Demanded Victuals & Drink, & being told the had not any to spare, Drew their Bayonets & swore there would be Corpse on the Green if they did not get what the wanted.

The Deponent further saith, that the insults she recev'd occasioned her to keep her bed for several days, she being frighted & Pregnant.

And further the Deponent Sayeth not.

ELISABETH MIERS.

Sworn & Subscribed the 13th of February, 1775, before me,
DEVEREUX SMITH.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES MEYERS, 1775.

Westmoreland County, Ss.

Came before me, Devereux Smith, Esq[r]., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County, James Myers, & being duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, Deposeth,

That upon the 9th Inst. a man, who said he was one of the militia, came to my house and remain'd there 'till after night, & then produced a Green Indian Sculp, which he said he had taken off an

Indian that he had kill'd the day before; he said he was then on his way down the Country.

And further the Deponent sayeth not.

his
JAMES ⋈ MYERS.
mark

Turtle Creek.

Sworn & Subscrib'd before me, this 13th day of February, 1775.

DEVEREUX SMITH.

DEPOSITION JAMES SMITH, 1775.

Westmoreland County,

Personably appeared before me, Robert Hanna, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County aforesaid, Capt. James Smith, who on his Solemn Oath on the Holly Evangilist of Almighty God, deposeth and sayeth, that he, this Deponent, was Bound over to answer the Court of Virginia, before Dorsey Pentecost, one of their Justices, and at same time said Pentecost granted precepts for Robert Hanna Esquire, William Lochry, Esquire, and John Carnahan, Sheriff, and at same time this Deponent said to Pentecost, what do you mean by these Precepts? Pentecost said, they were Imposters on the Government and Dominion of Virginia, and he would have them confined; and then he said, he was sure he had the others forced to a compliance to their Laws; this Deponent further said, your proceedings are Illegal and Irregular, and one day or another I think you will repent your Conduct. Pentecost said, Lord Baltimore's Heirs was not of age, and there was a dispute between the Heirs of Lord Baltimore and Penn, which cannot be settled for seven years, and for that time he liked to keep them in suspence and let them do what they would; until then there would be an Oblivion Act made before the matters would be settled and compromised; David Vance, present, said, if he did not expect such an Act, he would not have done what he had done, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

JAMES SMITH.

Sworn and Subscribed before me, the 14th February, 1775.

ROBT. HANNA.

Deposition Samuel McKenzie, 1775.

Westmoreland County, ss.

Came before me, Devereux Smith, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for s[d] County, Doctor Samuel McKenzie, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, Deposeth:

That on the night of the eight Inst., as he was siting in the house of Mr. Butler, in Pittsburgh, they heard a noise, & on going to the door of said house, a number of men arm'd with Bayonets, ran at Mr. Rich'd Butler & Dep't, that they were oblig'd to retreat into the house, and there remain about three hours 'till the mob dispersed.

That on the ninth Inst., a Party again surrounded Butler's house, not less than twelve in number, arm'd with Bayonets & large Cudgels, & threatened the life of Mr. Butler and Deponent; that about three o'clock on s'd day, as one of the Militia Officers was at Butler's, a man came in who belong'd to the Garrison, and said that a Party of their men had gone out that morning to commit murther, & further this Deponent sayeth not.

SAML. M'KENZIE.

Sworn & Subscribed before me, the 14th February, 1775.

Devereux Smith.

Deposition Æneas Mackay, 1775.

Westmoreland County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Spear, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in & for the said Co'ty, Æneas Mackay, of Pittsburgh, in the said County, and made oath according to Law, & Deposeth, that on the fifth day of Jan'y last past, he missed his Riding horse, which horse he, the said Mackay, had his Servants in search of two or three days before he found out what became of the said horse; at length said Mackay was informed that the said horse was pressed and taken away by a certain Daniel Brown, a Sergeant in Doctor Connelly's Militia, and sent immediately of Riding Express through the Country, on which service the said horse was detained from the fifth day of the aforesaid Jan'y, to the tenth day of the said month, when he was returned greatly hurt & injured, by (as it seemed) hard Riding and want of Forrage on the occasion, and no manner of restitution made or offered to the

said Mackay for the service of the said horse, and further this deponent sayth not.

ÆN'S MACKAY.

Sworn and Subscribed before me, this 16th day of Feb'y, D. D., 1775.

JOS. SPEAR.

DEVEREUX SMITH TO GOV. PENN, 1775.

Hanna's Town, February 14th, 1775.

Sir,

The situation of this Country at present is really distressing, every man who has the least feeling, must pitty the poor inhabitants, who after returning to their places when the disturbances with the Indians subsided, are now daily plundered of what little provisions they had to support their familys, by a party of men kept up by order of Lord Dunmore, for what reason I'm not able to judge, the Indians were never more peaceable than at present, it's true, they have nine Mingoes prisoners in their Garrison, but they have other places of confinem^t^ that might answer as well, & save the expence of keeping seventy-five men in pay, and Robing the Country to suport them with Provisions.

A set of People who call themselves Virginians, have taken possession of most of the Lands here, and say they have Rights from the Virginia Officers, two of which are held here, one by Capt. William Crawford, and the other by D. Pentecoast.

The obstructions to the Proceedings of our Courts, prevents us from recovering our just debts, unless some speedy step be taken to prevent their outragous proceedings, this County must be inevitably ruined.

Mr. Connolly and Mr. John Campbell, left Pittsburgh about fifteen days ago, and are gone for Williamsburgh. They had a Petition handed about, which was signed by some people dissafected to this Government, praying the House of Burgesses that a Town might be laid out at Pittsburgh.

I send you the inclosed Depositions, that your Honour may see the many difficultys we Labour under, and the unhappy situation of the inhabitants of this County.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

Y^r^ very H'ble Servt.,

DEVEREUX SMITH.

Lord Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Circular.

Whitehall, 22d Feb'y, 1775.

Sir:

Inclosed I send you by the King's command a joint Address* of both House of Parliament to His Majesty, upon the consideration of the papers which had been communicated to them relative to the State of the American Colonies, together with his Majesty's Most Gracious Answer to the said Address.

I likewise send you a printed* copy of a bill brought into the House of Commons for restraining the Trade and Fisheries of the four New England Governments for a limited time, together with a copy of a Resolution declaratory of the sense of Parliament upon the subject of Taxation, which Resolution was moved in the Committee on Monday last & carried by a majority of 274 to 88.

As these two Measures are as yet in the first stages only of Consideration and as the Bill may possibly admit in its further progress of some alteration I shall only say upon them that I flatter myself that the firm determination of Parliament to preserve the Colonies in a due dependance upon this Kingdom, tempered with the justice and Moderation expressed in the last resolution of the Committee, will have the effect to produce such a conduct on the part of the Colonies as shall lead to a Restoration of the public Tranquillity.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Directed.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

* Not found with this nor on the minutes.

Lord Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Whitehall, March 3d, 1775.

Sir:

By the Mail of the last New York Pacquet I received your dispatch of the 30th January and have laid it before the King, but as my Circular Letter to you of this date, inclosing the Resolution of the House of Commons on the 20th of February, contains such Instructions as have been thought fit to be given to his Majesty's Governors in the Colonies in the present situation of affairs, I have not any particular commands from the King to signify to you thereupon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient

humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.*

Directed.—Deputy Gov^r^ Penn.

Lord Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Private.

Whitehall, March 3d, 1775.

Sir,

My separate dispatch† of this day's date, inclosing a Resolution of the House of Commons, may be ostensibly of use, in case the general Assembly should think fit to take up the consideration of that Resolution; But it is fit I should observe to you, that it is not his Majesty's Intention, for very obvious reasons, that you should officially communicate it to them. At the same time as I think it cannot fail to be an object of discussion in the Assembly, I must add that the King considers that the good Effect of it will, in great measure, depend upon your ability & Address in a proper Explanation of it to those whose situation & connections may enable them to give Facility to the measures it points to; And His Majesty has no doubt that you will exert every Endeavour to induce such a compliance, on the part of the Assembly, as may correspond with his

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 245.
† See it, Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 247–8.

Majesty's Ideas of their justice, and his earnest wishes to see a happy Restoration of the public Tranquility.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient

humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Directed.—Deputy Gov^r of Pennsylvania.

Indorsed.

(Private.) 3d March, 1775. Letter from L^d Dartmouth to Governor Penn. (Referred to in Council Minutes of 28th April, 1775.)

Goods given as a Present by the Government to Thirty-Tuscarora, Nanticoke and Conoy Indians, 1775.

March 11th, 1775.*

2 P^s of Match coating, containing 40 Match coats.
4 P^s Linen.
12 Brass Kettles.
12 Hoes.
1 ½ Scissars.
24 ℔ Tobacco.
4 doz. Pipes.
14 Hatts, 2 of which for ye Chiefs.
14 ℔ Powder.
About ½ C^t Lead.
12 pieces scarlet Binding.
1 P^s Silk Handkerchiefs, containing 16.
1 ℔ Vermilion.
6 Musk Rat Traps.
14 P^rs Shoes.
14 P^rs Buckles.
A parcel Leggins.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 238.

Gov. Eden, of Md., to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Annapolis, 25th March, 1775.

Sir,

I have taken the earliest opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's Favor of the 16th Inst.* and to acquaint you that as I have not received any notification of His Majesty's having on further Consideration been pleased to approve the arrangement made by your Proclamation of the 15th Sept^r., and to permit you to recall that of the 2d Nov^r. last, I cannot think myself justifiable in joining with your Honor to issue Such a Proclamation, and am now, with the advice of my Council, to request that you will Suspend the issuing of the Same until Such time as I can have an opportunity of hearing from England, in hopes of preventing any Disturbances that may probably happen between the Inhabitants of the two Provinces, in consequence of the issuing a partial Proclamation.

I am, with great Regard,
Your Honor's most Obedient
and most humble Servant,
ROBT. EDEN.

His Honor John Penn, Esq^r.

John Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Whitehall, 5th April, 1775.

(Circular.)

Sir,

I have the honor to send you herewith, by Lord Dartmouth's Directions, an Act of Parliament, to which His Majesty gave the Royal Assent on Friday last, intitled "An Act to restrain the Trade "& Commerce of the Provinces of Massachuset's Bay, & New "Hampshire, and Colonies of Connecticut & Rhode Island & Pro- "vidence Plantation in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland, "and the British Islands in the West Indies, and to prohibit such "Provinces & Colonies from carrying on any Fishery on the Banks "of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain "Conditions & Limitations;" and I am to desire that you will be

* See it, Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 242 & 247, answer to this.

pleased to cause the said act to be made public in such manner as has been usual on like occasions.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
JOHN POWNALL.

Directed,
Deputy Govr of Pensylvania.

JOHN POWNALL TO GOV. PENN, 1775.

Whitehall, 5th April, 1775.

(Circular.)

Sir,

As it may be of use that His Majesty's Subjects in America should be informed of the Proclamation issued by the Order of the States General, prohibiting the Exportation of Arms and Ammunition from their Dominions in British Ships, or in their own Ships without leave of their College of Admiralty; I am directed by Lord Dartmouth to transmit to you the inclosed Gazette,* containing the said Proclamation, which you will cause to be printed and published in such manner as you shall think fit.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
JOHN POWNALL.

Directed,
Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

* Not found.

Thomas Smith to Joseph Shippen, 1775.

Sir,

The present transactions at this place are so very extraordinary that I am perswaded you will be very much surprized at the relation of them, if any thing that is absurd and unwarrantable which originates from Ld. Dunmore can surprise you, I think I am warranted in this observation by his Lordship's Letter to His Honour, a Duplicate of which, together with a letter at the same time to Connolly we have had just read to us.

After Connolly was committed to Gaol in the manner you have been informed, the Sheriff let him at large on his giving his word of *Honour* to return at the Court; he did return indeed, and in such a manner as might have been expected from his preceding conduct; we heard when we came up to this Court that he was mustering a large party in order to prevent the Court from sitting; we thought that there could not be any foundation for such a report; but at the same time we thought it prudent to order the Sheriff to raise as many men as he could collect, to prevent us from being insulted by a lawless set of men, acting under the colour of authority—the time was so short that but few were collected on our side and those few were ill armed, so that we found ourselves in a very disagreeable situation, when we received certain intelligence that Connolly was coming down with 200 armed men, when we found they were at hand the Magistrates thought it prudent to adjourn the Court as it was near the time; they soon after came down to the number of 150 or 180, with Colours flying, and their Captains, &c., had their Swords drawn, the first thing that they did was to place Centinels at the Court House Door, and then Connolly sent a Message that he would wait on the magistrate and communicate the reasons of his appearance, the Bench and Bar were then assembled in Mr. Hanna's House where we sent him word we would hear him, he & *Penticost* soon came down, and he read the Paper which will be sent down to his Honour the Governor, with the Bearer of this; and then he read a Duplicate of Ld. Dunmore to our Governor, together with the letter mentioned before.

The Court told him they would soon return an answer to what he had said (they did not think it prudent to do it without consulting together & taking the opinion of the Bar) we soon agreed on the Terms of the answer, & the Gentleman who had the principal hand in forming it has done it in such a manner as I am persuaded will procure him the thanks of Government, it contains firmness and moderation, and as far as I am capable of judging, it was not possible to form one more free from exceptions in our present situation, one in any other form might have been the occasion of altercations; which might have produced under concessions or been attended with

the most fatal consequences; for I have reason to believe that the greatest part of them were wishing for some colourable reason to quarrel, the Bench purposed to deliver their answer in the Court House, however in that particular they counted without their host, for they were refused admittance, & Connolly waited for them at the Court House Door; where Mr. Wilson at the request of the Court delivered it, & after exchanging Copies they departed more peaceably than might have been expected; however the consequences of such proceedings are too apparent to need being enumerated; the administration of Justice must be intirely at a stand, & indeed I cannot help thinking that this Mob has collected for that purpose, as I am well assured that amongst all those who assembled there was not one single man of any Property; on the contrary, the greatest part of them were such as are obliged to hide themselves from their creditors or such as are under the necessity of taking shelter in this part of the country to escape the punishment due to their crimes—it seems Ld. Dunmore gave Connolly Blank Commissions trusting to his own prudence to fill them up, by inserting the names of proper persons, Connolly in order ro be consistent with himself bestowed one of those Commissions on one Teagarden an old fellow who has several times been *committed* for Felony. I don't indeed know that he has been *convicted;* because he has always broken the Goal, once I think he was committed Lancaster Gaol & escaped, his character is so well known that those who are the strongest advocates for the present disturbances are ashamed of his being appointed one of their Captains.

The People in this part of the Country, who would wish to enjoy the benefits of Society & would submit to any form of Government, are in the most disagreeable situation that can be imagined; their *Property*, their *Liberty* & their *Lives* are at the mercy of a lawless desperate banditti! in such a situation they look for, and have the utmost reason to expect the protection of that Government under which they have settled, what is the most proper method to be taken it would be presumption in me to suggest, there are but two ways, the one, to agree on a temporary line of jurisdiction until the matter can be finally settled, the other to establish a sufficient Garrison at Fort Pitt to withstand the Rabble who act under Lord Dunmore's commission, it would have been a happy thing for this part of the country if this last measure had met with success when it was first recommended to the Legislature, and indeed sensible people in this part of the country who are well affected to this Government, cannot help drawing conclusions from the opposition which that measure met with, which I am perswaded could never be the motives of those who may have made the opposition to it.

The conduct of Ld. Dunmore is really the most extraordinary, in the light in which the people in this part of the country are obliged to view and feel it, that can be imagined, to establish the jurisdiction of a different Province over the People who have purchased and

settled and lived for a considerable space of time peaceably under this, to establish this jurisdiction by a military force, is such an absurd measure, that I believe it will be difficult to suppose any man in his senses would have adopted it.

I hope you will excuse this incoherent scrawl when I inform you that it is wrote in a small room amidst the clamour and confusion of a number of People, if you think the contents of it are of consequence enough to be communicated to his Honour the Governor, I will request you to do it, if not you will please to excuse this impertinence of

Sir,

Your much obliged
and most humble servant,

THOMAS SMITH.

Westmoreland Court, April 7th, 1775.

Directed.—To Joseph Shippen, Esquire.

J. Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Whitehall, 15th April, 1775.

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Dartmouth to send you the inclosed Acts of Parliament,

And am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

J. POWNALL.

Directed.

Deputy Gov^{r} of Pennsylvania.

Lord Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1775.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, 15th April, 1775.

Sir,

I am commanded by the King to acquaint you that it is His Majesty's Pleasure that the orders of the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, and under him of the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, shall be supreme in all Cases relative to the operations of the said Troops, and be obeyed accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Directed.

Deputy Governor Penn.

Ld. Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Whitehall, 3d May, 1775.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 28th of February, and have laid it before the King. I have only to say that it gave His Majesty great Concern to find that there is yet no Appearance in Pennsylvania of a disposition in the People to return to a just Sense of their Situation, and of the fatal Consequences of their longer continuing in a State of disobedience to the Authority of the Supreme Legislature.

I am, Sir,

Your Most obedient,

humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Directed.

Deputy Governor Penn.

Board of Admiralty to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Admiralty Office, 3d May, 1775.

Sir,

Josiah Hardy, Esq[r], His Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, having rep[r]esented to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a Ship called the King of Portugal, of Philadelphia, Richard Bulckley Master, being lately sold at Cadiz to a Spaniard, he demanded the Mediterranean Pass, which was granted at Philadelphia for the said Vessel from the Master, who refused to deliver it up, and that he therefore suspected that the Master might have disposed of it, or intended to keep it to navigate another Ship with; I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you therewith, and as it is highly necessary that every method should be taken to prevent as much as possible any abuse being made of Mediterranean Passes, and that examples should be made of such persons as are in any degree contributing to the making such abuses, Their Lordships desire you will please to cause the Bond that was given for the said Pass to be forthwith put in Suit, not only as a punishment for this Offence, but to deter other Masters of Ships from being guilty of the like.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient,

humble Servant,

PH. STEPHENS.

Directed.

To John Penn, Esq[r], Gov[r] of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.
By the Paquet.

James Cavet to Arthur St. Clair, 1775.

Pittsburgh, May 13th, 1775.

Gent[n],

I am Sorry that it [is] So much in my Power to Doubt the Governor's Atention to this unhappy Country. We have Not had since our Confinement the Least Account from him, and I think it is Beyond a Doubt he got our Pacquet; our Express is Return[d], and sais he Gave the Letters to Doctor Plunket at Susquehanna, Who Would Certainly Send them. Our Situation, and also the well affected inhabitants of this place is become Almost intolarable, it is impossible for any person to Conceive the Cruel Mode of Proceedings at this Place, unless those who are unhappy Enough to be Eye Witnesses thercof. Mr. Smith in particular will (if not by some

Means prevented) in a Short time be absolutely Ruined. Mr. Hanna and myself will at this Court be Confin[d] in the Guard-Room of Fort Dunmore if We Don't Give Bail, and God Knows Whether it Will be in our Power so to Do, for We are informed by some of our Friends, that none other will be Exceptable but those who will Come in to Open Court and Swaer they are Worth What Ever Sum is in the Recog[s], and no Doubt it will be an Enormous Sum. Mr. Smith was this Day taken With a Writ of one hundred thousand Pound Damiges. But I need not Decend into Particulars, Every Part of Their Conduct apears that they not only Want the Jurisdiction of this Quarter, but also Rob Every Man of his Property.

And Gentlemen it is by your Friends here thought Advisable that the Sheriff, with a party of Fifty Men or thereabouts, Should Come up and take Us Who is in Confinement, and also as many of these Rascals as Possible, as there Will be no Strength to oppose you, there being but Eighteen Men in the Fort; it is Surprising what a pusilanimous temper must prevail amongst the People in General to suffer the Peace and Welfare of a Whole County to be Destroy'd by such a handfull of Villains. But Let the People be Cal'd upon by the Sheriff, and Certainly they will not Refuse to Come; if such a Step is thought Best, it ought to be Managed with Secrecy and Despatch. Pray send off an Express on Tuesday Night to Us with Advice, for if We are not taken off We must Give Bail, if it Can be had, and the Thoughts of so Doing is no Small Mortification after Stan'g out so Long.

I have no time to say any more, but acknowledge myself

your Humble Serv[t],

JA. CAVET.

P. S.—I must Beg your Pardon and Patience also for Writing so Long an Epistle, but I had almost forgot to Acknowledge the Receipt of your Favour of the 9th, and also to inform you that Mr. Scott is bound by the Sheriff to appear here next Court, and I suppose will Share the same fate of Hanna and myself.

To Arthur St. Clair, John Carnahan, Will[m] Lochry, Esq[rs], and all our Brethren inclusive.

Directed.

To Arthur St. Clair, Esq[r], or in his absence to any of the Magistrates at Hannas Town.*

* Inclosed in a letter from A. St. Clair, May 18, see page 624.

Arthur St. Clair to Joseph Shippen, Jr. 1775.

Ligonier, May 18, 1775.

Dear Sir,

I yesterday received the enclosed Letter from Mr. Cavet,* with the contents of whch I request you will make the Governor acquainted. You see Hanna and He is very uneasy, which is realy not to be wondered at, as they have been now upwards of three months in confinement for paying Obedience to his Honour's Proclamation, and have not had a single Line from any Person about Government, or any Directions how to conduct themselves. The Governor in these Times must be occupied by objects of much greater Magnitude, but I wish he could spare a few minutes for their Affairs, which is truly a Business of the last Consequence to them, threatning them with no less than absolute Ruin.

We have an account that Lord Dunmore has been obliged to abandon his Government—tis the only Piece of good News has reached Us since the Desputes with Great Britain took so serious a Turn, but I doubt the Truth of it. The Pittsburgh Court is now sitting, whether they do Business or not, I have not heard.

The Proposition for the Relief of Cavet and Hanna, tho' I believe it practicable enough, I would do nothing in without the Governor's Concurrence, as it might be attended with serious Consequences.

Yesterday we had a County Meeting, and have come to Resolutions to Arm and Discipline and have formed an Association, which I suppose you will soon see in the Papers. God Grant an End may be speedily put to any Necessity for such Proceedings. I doubt their Utility, and am almost as much afraid of success in this Contest as of being vanquished. My compliments to Mrs. Shippen. I am with much respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

and most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Joseph Shippen, Jr. Esqr.

* See page preceding.

Ld. Dartmouth to Gov. Penn, 1775.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, 22d May, 1775.

Sir,

It is with great Concern I acquaint you that the Queen of Denmark, His Majesty's Sister, died at Zell on the 10th Instant, after an Illness of five days.

The Grief upon this melancholy occasion is great and general, but I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that His Majesty and the rest of the Royal Family are as well as can be expected under so afflicting an Event.

Inclosed I send you a Gazette containing the Orders for Mourning.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
DARTMOUTH.

Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Robert Hanna, &c. to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Pittsburgh, 23 May 1775.

May it please Your Honour,

Messrs. Hanna & Cavet who were apprehended and taken into Custody the twenty-second of last Feb^{y}, as You have been already informed by Dispatchs forwarded to You by them immediately for that purpose, and we are sorry to find, that they have not as Yet Received any Reply to their Letters on that Subject, altho' they are now upwards of three months Confin'd to prison Bounds at this place, to the great prejudice of their persons & families; by pretended authority from the Government of Virg^{a} which did, and still Continues to Tyranize over this unhappy part of Your province, but more especially over us, who beg leave to address your honour on this pressing Occasion, for we are aimed at in a particular manner, as the objects of their Resentment, therefore are Doomed to utter Ruin and Distruction, if they by any means Can accomplish their aim, for they are not satisfied with imprisoning our persons, (of which every one of us have participated in turn) but Insult & Domineer over us, as well in open Court as every where else opport^{y} serves, they have a Considerabler Number of Litigious Lawsuits enter'd against every one of us for acting as magistrates by authority from

the Government of Pennsylvania, as well before as since, Lord Dunmore & his Tools usurped the Jurisdiction of this Distressed part of the province, the militia Continues to Kill our Cattle and Hogs, Just as it suits them, without any questions asked of the owners, or satisfaction offered.

They Likewise take upon them to determine our title to Lands, as well, between this and Ligonier as beyond this place, by a Jury of twelve men of their own Chosen without allowing the Defendent the priviliage of objecting to any of that Number, notwithstanding magistrates of their own appointment could be produced on the ground to Testify, some of these select men were the Defendant's sworn enemies.

This was actually the case with Mr. Deve^{x} Smith the third Inst., when Connelly in the like manner Dispossessed him of a Tract of Land some miles Eastward of this place, and Declared it should be the property of one George Sly, & in Six Days afterwards the sheriff Broke open Mr. Smith's Door & gave the said Sly Possession, in short, we are Deemed & treated Like Degrated beings, that are no wise entitled to the Common right of mankind, and the very Name of a Pennsylvanian is sufficient to Render any man odious at this place nowadays.

To Conclude, We are Worried out with Repeatitions of Tyranny & oppression, and greatly injured in Bodys, minds and estates; in the mean time we are with Sincere attachment to Your Honor's person and Government.

Your Honour's

most Humble and

most Devoted servants,

ROB. HANNA,
ÆNS. MACKAY,
J. A. CAVET,
THOS. SCOTT,
DEVEREUX SMITH.

P. S. As we find ourselves so Deeply engaged in Law suits, brought against us for acting as magistrates, both before and since Lord Dunmore extended the Jurisdiction this Length, we were obliged to employ Mr. John Harvey to appear in our behalf, in all the actions already brought on acc^{t} of Govern^{t}. We therefore humbly hope, You will be pleased to order a Draft amount'g to £30 our money, Drawn by us in fav^{r} of said Harvey on You, to be paid when it may Come to hand, which will oblige us all.

Directed,

To John Penn, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. &c.

Robert Hanna, &c., to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Pittsburgh, May 23d, 1775.

May it Please your Honor,

Shortly after our confinement here, we Wrote you in what manner we have been treated by the Court of Fort Dunmore, as 'tis cal'd, and also inclos'd a List of Actions brought against us for acting in our Office, with the Writs of Adjurnment from and to Stantown: but we have the greatest reason to believe it has not yet come to your hands, by Reason of our receiving no Answer.

We have ever since remain'd, and now are in Goal Bounds, tho' often threatned with close confinement. We, with the Assistance of one of our Brethren, Now in the same State with us, Namely, Thomas Scott, would inform your Honor as follows, viz., the said Scott was recognized on the thirteenth of November, last past, to appear at the next Court, then to be holden at this place: Notwithstanding the appearance was made accordingly, and no Court held, yet the Recognizance was continued, and since the Body of the said Scott, arrested by armed force with five writs, one at the Suit of the King, and four Civil Process for acting by Virtue of your Honor's Commission of the Peace, to which Process the said Scott appeared here at Court the sixteenth inst., and upon the said Recognizance, was adjudged by the Court to be Bound in Five Hundred Pounds, with two Sureties in Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds each, to Keep the Peace, be of Good Behavour, and in particular, not to act as a Magistrate, by any authority derived from Pennsylvania; On refusing to give such Bail on Account of the latter Clause in particular, tho' sufficient Bail for the Prison Bounds was tendered, was ordered, and put into close Goal, with murderers and thieves, and there detained about one hour; but on a motion to the Court made by Mr. Harvey, was admitted to Prison Bounds Bail.

In consequence of the disagreeable Circumstances we now labour under, and more especially those of us who have Families we Look upon it absolutely necessary to send the Bearer hereof Express, (who is ordered to wait your answer,) Praying your immediate instructions, whether we shall give the Bail required by this Court, Brake the Bounds, or in what manner we shall be inlarged, or Conduct ourselves to your Honor's Satisfaction, and the Interest of the Government, to which we are closely attached.

Sir, the unhappy situation to which this Country is at present reduced by the Proceedings of the Virginians, has rendered it impossable for us to collect any Sum of money whatever, and our ready cash being nearly Exausted in Defence of the Cause, lays us under the necessity of applying to your Honor for the sum of fifteen Pounds, which we were obliged to promise to said Express for his Services, which we hope you will order him paid before he Leaves

Town: And also inclose such other sum of money as you may think sufficient to defray the By-past Expences, and answer the present necessitys of

your Honor's most oblig'd
And very Humble Servants,

ROBT. HANNA,
J. A. CAVET,
THOMAS SCOTT,

Directed,

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., &c.

By John Ward, Express.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Ligonier, May 25th, 1775.

Sir,

An Express from Pittsburgh with Dispatches for your Honour, having called here this morning, I embrace the opportunity to inform your Honour that a Commission is come up from Virginia, to collect the Colony Duty on all Peltrys exported from that place, and that notice has been given to the Traders there to conduct themselves accordingly. I think they will find some way to evade paying it, and those that are not yet come in, will certainly carry them past. 'Tis a shocking thing that people should be obliged to such shifts, and the Trade of the Province be obstructed by the obstinacy and caprice of one man. I flatter myself, however, it will not be of long Continuance Lord Dunmore's seizing the Magazine, has raised such a ferment, that he will not probably visit the Frontiers soon, and by the Prorogation of his Assembly, the Invasion Law under which it seems the Garrison of the Fort was kept up, will expire, I think the 9th of next month is its period, and I am informed Connolly is preparing to Decamp.

We have nothing but Musters and Comittees all over the Country, and every thing seems to be running into the greatest Confusion; if some conciliating plan is not adopted by the Congress, Ameriea has seen her golden days—they may return, but will be preceded by scenes of horror. An association is formed in this County, for Defence of American Liberty. I got a clause added it, by which they

bind themselves to assist the civil Magistrate in the Execution of the Laws they have been accustomed to be governed by.

Hanna and Cavet are still pressing me to do something for their relief, and are very desirous they should be brought of by force; their project was, that Writts should be issued against them, and that the Sheriff should take a posse with him and bring them away, and make prisoners at the same time of their Persecutors. I believe 'tis very practicable, but I gave them to know that without positive directions from your Honour, I would advise no such step, and that I thought you would not direct any that might have a tendency to embroil the Provinces. However, it is no wonder that they are uneasy, they have been long confined, and must have suffered considerably by it.

Lord Dunmore has issued a Proclamation, disclaiming the proceedings of the Surveyors in taking Entries of Lands, and ordering them to return the money received for them, but has spared their Names, but I have seen none of them, they were spirited away it seems, as fast as they appeared.

If the Fort should be evacuated next month, Pray, Sir, would be proper to endeavour to get possession of it, or to raze it, that may possibly be done by themselves.

Mr. Connolly has sent out for some of the principal Men of the Indians, to come and receive the Prisoners, and the Pittsburgh Committee have petitioned the General Congress to hold a Treaty with the Western Tribes.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your Honour's

Most Obedient and

most Humble Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed.

The Honorable John Penn, Esq^r.,

J. Pownall to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Circular.

Whitehall, 27th May, 1775.

Sir,

The King having been pleased to put an end to the Session of Parliament yesterday, inclosed I send you by the Earl of Dartmouth's

direction, a Copy of His Majesty's Speech to both Houses on that occasion.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
J. POWNALL.

P. S.—I also inclose a printed Copy of an Act of Parliament passed yeserday, relative to the Fishery.

Directed,
Deputy Gov^r^ of Pensylvania.

Devereux Smith to ——— ———, 1775.

The Virginians in this Part of the Country seems determined to make War with the Indians at any rate, the one half of this Country is Ruined already to all Intents & Purposes, which a few months ago was in a flourishing way. Connolly has Embodied Upwards of one Hundred men, & will have this Fort in good order in a short time; he is gathering in all the Provisions he Possibly can get from the Country, which he says will be paid by the Government of Virginia. The militia here, by Connollys orders, shoots down the Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, belonging to the Inhabitants as they please; they also Press Horses, & take by Force any part of our Property they think proper, and tells us that they have Authority so to do, therefore you may judge our Situation at Present. Before I returned from Virginia, about the 5th day of May, Mr. Connolly sent an Armed Guard of men to my House, who attempted to take away a Quantity of Blankets & Baggs by Force. Mr. Wm. Butler, who lived at my house at that time, had a great Dispute with them in defence of my Property, & put them out with great Difficulty, on which they Complained to Connolly, who Immediately dispatched a Party of twelve men to the House in order to put their Villainous Scheme in Execution, on which my wife lock'd her Doors. Connolly Came at the same time, began to abuse Mr. Butler & my Wife; he also Threatned to send Mr. Butler to Virginia in Irons, & take every Farthings worth of his Property from him, Damned my wife telling her the same, & that he would let her know that he Commanded here, &c., &c., &c.

On the 27th day of May, Mr. McKay & I rode out about seven miles from Town, & on our Return was met on the Road by a man from Mrs. McKay, who came to tell us that Connolly had sent a Party of men to Pull down Mr. McKay's House, when we Came home we found a Guard of Six armed men Pulling Down two Out houses in Mr. McKay's Backyard; he Ordered them to desist, saying, that he would defend his property at the Risque of his life, Upon which the men agreed to wait untill we would talk to Mr. Connolly about the matter, we walked toward the Fort with that intion, but was met by one Aston, (a Captain of Connolly's) at the

Head of about thirty Armed men, followed by Connolly. Aston approached, & in a Blasphemous manner accosted Mr. McKay, ordering the Virginia Sheriff to seize him, upon which the Sheriff, Aston & several others, seized him in a Valiant manner, Aston presenting a Rifle at Mr. McKay, Threatned to Shoot him down, which some of the bystanders prevented. Connolly Came up at the same time in a great rage, telling Mr. McKay that he would send him to Virginia in Irons; he Endeavoured to expostulate with him but all to no purpose, but told him that he would Tear Down his Dwelling house if he thought proper; he also accused Mr. McKay with being Refractory on many occasions, & a fomenter of Sedition, &c., In Opposition to the Colony of Virginia, & that he had Encouraged Servants to abuse one of his men who was then present, Calling the man to prove what he asserted, but the man Cleared Mr. McKay & his Servants, saying, that it was a man of Mr. Spears's who had struck him; Connolly being there Confuted before upwards of Sixty Persons, said it was all as one, it was one of the majestrates servants.

Aston attempted to run the mussle of his Gun at Mr. McKay's face, but was prevented; in the mean time, Connolly suffered a Forsworn Rascal (one Riely) to shake a stick at Mr. McKay, & abuse him in an Outrageous manner, without bringing him to an account for so doing. In this manner Connolly Enforces all his laws.

The 7th of this Inst. one Christy Returned to this Place from Williamsburg, & brought Connolly a Packet from my lord Dunmore; he also brought some late News Papers, in which we had an account of the House of Burgesses being Desolved by Lord Dunmore; it happened that Mr. McKay told this News to a Neighbour man, & that same Evening Connolly came to his house, accompanied by one of his Officers, and began to abuse him in a most Blasphemous & Outrageous manner, accuseing him of being the cause of a mutiny amongst his men, & alledged that he had Asserted that there was no Provision made by the House of Burgesses for the Payment of the men under his Command.

Connolly continued to Threaten Mr. McKay with Confinement; he read a Paragraph of a letter to us, in which Lord Dunmore acquaints him of the Commissioners from Philad[a] being at Williamsburg, & that the Proposals they made in Regard of a Temporary line were so Extravagant that nothing could be done in it, but tho' he (Connolly) might settle a line at Present with the Majestrates of this Country, allowing it to be 12 or at least 10 miles East of this Place, we told him him that no Majestrate in this County Could pretend to do any thing of the kind without Instructions from the Government of Pennsylvania. At the same time the majestrates had Raised a Number of men in behalf of the Government for the Protection of the Frontiers, & prevent the Country from being Intirely depopulated; about 30 of them was stationed at the Bullock Penns, 7 miles East of this Town. Connolly told us he

was determined to go or send out the next day with a Party to dispossess our men of that Post, & if they did not behave themselves he would not suffer one Pennsylvanian to live on this Side the Laurel Hill.

June 12th. Mr. Connolly Purposes to march from this Place tomorrow with 200 men to build a Stockade Fort at Weiling Creek, & another at Hawkhawkin Creek, & says he will send Parties at the same time against the Shawny Towns; & I am of opinion that they will make no Distinction Betwixt Shawneese & Delawares, as they are determined to have a General War. Mr. Croghan has Set off this morning to Williamsburgh, as he says, to Represent the State of this Country to Lord Dunmore & Council, as also to acquaint them of Mr. Connollys Rash Conduct at this place, which he seems to disapprove of.

We are this Day Informed that the three Children before mentioned, that were missing near Muddy Creek, were found dead & Scalp'd, & 2 other men in sight of a Fort, that is lately built on Dunkard Creek, up the River Monongahela, all supposed to be done by Logans Party.

The Inhabitants of Town are Busily Employed in Stockadeing it Round about, yet have no Reason to Expect any thing better than Ruin & Destruction.

Mr. McKay wrote to Governor Penn from Stann-Town the 5th of May, Informing him of our Enlargement. I also wrote to you & Doctor Smith at the same time, but these letters were since returned to us here by Colonel Wilson, as also the Governors letter which we had answered. I would like to hear the Candid Opinion of the Governor & Council Concerning those extraordinary Disturbances.

I am Sir,

Your most Oblidged

Hum. Servt.

DEVEREUX SMITH.

P. S. Please to present, without delay, the Governors letter which you have Inclosed.

June 13th. We have this morning received Certain accounts from Ten-mile Creek, (which Empties into the Monongahela ten miles above Redstone Fort) that on the 11th Inst. Francis McClure was kill'd, & one Samuel Kinkade badly wounded. These men were heading a Party in Pursuit of Logan, McClure as Captain & Kinkade Lieut., & Oweing to their bad Conduct, they advanced some Considerable distance ahead of their men & were discovered by Logan, when the Party came up they found their Captn kill'd & Lieut wounded; part of them stayed to take care of the wounded, & the Rest pursued the Indians. It is said that one of Logans men was wounded.

The Inhabitants of this County are about Petitioning Governor Penn by this Upportunity.

DEVEREUX SMITH.

Amount of the Excise for 4 Years, (exclusive of the Fines and Forfeitures, which may be allowed for deficiencies, 1775.

	At Settlement. 1771.	At Settlement. 1772.	At Settlement. 1773.	At Settlement. 1774.
Philadelphia County,	£2755. 2. 8	£3734. 4. 4	£6092.17.	£5656. 4. 4
Bucks,	393.10.	436.15.	548.	557. 9. 8
Chester,	627.12.	980. . 8	1230.17.	1072.16. 4
Lancaster,	623. 8. 2	777.14. 5	1179. 8.	1284. 2. 7
York,	264.16. 3	304.14.10	358.11. 4	364.15.
Cumberland,	84.	66.10.	74.	Not settled,
Berks,	366. 7. 6	507. 2. 8	680. 8. 6	656.14.10
Northampton,	193. 1.10	204.18. 6	304. 1. 6	313.14.10
Bedford,	Not settled,	15.15.	Not settled,	Not settled,
Northumberland,	d°.	Not settled,	d°.	d°.
Westmoreland,	d°.	d°.	d°.	d°.
	£5307.18. 5	£6527.15. 5	£10468. 3. 4	£9905.17. 7
Treasurers & Collrs Commissn,	638.15. 5	769. 3.	1228. 9. 4	1167.13. 7
No. Amount ℔ Annum,	£4669. 3.	£5758.12. 5	£9239.14.	£8738. 4.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 259–260.

STATE OF THE BILLS OF CREDIT STRUCK ON THE EXCISE.

On the £20,000 Struck 1767.

Was burnt in 1767,	£4390
1768,	1902
1769,	4742
1770,	2532
1771,	1894
1772,	1742
1773,	992
1774,	624
	£18818
1775,	272
	£19090
Remaining to be burnt,	910
	£20000

On the £7,000 Struck 1771.

Was burnt 1772,	£3001
1773,	1074 .5 .5
1774,	1603 .9 .2
	£5678 .9 .2
Rem'g to be br'nt,	1321.10.10
	£7000

On the £16,000 Struck 1769.

Was burnt 1771,	£3100.10
1772,	2625.18
1773,	4806 .4
1774,	3805.12
1775,	597.14
	14935.18
Remain'g to be burnt,	1064 .2
	£16000

On the £25,000 Struck 1772.

Was burnt 1772,	£480.11. 9
1773,	2041.10.
1774,	2687.12. 1½
1775,	72.16.
	£5282. 9.10½
Rem'ng to be b't,	19717.10. 1½
	£25000.

The Amount therefore of the Bills of Credit remains to be Sunk on the Excise at present.

On the £20,000,	£ 910.
16,000,	1,064. 2.
7,000,	1,321.10.10
25,000,	19,717.10. 1½
	£23,013. 2.11¼

Indorsed.

[State of the Bills of Credit Struck on the Excise for several Years laid before the Governor with the Bill "for the Support of "Government & paym[t] of public Debts."]

26th June, 1775.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 259–260.

Lewis Nicola to the Committee of Safety, 1775.

Gentlemen,

Having considered the state of the River Delaware, since I had the pleasure of examining part of it with you yesterday, I am sorry to say any effectual defence thereof, so as to protect this city from an insult by water, appears to me very difficult, tho' not impossible, but fear the expence of doing it to good purpose will be thought too heavy.

Little I apprehend can be expected from land batteries, they may occasion a trifling delay to, but cannot obstruct the passage of vessels of force. Booms and floating batteries unprotected may soon be destroyed. If the force of a large vessel impelled by a favourable wind should not break the former, they might be cut by men in boats while the piers necessary to support a boom sufficient to cross the channel would afford shelter to the men employed on that service from the fire of batteries. From these considerations I am induced to think that the only effectual opposition that can be made to ships of force, is by ships of force. As the vessels to be opposed on our side are not intended to resist the storms and other casualties of the seas their construction may be considerably varied. They may be built so flat as to draw little water, top masts, yards and other appurtenances would be unnecessary, her stores few, this would probably put a vessel of 80 guns in such a state as to draw no more water than one of 50 equipped in the usual manner, besides the expence of half her guns might be reduced to that of so many tuns of pig iron as would ballance the other half, as guns would be required only on one side, her masts might be higher and tops larger than usual, by means of which she could command the tops and decks of enemy.

Two vessels of such force as may be thought necessary, moored across the channel I believe would, with other defences, effectually obstruct a naval force attempting to come up the river. I conceive the most eligible place to station them would be just above the new Fort, because ships lying with their broad sides to them might be raked by a few guns on shore, & by floating batteries placed on or behind the bank to the eastward of the channel where they could only be attacked by men in boats, and might be protected by the same means, as a number of armed shallops, boats, &c., might lie behind one of the islands ready to push out when necessary. In this case a boom placed a little below the two vessels would be effectually protected, besides some mortars on shore or on board boats constructed for the purpose might be usefully employed.

It would be requisite to keep an officer and a few men constantly on board these vessels which might be augmented to numbers necessary as follows. Publick notice to be given that on a certain signal

the sailors in town should repair on board 'till the crews requisite shall be compleated, each sailor to receive —— ℔ day while employed, any hurt to receive smart money, such as are disabled to receive a pension of —— during life, the first 20 that get on board each vessel to receive a gratuity of —— ℔ man besides his daily allowance.

This, gentlemen, is what at present occurs to me as the most effectual means of protecting the city, which I take the liberty of submitting to your consideration, begging you will excuse any inaccuracies occasioned by the hurry in which I am obliged to write, & that you will permit me to assure you that I am with respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS NICOLA.*

July 6th, 1775.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety.

* The "*Committee* of Safety" to whom the foregoing letter is addressed, was appointed under one of a series of Resolutions adopted by the Assembly, June 30, and consisted of 25 persons named therein. Their duties are also therein specified. See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 280. Their first meeting was on the 3d of July, when they organized and appointed Benjamin Franklin their president, and Mr. Govett, Clerk. On the 7th of July, they passed a vote of thanks to the author of the foregoing letter, who was an Engineer, and in this and other capacities rendered himself very useful, and his name often occurs.

Their minutes commencing 3d July are introduced into the "Colonial Records, Vol. X. p. 279, and occupy the rest of Vol. X., and the first 170 pages of Vol. XI., when the proceedings of the Executive Council again commence, there having been a chasm in their records from the 9th December, 1775, to the 4th March, 1777, when their minutes again commence, and continue till Oct. 17, when by Act of Assembly of 13th Oct., the Assembly transfer its powers temporarily, (partly in consequence of the occupation of the city by the British,) to a body called the *Council of Safety*, to consist of the Supreme Executive Council and nine other persons named in the act, (See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 325.) The Council only continued in existence till Dec. 6, 1777, (the temporary necessity being removed, and the elections for members of Assembly held,) when it was dissolved by Proclamation of the Executive Council, and the Government proceeded as before. (See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 353.) It appeared necessary to the Editor to make this note, to remove a difficulty from the minds of those who confound the *Committee* with the *Council* of Safety, which would be strengthened by the minutes on p. 277, being termed improperly those of the *Council* instead of the *Committee*. The papers hereafter in the Archives, especially during the rest of this year, will be intermixed. It will perhaps have been observed that the number of papers printed in both the Records and Archives has been small for the last 8 or 10 years. Whether, they have been lost or destroyed is unknown. As but few of the future papers were recorded or printed, for several years, they will be found more abundant hereafter, and be chiefly those of the Committee of Safety.

Arthur St. Clair to J. Shippen, Jr., 1775.

Ligonier, July 12th, 1775.

Dear Sir,

In my last I gave you an account of the taking of Mr. Connolly* and mentioned some of the consequences I apprehended from it. They have since been disagreeable enough to Mr. Smith, Mr. Speare and Collonel Wilson, who were immediately made Prisoners by way of Reprisal, and sent off in a flatt to Wheeling, where they were detained till the news of Connolly's return, and in the mean time were exposed to every species of insult and abuse, an attempt has since been made to carry off the Sheriff but miscarried, which probably saved us another visit at Court, as they found we were provided for them, but I have certain information that Process is in the Hands of the Virginia Sheriff against our Sheriff and many of the Magistrates, and the Committee at Pittsburgh have Resolved that Lord Dunmore's Proclamation respecting the Country west of Laurell Hill shall be complied with, so that we may expect fine Work.

Whilst Connolly was at my House endeavouring to procure Bail I treated him with a good deal of Civility, by which with the help of a chearful glass I got at some of his Designs. He is immediately to go to England with White Eyes and some other Delaware Chiefs to solicit for them a confirmation of the Country which they now live in, great Part of which is within the Bounds of this Province, and Lord Dunmore is to back it with all his Interest. They are to represent to the Kings Ministers that they have received the Christian Religion, have got Notions of Property, and in a great Measure changed their way of Life, and cannot change their Place of abode as they have heretofore done, and which they must again do if Pennsylvania is allowed to extend beyond the Ohio, ridiculous as this may appear, I thought proper to mention it, for tho' the Proprietary's Rights cannot be injured by any such Proposal, it may raise Difficulties in the way of a future Purchase or farther Settlement of the Province. Lord Dunmore has also some design on the Islands in Delaware, and he (Connolly) has been procuring all the information he could respecting them, if you please acquaint the Governour if you think it worth while.

I have not a word to say about public Matters, the People are all mad, and I hate even to think of the Consequences. Heaven restore Peace to this distracted Country.

I beg my Compliments to Mrs. Shippen,

And am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and

very humble servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed.—To Joseph Shippen, Junior, Esquire, Philadelphia.

* The letter here referred to has not been found.

Nathan Irish to Committee of Safety, 1775.

Gentlemen,

As the Defence of this City and suburbs from an attack by Water is at present the Concern of its Inhabitants, I beg you will excuse one of them for offering with the greatest Deference to your better Judgment, a Model of a Boat or Gundalo.

This Model is nearly proportioned to a boat of 45 feet Keil, 11 feet Beam & 3 feet 6 inches deep in the Clear from the Ceiling to the top of her Gunnels, and towards her stern to have erected a Parapet or Breastwork to be made Cannon proof, (if it should not prove too heavy) with a porthole in it for an 18 or 24 pounder, and on the Top of the Breastwork to have 2 Wall pieces fixt and 2 Swivvels on the Bow for keeping off Boats, &c., and to have as many oars as may be found convenient, & to row either end fore most as may be required. A Boat of this kind I presume should be kept as near right ahead or right astern of an Enemy as possible and to keep her stern to the Enemy. If there should be any Batterys on the Banks of the River when the Enemy is nearly opposite to such Battery would be a Convenient time for these boats to attack them because a Ship could not bring her Broadside to bear on the Boats without being in danger of being Raked fore and aft from the Battery. I do not mean to reflect on the Construction of the Boats already built, nor the manner on which 'tis proposed to fight them But if they are to fight only from behind Islands as I have heard some people say, I fear the Enemy will get abreast of them before they can get many Shot at her, and they will be too much exposed to the Enemy's Broadside, which may prove fatal to the men and boat. A Boat thus fortified (if it should be found practicable) may not only keep in the Channel as long as she can fight, but may venture nearer an Enemy than those where the Men are so much exposed. The Breastwork in the Model is proportioned to about 4 feet thick, 19 feet long, and 4 feet above the Gunnels. I would propose the logs to be of Cedar or some other light wood and the Middle part to be filled with Cotton, Wool, Cork, or something light I do not mean to prescribe the Dimentions of the Boat nor any thing about her, but only with submission, to offer a Sketch of one for your Consideration; that if it meet with your approbation it may be improved upon by better Judges than me. And if you disapprove of it I hope you will ascribe my boldness to the anxiety I have for my Country, and please to Return the Model to

Your verry Humble Servant,

NAT. IRISH.*

July 26, 1775.

Directed.—To the Honourable Committee of Safety for the City of Philadelphia, &c.

* Produced at a meeting of the Committee of Safety July 27, with a model for which the Board pass a vote "of thanks commending his ingenuity and attention to the public safety." See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 291.

Minute of a Committee of Officers of Militia of York County, 1775.

At a Meeting of the Committee and the Officers of the Militia Companies of York County,* at York, the 28th & 29th days of July, 1775.

Present:

45 County Committee Men, Besides the said Officers.

James Smith, Esq^r^, in the Chair.

The Committee and Officers divided the County into five Districts or Divisions, and formed five Battalions, the Committee then, with the Officers of the Militia Companies of the respective Districts and Battalion, appointed Judges & proceeded to Vote by Ballot for Field Officers to be commissioned, When James Smith, Esq^r^, was chosen Co^l^, Thomas Hartley, Esq^r^, Lieu^t^ Colonel, and Joseph Donaldson and Mich. Swope, Esq^rs^, were chosen Majors of the first Battalion; Rob^t^ McPherson, Esq^r^, Colonel, David Kennedy, Lieu^t^ Colonel, & Moses McClean & Hugh Dunwoodie, were chosen Majors of the Second Battalion; Richard McCallister, Esq^r^, Colonel, Henry Slazel, Esq^r^, Lieu^t^ Colonel, and John Andrews & Joseph Jefferies were chosen Majors of the third Battalion; William Smith, Esq^r^, Colonel, Francis Holton, Lieu^t^ Colonel, & Jacob Gibson and John Finley were chosen Majors of the fourth Battalion; and William Rankin, Esq^r^, Co^l^, Matthew Dill, Esq^r^, Lieut. Colonel, and Robert Stevenson and Gerhard Græff, Majors of the fifth Battalion.

The Committee and the Officers of the said Militia Companies thereupon proceeded to Vote for the Field Officers of the Battalion of Minute Men for York County proper, to be commissioned, when Richard McCallister, Esq^r^, was Chosen Co^l^, Thomas Hartley, Esq^r^, was chosen Lieu^t^ Colonel, and David Grier, Esq^r^, was chosen Major of said Battalion.

The Committee then proceeded as follows:

Resolved, That in Conformity to the Direction of the Assembly of this Province, and with a regard to the Regulations of the Continental Congress, We do direct that five Companies of Minute Men, formed out of the several Districts of this County, that is to say, one Company in each Division, by Draughts or Volunteers from the several Militia Companies, each Company to consist of a Captain, 2 Lieutenants & an Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, a Drummer & Fifer, & 68 or more Privates; & it is expected that if there be a Defect of Arms for these Men, when there is a Necessity of going into Service, that the respective Battalions to which they belong will furnish them with the Necessary Arms.

* Committees were appointed for each County as well as the City.

That if the County Committee Men & Assistant Committee Men, or a majority of them in any District, are at any Time of opinion that an Additional Company or Companies of Minute Men can be raised in their District, they may order the same to be done, which Company or Companies are to be under the same Field Officers or Rules and Regulations with the said other Companies of Minute Men. The whole Battalion of each Division or District are directed to meet some Time in the next Week following, and draught the Volunteers or proper Persons as Minute Men, for the respective Companies, who are to sign an Attestation similar to that mentioned in the Proceedings of this Committee. The Subscribers are then to proceed to chuse the Officers of the respective Companies, and make Return of their Names to the Field Officers of the said Battalion of Minute Men, in Order that they may be commissioned.

Resolved, That in Order to prevent confusion and disorder, that no new Companies of Militia be formed in any Township without the Consent of the Committee Men of the Township and three or more of the County Committee Men.

N. B.—The Companies of York Town, Manchester, Windsor, Codorus, York and Hellam Townships from the first Battalion. The Companies of Cumberland, Hamiltons Bann, Strabane, Menallen, Mount Joy & Tyrone Townships from the second Battalion; the Companies of Heidelberg, Berwick, Paradise, Mount Pleasant, Manheim & Germany Townships, the third Battalion; Chanceford, Shrewsbury, Fawn & Hopewell Townships, the fourth Battalion; and the Companies of Dover, Newberry, Monnoughan, Warrington, Huntington and Reading Townships the fifth Battalion.

A true Copy. ℔ GEO. LEWIS LEFLER,
Clk. for the Committee.*

JAMES SMITH (CHAIRM'N) TO DELEGATES IN CONGRESS, 1775.

York Town, Aug^{t} 1st, 1775.

Gent^{n},

Our County Committee met 28th ult., & after going through the other business they were called for, (which will be the Subject of another Letter herewith sent,) they proceeded to Consider in what manner the recommendation of the Assembly & the Continental Congress, touching those People (in this County) who Conscientiously scruple bearing Arms, shou'd be Carried into Execution, It was expected that some offer wou'd have been made by those People, but as no such offer was made on their part, it was recommended,

* See the following letter from J. Smith, Chairman.

that they should be applied to in every Township in this County, to see if they wou'd voluntarily propose any mode of Contribution agreeable to the recommendations afores[d]. But since the breaking up of the County Com[ee], It has been suggested to the Committee of Corres'dence & observation, by some worthy People of that Persuasion, that all such Applications wou'd be fruitless, as those People equally scruple subscribing as bearing Arms, but apprehend, that if the Commissioners & Assessors wou'd lay a reasonable sum as a Tax on those who refuse or cannot consistent with their Consciences bear Arms, that it would be submitted to without reluctance, & consequently requested the Comittee to recommend that step to the Com[rs] and Ass[rs].

In so delicate an Affair, where on the one hand any harsh Measures might tend to infringe the rights of Conscience, & be Construed to be taking money out of our brethren's Pockets without their consent; and on the other the impropriety of one part of the Community defending the whole, in a struggle where every thing dear to Freemen is at stake, added to this the danger of the Militia laying down their Arms, finding the Burthen so unequally born, & that others wont so much as touch it with their Little finger; others (they say) who have as much at stake, & are in many instances abler than themselves to Assist in the Publick Conflict.

The Com[ee] thought it of too much emportance for them to proceed without the direction of the Congress, or at least of the Delegates of this Province, more especially as the same difficulty must occur in every County of the Province; and we doubt not but the Subject has been thought of by those so much more Capable than the Com[ee], of Framing an expedient to avoid the Evils on the one hand & the other. That suggested to us wou'd be agreeable here, & the Com[ee] wish that the same or some other might be speedily recommended, to quiet the minds of People here & prevent inevitable confusion.

We are, Gent[n],

Your most obed[t],

h'ble Servants.

(Signed by order of the Committee,) JAS. SMITH,
Chairman.*

Directed.

To the Delegates of the Province of Pennsylvania in Congress at Philad[a]. Favoured ℔ Mr. Abra. Usher.

* See Minutes of the Committee, p. 639.

Michael Swoope to Committee of Safety, 1775.

York Town, August the 2d, 1775.

Gentlemen,

On Friday last the Militia Officers and Committee of the County of York, besides a number of the most reputable Freeholder of the County met here, and proceeded as in the Inclosed paper is mentioned; the Field officers they have chosen for the several Battalions of the County are very agreeable to the People, and are the Persons that ought to be commissioned; the Choice in general is very judicious, as well as being acceptable to the Militia. The most of us have our Discipline and military Skill yet to acquire, but are willing to be as serviceable as we can to our Country. There is a sufficient number of Men associated already (and more are daily associating) to form five good Battalions. The Conveniency of the Inhabitants has been considered in forming the Battalions, so that they have not too great a Distance to march to muster in Battalion. The Field Officers for the Minute Men, which we have formed into a Battalion to meet upon proper occasions, were chosen by the officers of the militia and the Committee, and the People depend upon them to command them; the Companies of Minute Men are to be increased as it may be found convenient, so that we hope to have a very respectable Battalion of them; the Privates are to be engaged for six months, for the Officers no Time limited, unless they chuse to resign after six months. As the Congress have directed the Committee of Safety, in case of the recess of the Assembly, to commission the Field Officers, I would be glad you would as soon as possible send Commissions to the Persons chosen as aforesaid in this County, which I apprehend would tend much to the Service of the common Cause.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Serv^{t},

MICH. SWOOPE.*

Directed.

To John Dickinson, Esq^{r}, and the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

* See Minute, page 639; also Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 300.

Copy Connecticut Delegates in Congress to Zebulon Butler, &c., 1775.

Philadelphia, August 2d, 1775.

Gent.,

It has been represented to ye Continentall Congress, that there is great danger of Discord and Contention, if not hostility & bloodshed between the people setling under Connecticutt Claim, and those under Pensylvania, which would be attended with the most unhappy Consequences at this time of General Calamity, & when we want our whole united strength to oppose our Common Enemy, we are therefore desired by the Congress to write to you, and press upon you the necessity of peace and good order, not only among yourselves, but by no means to give ye least Disturbance or Molestation to the persons, or property, or possessions of those setled under the Proprietaries of Pensylvania, &c., especially to the family property or possessions of those who are gone as Rifiers into the service of their Country, to join the Army near Boston. The Delegates from the Province of Pensylvania, are desired to write to their people setled under the Title of the Proprietaries, to urge upon them the same peacable disposition toward the Setlers under Connecticut, and that they make no attempts upon their possessions or Settlements, but for both sides to remain in peace and quiet, and be cautious not to interfere in Jurisdiction or in the exercise of Government, but that they all live together in peace and good order, and unite in the greatest harmony in the Common Defence if there should be occasion; you are desired to make no Settlements by force, nor use any threats for that purpose. Yours,

E. DYER,
R. SHERMAN,
S. DEAN.

President of Congress to Benjamin Franklin, 1775.

In Provincial Congress, New York, Aug't 16th, 1775.

Sir,

It is with reluctance that we make the present application. But being disappointed in the arrival of a Vessel which we had dispatched about three months since for a supply of Gun Powder, and having freely exhausted our small stock for the Continental Service, we now find ourselves necessitated to ask some immediate assistance from you. We have supplied the Continental Camp before Boston, with sixteen hundred and fifty-five pounds of Powder, and Ticonderoga with three hundred pounds, and have been obliged to send to the east end of Long Island, all that we could procure in this city,

so that we now remain perfectly destitute. We must therefore entreat, that you wou'd oblige us with the Loan of about One Ton of Gun Powder, or as much more as you conveniently can spare; We shall take care to replace it from the first we shall receive. The present Exigency of this Colony, we make no Doubt, will induce your immediate complyance with the above request, and we therefore only further add our desire, that the Powder may be sent with all Dispatch to the Care of the Committee at Newark.

We are, Sir,

your most Obedient Servants.

By Order,

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON,

President.*

P. S.—We beg that the Powder to be sent, may be put up in tight Cask.

Directed,

To the Hon^ble^ Benjamin Franklin, and the other Gentlemen Members of the Committee of Safety or Secrecy, at Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN &c., 1775.

In Provincial Congress, New York, Aug^t^ 17th, 1775.

Gentlemen,

You will easily perceive the Propriety of enclosing to you a Paragraph of General Washington's Letter of the 10th instant, and you will not need the Hint which we take the Liberty to give you, that the Intelligence ought to be communicated to the several Committees of your Colony.

We are, Gentlemen,

very respectfully,

your most obedient,

and

humble Servants.

By Order,

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON,

President.

Directed,

To Benjamin Franklin, Esq., and the Members of the Committee of Safety or Secrecy, Philadelphia.

* See Min. of Council of Safety in Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 313.

Extract of Letter Gen. Washington to Congress, 1775.

In Provincial Congress, New York, Aug^{t} 17th, 1775.

Extract of a Letter received this day from General Washington, dated, Camp at Cambridge, Aug^{t} 10th, 1775.

"We have had no occurrence in the Camp for several days worthy of notice; But by some advices from Boston, and several concurring Circumstances, we have great reason to suspect a Part, or the whole of the Ministerial Troops, are about to remove. New York is the place generally talk'd of as their Destination. I give you the Intelligence as it came to me, but do not vouch for its Authenticity."

A true Copy from the Original.

ROBT. BENSON,
Sec'y.

President of Congress to B. Franklin, 1775.

In Provincial Congress, New York, Aug^{t} 18th, 1775.

Sir,

Upon reconsidering that Paragraph of General Washington's Letter, a Copy of which we sent you yesterday, we have too much reason to believe that the Troops which are about to remove from Boston, are destined for this City. Considering how important the security of this Post is to the Common Cause, we conceive, that no Pains should be spared to render it as secure as possible, in case of the Arrival of the Ministerial Troops. We therefore earnestly request you to keep your Militia properly arrayed to march at a moments Warning, as we shall be obliged to call on you for your immediate Assistance, as soon as we can be well informed of the Destination of those Troops for this City.

We are,
Sir,
most respectfully,
Your most obedient
humble servants.

By Order,
P. V. B. LIVINGSTON,
President.

P. S.—Since writing the within, we received another Letter from General Washington, dated Aug^{t} 8th, 1775, with the following Paragraph: "I have been endeavouring by every means in my "Power to discover the future Intentions of our Enemy here. I "find a general idea prevailing thro' the Army and in the Town of "Boston, that the Troops are soon to leave the Town, & go to some "other part of the Continent. New York is the Place generally "mentioned as their Destination. I should think a rumour or sug-"gestion of this kind worthy of very little notice, if it was not con-"firmed by some corresponding Circumstances. But a four weeks "total Inactivity with all their Reinforcements arrived and re-"cruited; the daily diminution by Desertions, Sickness, and small "Skirmishes, induce an opinion that any Effort they propose to "make, will be directed Elsewhere. I thought it proper just to "hint to you what is probably intended, you will then consider what "regard is to be paid to it, and what steps will be proper for you to "take, if any."

Directed

On the Service of the United Colonies, to Benjamin Franklin, Esq., & the Members of the Committee of Safety, at Philadelphia.

Ab'm Yates, Ch'n to Committee of Safety, 1775.

Committee Chamber, Albany, 21st Aug^{t}, 1775.

Gentlemen:

We have received yours of the 10th Instant by a Waggon loaded with 2400 w^{t} of Powder, which we have ordered to be put in our Magazine under the Care of the Commissary, to be forwarded to Gener^{l} Schuyler by the first Oppertunity.

This Committee has been Informed that a large Quantity of lead was found at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, but do not know that any has been Sent down. We Shall Send a Coppy of your letter to Gener^{l} Schuyler, that Should there be any to Spare that it may be Sent down, that Should Such an Oppertunity Again Offer you may be Supply'd.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your Humb^{l} Servants.

By order of the Committee,
AB'M YATES, Jun'r, Chairman.*

Directed,

To Benjamin Franklin, Esq^{r}., President of the Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 301.

Zebulon Butler to Ellis Hughes, 1775.

Westmoreland, 21 Aug^{t}, 1675.

Friend Hughes,

I rece'd yours of the 25 June, 1775, Observ'd the Contents, Can't Say but I am Surprised at it, Can't Say but Some of your People have Mett with Some Rough Treatment by Some of our People, but I'm Not to Answer for that; you Mention you have heard that A Number of our People are Comeing to Settel in or near your Neighbourhood, and that you have got the Minds of the People and think it Not Best, for Union ought to be kept amongst them. Do you think we are Blind, or What do you think of us. I own that at this Day we and all the Continent ought to be United; but do you Expect that we will Lye Still in this Deficult Day and Let you take the advantage of the times and Press on Setlers to fill up the Land, and we Lye Still because of the Times. You may Depend on it we have a mind to Settel Some of our Lands where it Lyes Vacant, and you may Depend on it that we have no Dissign to Disturb or Disposess any Person Setteled Either under Pennsylvania or under Conecticut. You mention the thing of Sheding Blood, I am as Much Concerned of your Wetting us with your Watter as we are of your Sheding our Blood.

Tried Friend,

ZEBULON BUTLER.

Directed,

To Ellis Hughes, Esquire, att Catewissey.

Committee of Westmoreland County to Committee of Safety, 1775.

Westmoreland, Aug^{t}. 23d, 1775.

Gentlemen:

The Bearer, M^{r}. Samuel Moorhead, we have sent down to purchase one thousand Pounds of Powder and twenty-five hundred pounds of Lead for the use of this County, and as we are informed that those Articles cannot be had but by your Permission, We take the Liberty to recommend him to you. The Situation of this County as a Frontier, we make not the least Doubt will induce you readily to grant our Request, and the more so as there is some danger or doubts at least that the Indians will attack us this Fall, and there is the

greatest scarcity of Ammunition. The Quantity in that Event is indeed much too small—but the Consequences of the last Disturbances with these People have been such that it is as much as we can conveniently Pay for at this Time.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your very Humble and

most Obedient Servants.

* Signed by order of the Committee of the County of Westmoreland.

Directed.—The Committee of Safety.

Zebulon Butler to Ellis Hughes, 1775.

Westmoreland, August 24th, A. D., 1775.

Friend Hughs,

It is reported that you and the People near Fishing Creek refuse to Alow any of our People to settle on the Vacant Lands in your Neighbourhood under the Connecticut Claim. You must know that we are fully determined Peaceably to Settle the Vacant Lands in the Susqueh^{a} Purchase under this Colony. Any interuption on your Part will be properly resented; it is far from Our Wish or Desire to Molest Any of your Setlers during the Continuation of their respective leases, provided they are peaceable & quiet subjects, & we Expect that Our Setlers will be so treated by you and your People. The Laws and Ordinances of this Colony must be duly Observed by Our Setlers; Neither may you Molest or Disturb them therein; Neither may you Touch their Persons or their Propertys, as you will Answer your Conduct to the Laws of this Colony & the Executive Courts therein. We wish Peace and a good understanding Between us & you. But you must not Expect we will give up Our right or Relinquish Our Claim, or by any means stop Our Settlements to make room for you and your People to fill up the Vacant Lands upon Our Purchase, therefore relying upon your Honourable Observance of the Premises, beg leave to Subscribe myself

your Old Friend,

ZEBULON BUTLER.

Directed,

To Ellis Hughs, Esq^{r}., att Catawissy. To be Communicated to your Setlers.

* There is no Signature.—See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 346.

Minutes of Committee of Berks County, 1775.

At a Meeting of Deputies of divers Inhabitants of the County of Berks, being conscientiously scrupulous of bearing Arms, held at the Town of Reading on the first Day of September, 1775, The following Resolves were made:

1. That in Pursuance of the Recommendations of our House of Assembly of June 30th, and of the Continental Congress of July 18th, last past, the said Inhabitants have cheerfully agreed to voluntary Subscriptions for the Uses pointed out by the said Recommendations.

2. That the Sums raised by such Subscriptions in this County be paid into the Hands of a Treasurer chosen by the said Inhabitants or their Deputies in Meeting convened, who shall keep a regular Account of all the Monies by him received and laid out, and render a just Account of his Doings herein when requested by the Deputies of the said Inhabitants, or by four joined Members of them; And that William Reeser of Reading, Gentleman, is chosen Treasurer for this Time.

3. That the Disposal and direct Appropriation of all such Monies be ultimately vested in the Committee of Safety appointed by our Assembly, as Part of a Share to be accounted for Berks County, to such Purposes as the said Committee agreeable to the said Recommendations shall find meet.

4. That the said Treasurer give Notice of these Transactions and Resolves unto the said Committee of Safety, as also to the Committee for Berks County, that the said Committees may be enabled to act the more pertinently & uniformly in that Affair.

5. That for the future the said Subscribers will always pay a due Regard to all such Requisitions as Necessity shall oblige the said Committee of Safety to make and signify to the said Treasurer, who is to give due Notice of the same to the Members of the said Subscription.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

WILLIAM REESER.*

* See Letter J. Reese, Sept. 11, p. .

Joseph Belton to Committee of Safety, 1775.

Gentlemen,

Not long since having laid a plan under your consideration, and have not since been able to obtain your Oppinions on the same. Wheather you have judged that some conciliatory plan will soon be adopted, for which reason there will be no occasion, to encourage any harsh, or destructive meathod whatever, if so there is no more to be said. But if otherwise you have concluded, that the plan itself might prove abortive, either through the inability of the undertaker, or the imperfection of the plan itself, and you by encouraging it with the publick's money, would become liable to be censured by the publick for so doing, which to remove as well as all other Objections; I will now assert what I will undertake to Perform, which is as follows, (viz.) I will make a Machine by the help of which, I will carry a loaded cannon, two or three miles up or down any of our harbours without any other assistance, and all the way there should nothing appear above the surface much larger than a man's hat, and by attracting my Machine, would wholely decend under warter for some time, and by expanding, would rise to the surface at pleasure, and by this means, to avoid any discovery when I had arrived within an hundred and fifty, or two hundred yards of a Ship, I could decend under the surface, and go along side of her bottom against which, I could discharge the Cannon, that should be prov'd large enough to send a ball through any ships side. Now perhaps Gentlemen, there will many Queries arise in your minds, as how should I be able to stop myself, in a rapid tide with all this Machinery? To which I answer, that I would have a small Grapling, which by leting go, I could stop when and where I pleased. But how should I be able to see or discover any thing? I would have a thick clear glass in front, and my head just touching the top of my Machine, so that when my eyes was just at the surface, all the Machine that would naturally be above would not be larger than what I have before mentioned, and it would be only requisite now and then to see, that I was floating in a true direction for the object I had in view, and the rest of the time, I might be immerged more, so as not to appear lorger than a man's fist, so by this means beginning to float in the Eavening at a large distance, just keeping my object in view, which being large I could easily do, when they on board could not possably discover any thing of me, and if I found that I floated too fast, and was likely to get up before it was dark, and by that means be liable to be discovered, I would drop my grapling and ride by it, till I thought proper to proceede, by this means droping up with the tide, when I had come with in an hundred yards of the ship, I would drop my grapling and by pay-out line gently drop up under the wake of her Bowsprit, and under her bows,

and so long side; and chouse what part I thought most condusive to effect my purpose. But how should I be able to move myself with all this Machinery? I would have fins like fixed at my feet, & arms which by pushing from me would naturally expand and take large hold of the water, and when drawn to me would attract & take little or none, by this means I could move considerable fast, & even venture to stem a small tide. And perhaps you may think that one gun would not be sufficient. To which I reply, that two or three may be convey'd in the same box, & all discharged by the same lock. And you may think that by any accident I should suddenly immerge myself I should thereby be liable to be drowned, to which I answer, that the little pipe, which need not exceed two or three inches in length, through which I have a communication with the air, at the top of this I would have a valve, which should be kept about half open with a feable spring, which by any sudden immersion the natural pressure of the warter, would shet perfectly tite, and only take in a spoonfull or two, but allowing I had at sundry times, taken in considerable warter, I could by expanding, & keeping a little motion with my feet, raise myself higher above the surface than common, & by turning a cock just below my chin, I would let out all the warter. For the part which my body was in, it being the part which I expanded, should be perfect tite of itself, and should have no communication with the appartment of my head, so that a person in one of these Machines need never be in danger of drowning. As hearing as well as seeing might in the night be advantagious, so likewise I would have a small doar in front, which I could open & shut at pleasure, by which I could hear perfectly well. But to conclude as experiments will speak plainer than words, and being conscious of my own abillities, I will engage to shew experimental all that I have herein asserted, and upon my non performance, I will become obligated to reimburse all that you may advance; so that the whole expence should then fall upon myself, and not the publick. And if I performed according to what is asserted, then I should be intitled to such, as you thought my ingenuity and plan merrited, though at the same time Gentlemen, I can assure you, that I am not excited so much with the view of incuring premiums, as that of sarving my country in so glorious a cause. And would readily engage, after making a few experiments, to sink, or destroy, the admirals ship now in Boston, or any other ever so difficultly situated, as I can readily conceive, of several other destructive meathod might be pursued, some by the Machine only, & some by the Gun only, which I shall omit at present, but shall be allways ready to inlarge on, and would likewise prepare similar Machines, for as many men as there were Ships of force, and after they had become acquainted with the Machine and the effects of it, by makeing several experiments, we would all retire to where the ships were, and each man pitch upon a ship, & at a proper time attempt to sink; each man his ship, which I can prove might be

put in execution at the same minute of time, though there might be twenty or thirty ships, & to lay in different parts of the harbour, which if this plan succeeded so well as to effect the destruction of the ships, the whole army of course, would very easily fall into our hands, & those ministerial tooles, who are now impowered, and authorized, to take the heads of our land, & drag them to an ignominious death. I say those very tooles would now fall into our hands to be held out to the redemtion of Great Britain. Methinks this nuse would appear to our King, as the hand writing did to the grand monarch of old, conscious guilt, of shedding the innocent Blood of his loyal people, would now instantly seize him, convulsive terrour shake his whole frame, chilling horrour freeze his blood, (perhaps never more to circulate,) dire dismay & confusion overtake his wicked Counsellors, be the happy means of opening the eyes of the deluded people, and work out a glorious revolution in favour of us now distressed Americans, fix perminent our Liberties, reestablish that union which once so happily subsisted between the Parent state and these her Colonies, so great, so noble an undertaken, has often almost reduc'd me to dispare, but being ever supported with the conscious knowledge, that the overruling hand of Providence, attends all the actions of men, and to mannifest its power, it has often been pleased to make use of small and obscure means, to effect wondrous revolutions, in defecting armies that were engaged in a wrong cause, (even so small as the sling of a stone.) Which to be maid anyway enstrumental, of effecting so glorious a revolution, is of itself abundant reward. And as the Plan is form'd not to shed Blood, or to trifle with the lives of men, but merely to destroy some floating, wooden engines, which are sent to our distruction, Methinks Saints and Angles would encourage such a plan, and Heaven itself smile upon it, and if that is for it, who can be against it. Pardon, Gentlemen, the intrusion of these so natural reflections; at the same time, permit me, to beg your candid sentiments upon what is here disclosed, which will be acknowledged as a favour by

Your most Obedient,

most Devoted Humble Servant,

JOSEPH BELTON.

Dated Philadelphia, Sept. 4th, 1775.

J. Pownal to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Whitehall, 6th Sept^r., 1775.

(Circular.)

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Dartmouth to inclose to you His Majesty's Proclamation of the 23d of last month, for suppressing

Rebellion & Sedition, which you will cause to be made publick in such manner as has been usual on the like occasions.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
J. POWNALL.

Directed.
Deputy Governor of Pensylvania.

Wm. Reese to Committee of Safety, 1775.

Reading, September 11th, 1775.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed is a Copy of the Resolves entered into by the Deputies of a considerable Number of such of the Inhabitants of this County as are conscientiously scrupulous of taking up Arms, though at the same time fully sensible of the Justice of our Cause and willing, as far as in them lies, to contribute to its support.

The sum now in my hands amounts to one hundred and fifty-two pounds, which you will observe by the Resolves is at the Disposal of your Committee, and I have the strongest assurances from the numbers of the Subscription that they will ever cheerfully contribute their proportion towards the Safety and wellfare of the Public.

I am,
Gentlemen,
with great respect,
your very humble servant,
WILLIAM REESE.*

Directed.
To the Committee of Safety, for the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

* See them, page 649.

Joseph Belton to Committee of Safety, 1775.

September 11th, 1775.

Permit me Gentlemen, once more to trouble you since you have thoughts of encourageing my plan by Premiums, or by giving a bounty upon every ship which I should distroy in any of our Harbours, either by sinking or burning, &c. Which bounty is to be twenty pounds upon every gun, which said Ship or Ships doth carry. And likewise, a further encouragement perhaps you will be willing to sertify (i. e.) If any Ship, or Ships, so sunk, should by any succeeding plan be rais'd & maid fit for service, you will become obligated to give a generious price for the same, or any part thereof which might be serviceable to the Country, all which and in what particular manner you will become obligated to encourage me; please to certify at large; and when communicated, will be acknowledged as a favour by

Your Humble Servant,

JOSEPH BELTON.

P. S; As you have a number of armed boats to give in charge to such men, as has commanded by sea, I would readily engage in one of those in the defence of our Country, in which (I think) I could make several experiments that might be of infinite service, provided (I saw) I could imbrace this engagement without depriveing myself of the liberty of prosecuteing my preconcepted plan. And as I am a Stranger to you Gentlemen, my Character (as well as that of my family) may be well known from Governour Ward, one of the Gentlemen Diligates from the province of Rhode Island.

Yours to serve,

J. BELTON.

Directed.

To the Committee of Saifty in Philadelphia.

Proposals for Raising an Army to the Westward, &c., 1775;

And for effectually Obstructing a communication between the Southern and Northern Governments.

As I have, by directions from his Excellency Lord Dunmore, prepared the Ohio Indians to act in concert with me against his Majesty's Enemies in that quarter, and have also dispatched intelligence to the different Officers of the militia on the frontiers of Augusta County, in Virginia, giving them Lord Dunmore's assurances, that such of them as shall hereafter evince their Loyalty to his Majesty, by putting themselves under my command, when I should appear amongst them

with proper Authority for that purpose, of a confirmation of Titles to their Lands, and the quantity of three hundred acres to all who should take up Arms in support of the Constitution, when the present Rebellion subsided. I will undertake to penetrate through Virginia, and Join his Excellency Lord Dunmore at Alexandria, early next spring, on the following conditions & authority. 1st. That your Excellency will give me a Commission to act as Major Commandant of such Troops as I may raise and embody on the Frontiers, with a power to command to the Westward, & employ such serviceable French and English partisans as I can engage by pecuniary rewards or otherwise. 2dly. That your Excellency will give orders to Capt. Lord, at the Illinois, to remove himself with the Garrison under his Command from Fort Gage to Detroit, by the Ouabashe, bringing with him all the Artillery, Stores, &c^a., &c^a., to facilitate which undertaking he is to have Authority to Hire Boats, Horses, Frenchmen, Indians, &c^a., &c^a., to proceed with all possible expedition on that Rout as the weather may occasionally permit, and to put himself under my command on his Arrival at Detroit. Thirdly. That the Commissary at Detroit shall be empowered to furnish such provisions as I may Judge necessary for the good of the Service, and that the Commanding Officer shall be instructed to give every possible assistance in encouraging the French and Indians of that Settlement to Join me. 4thly. That an Officer of Artillery be immediately sent with me to pursue such Rout as I may find most expedient to gain Detroit, with orders to have such pieces of Ordinance as may be thought requisite for the demolishing of Fort Dunmore & Fort Fincastle, if resistance should be made by the Rebels in possession of those Garrisons. 5thly. That your Excellency will empower me to make such reasonable presents to the Indian Cheifs, and others, as may urge them to act with Vigor in the execution of my orders. 6thy. That your Excellency will send to Lord Dunmore such arms as may be spared in order to equip such persons as may be willing to serve his Majesty at our Junction, in the vicinity of Alexandria, &c^a., &c^a., if your Excellency Judges it expedient for the good of the service, to furnish me with the Authority & other requisites I have mentioned, I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of setting off for Canada, and shall immediately dispatch Lord Dunmore's armed Schooner, (which now awaits my Commands) with an account of what your Excellency has done, and that I shall be ready, if practicable, to Join his Lordship by the 20th of April, at Alexandria, where the Troops under my Command may fortify themselves under the Cover of the Men of War on that station.

If, on the contrary, your Excellency should not approve of what I propose, you will be good enough to immediately Honour me with your dispatches to the Earl of Dunmore, that I may return as early as possible.

A true Copy from the minutes, by
UPTON SHERIDINE, Clk. pro Tem.

Inhabitants of York County to Committee of Safety, 1775.

York Town, Sept^r 14th, 1775.

Gentlemen:

We take this opportunity of Returning you an Account of the Number of Associations, and a list of the Officers Names in this County: The number of Associators that have been Received by the Committee is 3,349. There are a greater number of Associates than the foregoing whose names we have not Received; for the present we mention that number. There were about 900 non Associators Returned to the Committee on the 28th July last, many of whom have since Associated; we cannot, at this time, undertake to Return an Exact list of the non Associators, but shall do the same as soon as possible. The Associators and the non Associators that we have an account off are Chiefly Taxables. We inclose you the Proceedings of the Committee and Officers of the Militia Companies of this County. The divisions or Battalions were formed, and the Siniority of each Battalion fixed on by a Unanimous Vote: the mode fallen on was, that each Battalion should take Rank according to the time of a majority of its Companies having Associated—this gave universal satisfaction. We, who now address you, are members of one or other of the Battalions, and are very sensible that if seniority were now to be fixed by lot, it would tend to Create Confusion and injure the Common Cause, therefore hope that Commissions may be Granted agreeable to the Regulations of the Committee & Officers. In forming these Battalions, great Regard was had to the Situation of the County and Convenience of the Inhabitants. The Battalions do not all Consist of an Equal number, but none of less than 500 men, which you will see by the inclosed Papers—the three first Battalions are large enough for Regiments, but you may give them what names you think proper. In the said List we return you the names of the Officers according to Seniority, agreed to in their respective Battalions in Order to be Commissioned. One of those Battalions has but five Companies, yet they are so very large that a single Company may Act as a Grand division, untill they Can be divided with Satisfaction and Conveniency to the Inhabitants, in which the Field Officers, when Commissioned, can very much assist. The particular Townships of each Battalion are to be Regarded. The Persons appointed for Officers are generally agreeable to the People. We have been given to understand that Captain James Dill, the Officers of his Company, & some others, are dissatisfied with the Choice of Matthew Dill, Esq^r., for Colonel of the 5th Battalion that they were desirous of a new Election, & had wrote to you for that Purpose. As to this we can inform you, that without any confusion or disputation, and with the greatest fairness, Matthew Dill, Esq^r., was Chosen Colonel of that Division.

A new Election would answer no good purpose, but would tend to encourage Faction, which we have happily avoided in this County. We also inclose you a list of the Officers names in the Minute men of this County, Raised in Pursuance of the direction of the Assembly of this Province, & the Recommendation of the Continental Congress. These are the Officers and men Raised by them, the Persons that are ready to be first called forth from this County for the service of the Common Cause. We are also of Opinion, that in the Country it will not be so convenient to Cast Lots for whole Companies that are to march in case of a Call, as the discipline of all the Companies are not alike, many have not the same advantages or Opportunities to be taught, and a number in every Company could not possibly go, so that the Lot might often fall on Companies that the Community could have no reliance on; we therefore apprehend it will do better to fix on Individuals that are to act in the first Instance as Minute-men. We have hitherto been unanimous, and hope the conduct of this County will Receive your Countenance and Approbation—there are near 100 Persons associated in Germany Township, but as there is some little confusion concerning their Officers, we shall defer sending their Names for some Time.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servts.

Geo. Eichelberger,	Martin Eychelberger,
Baltzar Sprugler,	Joseph Jefferis,
Arch'd McClean,	Michael Schmyser,
John Kean,	Nich's Buttinger,
George Slake,	John Finlay,
Jas. Smith,	Philip Albright,
R'd McAlister,	Daniel Messerly,
Thos. Hartley,	John Hay,
Wm. Rankin,	And others.

Directed—To Benjamin Franklin, Esqr., and to the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania.

A Plan of Rules and Regulations which would be acceptable to many of the Associators, 1775.

We the Subscribers, Officers & Privates of the Company of the Battalion of , commanded by Colonel , for the speedy acquiring the military art, the preservation of good order, Decorum & military Discipline; and for the Preservation of that Freedom in our Company for which we have associated, do pledge our Honour & Faith to each other, that we will cheerfully Submit to the following Regulations.

1st. That a Committee of Privates be chosen out of each Com-

pany, who, in conjunction with the Commissioned Officers, shall have the proposing of all Laws, Rules and Regulations, for the better management of the affairs of the Company. That this Committee shall continue for 6mo from the time of their appointment, then be dissolv'd, a new one Chosen to continue for a like space of Time, &c. as long as this Association shall last.

2. That no Rule, Law or Regulation, shall bind this Company, or any Member of it, but that which shall have received the approbation of a majority of this Company at a General meeting, and that every such Rule, Law or Regulation, shall be proposed to the Company at least 3 days before the Company be calld together to determine concerning it, and that no person be admitted as a Member of this Company, until he be approved of by the Captain and Committee of Privates, and have subscrib'd the Laws of the Company.

3. That the Committee of Privates, in conjunction with the Officers, shall have the Power of trying every Offence committed by, or against any Member of this Company, according to the following Regulations.

4. That every Offence committed by one Officer against another, in the same Company, shall be tried by the other Officers of the Company, or by the Officers of the next Company, but if the Offence be committed by an Officer of one Company against those of another Company, then the Officers of the two Companies s'.all determine. In each case the right of Appeal to the Officers of the Battalion, their Determination to be final.

5. That every Offence committed by an Officer against a private, or a private against an Officer of the same Company, be tried by the remaining Officers and Commi^{s} of said Company, with right of Appeal to the Company. Every offence of an Officer of one Company against a private of another, or vice versa, be tried by the Officers and Committees of said Companies, in conjunction with the right of App^{l} to the Officers and Committees of the Battalion, their Determination to be final.

6. That every Offence committed by one private against another of the same Company, be tried by the Committee of privates of s^{d} Company, with right of appeal to the privates of the whole Company; every Offence committed by a private or privates of one Company against those of another, be tried by the Committees of s^{d} Companies, with right of appeal to the Committees of the Battalion, their determination to be final.

7. That all Complaints of an Officer against a private, and Vice Versa, or of one private against another of said Company, be made to the Captain & Committee; or if of an Officer of one Company against a private of another, and Vice versa, the Complaints shall be made to the Officers and Committees of said Companies, but if a private in one Company against a private of another, the Complaint shall be made to the Committees of said Companies.

8. That no Member of one Company be permitted to Join another, without leave had in writing from the Captain and Committee of the Company to which he belongs.

9. That the Committee of privates of each Company consist of seven persons, or five at least, and be Chosen by ballot.

10. That in order to promote Uniformity, Concord and Harmony in each Battalion, the several Committees in said Battalion shall meet and agree upon a set of Rules for the good Conduct and Behaviour of the men, when under arms or on the parade, to be laid before each Company separately for their appro. or disapprobation, and that these Committees meet at least once every two months for the afores[d] purposes; and if at any time it may be thought necessary or expedient, the Committee of one Battalion may appoint a Committee of Nine persons out of their Body to Confer with a like Committee of any other Battalion or Battalions.

11. That all affairs which respect a whole Battalion, and no more shall be concerted by the Officers and Committees of said Battalion, jointly and determin'd by a majority of voices, without Liberty of appeal to any other body unless agreed to by said majority, but liable to a reconsideration at any future Opportunity.

Arthur St. Clair to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Pittsburgh, Septem[r] 15th, 1775.

Sir,

Curiosity led me to this Place, to be present at the Treaty with the Indians, which was appointed for the 10th instant, and that I might have it in my power to give you the earliest Notice if any thing happened that appeared necessary for you to be apprised of. The Treaty is not yet opened as the Indians are not come in, but there are accounts of their being on the way, and well disposed. We have, however, been surprised with a Manœuvre of the People of Virginia that may have a Tendency to alter their Disposition. About one hundred Men marched here from Winchester and took Possession of the Fort on the 11th, which has so much disturbed the Delegates from the Congress, that they have Thoughts of removing to some other Place to hold the Treaty. They did every thing in their Power to prevent their coming to the Fort, but to no Purpose. This step has already, as might naturally be expected served to exasperate the Dispute between the Inhabitants of the Country, and entirely destroyed the Prospect of a Cessation of our Grievances, from the salutary and conciliating Advice of the Delegates of the respective Provinces, in their circular Letter; and they are so sensible, that, if something is not soon done to prevent it, the Dispute must end in

open Violence, that they have warmly recommended to the Congress, without loss of Time to direct a temporary Line. It may be necessary if that Measure meets with your Approbation, to furnish some of your Delegates with the Draughts and Calculations respecting the western extent of the Province. I take the Liberty to mention this, that supposing agreeable to you the proper officer may be directed to supply them, that the Congress may have it in their Power to take the Matter up with a prospect of at least no Disadvantage to the Province. I am sensible, Sir, this is out of my way; but the regard I have for your Interests and the Gratitude I feel for your Favours must plead my Excuse, as they are my only Motives.

I have the Honour to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant,
AR. ST. CLAIR.

Directed,
The honourable Governour Penn.

Wm. Maclay to J. Shippen, Jr., 1775.

Sunbury, 22d Sep^{r}, 1775.

Sir,

I inclose to you an Estreat of the Fines adjudged in our Quarter Sessions as far back as February Sessions, 1774. Before that time there are none worth attention save the Fines of one William alias Adams, who broke Jail and escaped. I am not certain whether I ever sent any Acc^{t} of Fines heretofore. But rather think I did not. I believe it is a generally received Opinion, that the Governor Remits the Fine of the woman in case of Fornication. I mention this Circumstance, as it is likely the Sheriff under the Influence of this opinion, may have omitted taking the Fines from them; if the Sheriff has heretofore been paid any of the Fines now estreated, it will be easy to let him have the necessary credit. The Congress at the last Meeting ordered the Memorials respecting the Connecticut Intrusion, to lye on their Table to the next Meeting, on the 5th of Sep^{r}, in the mean Time their Delegates were directed to enjoin a Peaceable Behaviour on their People; the 5th of Sep^{r} is come and past, the Injunction therefore is no longer binding, according to their mode of reasoning—we never had more rumor about them, and their Designs; Sam. Wallis has just now been with me respecting the Conduct of one Vincent, who lives near Mr. Modie—this man was some time

ago appointed a Connecticut Magistrate, and is now at Wyoming, in order to pilot down 300 of them to the west Branch, his son was with him, and is returned, and gives out, that his Father only waited untill the Armament would be ready. Wallis says, he has taken some Pains to examine into the Story, and for his part veryly believes it to be true; if so, we shall soon hear of them, they have lately been at great Pains to inlist their Adherents among Us into the 24th or Butler's Regiment. It is highly probable That every Motion of the People at Wioming, is in Conseqnence of Orders from the Colony of Connecticut, if so, it is incontrovertible That they intend, perfas Nefasque, to possess themselves of the Country. It seems mysterious They should be so intent upon pushing their Incroachments so far Southward into the Pennsylvania Settlement, while the Lands west of Wioming large and quite unoccupied, are quite disregarded; perhaps a west Line from the most southern Settlement they can effect, by Art or Force may be contemplated by them, as the Boundary of their future Empire, That is, in case they intend to leave Pennsylvania a name or Place at all among the Colonys.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient
& most H'ble Servt.
WM. MACLAY.

Directed,
To Joseph Shippen, Junr, Esquire,
Secretary to his Honor the Govornor,
In Philadelphia.

J. Sluman and Wm. Judd to Wm. Plunkett, 1775.

Warriors' Run, Sept. 25th, 1775.

Sr.

This acquaints you that we arriv'd at this place on Saturday Evening last, with a Number of other men, purposing to view the Vacant Lands in this Branch of the Susqhh River, and to make a Settlement on the Vacant Lands if we find any place or places that shall be agreeable. And as this may be a Matter of much Conversation among the present Inhabitants, we are willing to acquaint you the principles on which we are come. In the first place we Intend no Hostilities, we will not Disturb, molest or Endeavour to Dispossess any Person of his property, or any ways abuse his person by Threats or any action that shall tend Thereto. And as we are Commissioners of the peace for the Colony of Connecticut, we mean to be

governed by the Laws of that Colony, & shall not Refuse the Excercise of the Law to those of the Inhabitants that are now Dwellers here on their Request, as the Colony of Connecticut Extended last May their Jurisdiction over the Land. Finally, as we are Determined to govern ourselves as abovementioned, we Expect that those who think the Tittle of this Land is not in this Colony, will give us no uneasiness or Disturbance in our proposed settlement.

We are, Sir,

with proper Respects,

Yr h'ble Servts,

JOS. SLUMAN.

WILLIAM JUDD.

Directed,

Wm. Plunkett, Esq., to be Communicated if Thought proper.

Thomond Ball to J. Shippen, Jr., 1775.

Sunbury, 26th Septembr, 1775.

Sir,

William Maclay, Esq., being at present so much indisposed as renders him incapable of writing, I have the honour by his directions to inform you, that a Party of the Connecticut intruders, supposed to be a detachment from Colonel Butler's Regiment, consisting as nearly as yet be conjectured, of 300 men, arrived last Saturday night at Freeland's Mill, on the Warriours Run, about 13 Miles distance from this Town, where we are informed they immediately began to entrench themselves; and as they brought neither women or Children, but instead of them Fortifying and Intrenching tools, with the additional Circumstance of some of the sellers of lands in this County under Connecticut Rights being of the Party, we can not consider their visit as amicable. In consequence of which a company consisting of about 50 men, left this Town at 1 o'clock yesterday, in order to join other companies of the County, to meet and demand the Reason of this intrusion and hostile appearance, this being wrote early in the morning, by a gentleman who is just setting off for Philadelphia, can not at present gain further intelligence, but in a few days shall transmit you an acct of their and our further Proceedings; if the State of our County with regard to Arms and Ammunition, will be satisfactory to you, Capt'n Hunter can inform

you thereof, from a letter which the Bearer carries, as well as his own knowledge.

Am, with great respect,

Yr very Hum'e Servt.,

THOMOND BALL.

Directed.

To Joseph Shippen, Jr., Esq., Philadelphia.

JOHN DAGWORTHY TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1775.

Gent'n,

We have seen and read with great pleasure your resolution of the 16th instant, whereby you promise to lend us six six Pounders, and ammunition for them, to enable us to defend ourselves against any Hostile attacks, upon our giving Security to return the Cannon on demand, and repay the Ammunition or its value in Money in a reasonable time.

The most sincere and unfeigned thanks of this Committee are due to you, for this generous and unask'd for offer, which can proceed only from your sincere and tender affection for, your firm and zealous attachment to, the freedom of America. But at the same time we acknowledge your gratitude, we wou'd inform you, that in our opinion the Cannon would not answer the good purposes you expected, because we have no kind of Fortress, nothing but clear open ground, whereon they may be planted, and if we are invaded and are obliged to retreat, the Cannon must of consequence fall into the hands of the enemy, by which means they may become very disadvantageous; however, as this is an opinion founded only in Speculation, we are inclined to reduce it to experiment, and accept of your kind offer.

From the benevolent loan which you have been pleased to make to us, and from your close adherence to the cause of Freedom in America, we are induced to ask for an additional Supply of Gunpowder and Lead, as much as you can conveniently spare us, and one hundred Stand of small Arms, or so many as you can spare us, without distressing yourselves. As this County is at present circumstanced, it is in a bad situation to receive an enemy properly, as there are but a few effective small Arms in it, and it being the Frontier, we doubt not but you will give our Situation that consideration which it is justly intitled to.

Should you be inclined to favour our requests, in whole or in part, and any thing like a letter may be thought a proper security for you, we hereby promise and engage, that we will return to the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pensylvania, six Cannons, each

carry a six pound Bullet, which they have generously lent to us, the Committee of Safety for the County of Sussex, on Delaware, for our defence and protection in the present virtuous struggle for American Freedom, on demand. And we do further promise and engage, that we will immediately, upon receipt of any Powder and Bullet and so many Stand of small Arms as they may be inclined to send to us for the purpose aforesaid, order payment for the same to the said Committee, or to such person as they may appoint to receive the same, in common circulating money of America.

By order of the Committee of Safety
for Sussex County.

JNO. DAGWORTHY,
President.

Lewis, Sep. 26th, 1775.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennsylvania.*

HENRY FISHER, &c., TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1775.

Gentlemen,

According to your Resolves, the Pilots belonging to Cape Henlopen, have laid up their Boats, and are determined not to brake through them; if you will make the Pilots of Philadelphia doe the same, for it is very hard to see your Pilots come down and take the Bread out of their mouths, for as long as you admit them to fetch their Boats with them, they will do the like; we are informed that there are some of them that are determined to look out as usual, therefore we pray that you would take our case in hand, and lay some further Restriction on them; we are very sorry that we are obliged to trouble you, but hope that the case will be a sufficient Excuse. We are, with due Respect,

your Humble Servants,

HENRY FISHER,
LUKE SHIELD, JUN.,
JOHN LEARMONTH,
SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Lewis Town, September 27th, 1775.†

* Min. of Committee in Col. Rec., Vol. X. p. 338.
† See Committee, Min. in Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 386.

Resolution of Assembly, 1775.

In Assembly, Septem'r 30th, 1775.

Resolved upon Motion,

That the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation,* offering the Reward of Fifty Pounds for apprehending and securing in some Gaol of this Province, a certain Fleming Elliot, charged with the Murder of John Vaughtan, late of Chester County, Pedlar, to be paid upon conviction of the said Elliott.

Extract from the Journals.

CHAS. MOORE,
Clk. of Assembly.

Indorsed,

Resolve of the Assembly, 30th Septem'r, 1775, offering a Reward of £50 for apprehending and securing a certain Fleming Elliot, who stands charged the murder of John Faughrar. Referred to in Council Minutes, of 5 October, 1775.

Deposition of Peter Smith. 1775.

Northumberland County, ss.

Before me, one of his Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace for said County, personally appeared, Peter Smith, who being Sworn according to Law, Deposeth and saith, that on the evening of Monday, the twenty-fifth of September last, this Deponent went to the house of Garret Freeland, of the Warrior's Run, and there saw a number of men from Wyoming on Guard in a School house, who pressed him much to join with them, and acquainted him that they were come to enforce the Connecticut Laws, and Settle the Vacant Land, and sundrie fair promises to him if he would join with them. This Deponent saith he was then advised to go to the house of John Vincent, on the Warrior's Run, which he did, and there saw a number of men paraded and under arms, amongst whom was one they called the Major, who informed the men that he expected they would be attacked that Night or the next Morning, and exhorted them to stand together like men, that they were come to enforce the Connecticut Laws, & Settle the Vacant Lands, and that they would do it or die every man on the spot, and for the honor of their Country, that they would behave better than a party of them that had gone before some time ago, who run away or were taken

* See Col. Rec. Vol. X., p. 269.

prisoners, and also if this party were too small to effect their design, they would send to Connecticut, and their Government would send them Two Thousand men. He the said Major, advised the men to Sleep with their arms by them, and their Pouches and Horns about their Necks, that they might be ready in a minutes notice. And further, this Deponent heard one whom he took to be a Captain, speak to Major Judd, and say that there was a fence that would be much in the way, if they were obliged to draw up their men in that place, and that he thought it would be proper to move it away, and Major Judd said he would speak to Mr. Vincent about it, so he bid the men good night, and went into the house. This Deponent followed him into the house, and desired to speak with him; Major Judd asked if he, this Deponent, was a friend, and was answered he was no foe; Then Major Judd read this Deponent a number of Papers, which he said was orders from Government, the contents of which this Deponent cannot recollect; he then said if he would join with him, he would Warrant him a hundred acres, as also every one that would do so and come under their Laws, which this Deponent refused, so the Major said they that are not for us, are against us, and likewise said the Major, those that will not joyn us if we get the Land, we will use them accordingly; This deponent then said, that if he could not get Land without fighting for it, he would take what he had and leave the parts entirely.

His
PETER ⋈ SMITH.
mark.

Sworn and Subscribed before me, this 5th day of October, 1775.

ROBT. ROBB.

A true Copy.

NAUTICUS—PLAN FOR FIRE SHIPS, 1774.

Philadelphia, the 13th of Oct^{r}, 1775.

Gentlemen,

This informs you of a method I have considered of to defend this City against any Vessels that may come up this River with an intent to do it damage; whether my proposals may be of any advantage, I will not presume to say, I leave that to your superior knowledge, And to whose Province it alone belongs; However, as an American, I think it my duty to contribute to promote the American cause as far as my abilities extends against its Enemies.

First.

The narrowness of the River and the rapid tide, Is a great advantage to the Steering fire Vessels on board the Enemy, By which means they may be burnt or Terrified in such a manner as to ocasion them to quit the River. There is nothing can be thought of that will be of so much Service as fire Vessels rightly mannaged.

Secondly.

The method of fitting them for that purpose should be consulted by those who have a knowledge of fire works, which is to be filled with such Combustables as to make a furious, Instantaneous flame, And also to have some solider fuel, which when fired, will continue the Fire furious.

Thirdly.

This should be done in such manner, that the fire Vessel should not be turned a Drift, which I think may be Effected by an Iron fixed on the stem of the fire Vessel, with a sharp point ragged, and to give the fire Vessel such way through the water as to be sufficient to peirce or enter the side of the Ship so far as not to draw, and to have it made to break short off by the force of the Tide, and then with a Chain, one end fast to the part in the Ship, and the other end fast in the eye-bolt fixed in a proper place in the fire Vessel, will bring her up alongside with a force, that will drive sharp points ragged into the Ship, and the fire Vessel will be fast fore and aft, in such a manner as the Enemy will be at a loss to find out, as all this may be fixed under water where they cannot see, which will put the Enemy in Great confusion; (Lett the Ships be Large or small they will all burn.) I shall employ my thoughts on what may be of further Advantage if this is worth your notice; an experiment of the above Scheme may be seen and properly demonstrated for a small expence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

NAUTICUS.

There is other ways of making use of fire masheins, but what I have now given an account of will be the least suspected of any, and is most likely to answer the purpose.

Directed.

To the worthy members of the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia, and any other part of the English America.*

* The foregoing plan was produced at a meeting of the Committee of Safety, Oct. 14th, and "approved of," and the "thanks of the Board to the Author" ordered. See Minute of Committee of Safety. Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 366.

Committee of York Co. to Committee of Safety, 1775.

York Town, 20th Oct. 1775.

Gentlemen,

Your Letter of the 14th Instant, together with an order for Powder & Lead in favour of Northumberland and Northampton came to hand, and the order is complied with; as the Ammunition is now the property of the Province, the Committee of Safety has an undoubted right to order it where they please; sorry we are that there should be a necessity of employing any part of the Powder & Lead originally destined for the defence of the whole United Colonies in an unhappy affair between two of them—disgrace to the Sons of America! Tell it not in Gath, &c. We can't suppress our feelings; however, we don't mean to reflect on the Committe of Safety, we see the unhappy crisis! we feel the necessity that constrain them.

We understand that the attempt to manufacture Salt-petre in your City has not been attended with the desired success. The bearer, Baltzer Monday, is going down, and if properly encouraged, will stay a month or two to make Salt-petre and instruct any who who may chuse to learn; he has desired a recommendation from us; he certainly can make Salt-petre, and is an honest man. He will not be put out of his own way of working, and is confident in any large Town he can get materials enough for making Salt-petre 'till beds can be ripened; one kettle will make 50 or 60^{lb} p^{r} week, and there is doubtless materials in the City & Liberties to employ ten, which would furnish one Powder Mill at least with Salt-petre.

We have sent a Salt-petre maker to Maryland; it is amazing to us that Virginia has not made 20 Tons.

'Tis a shame for America, when we have so many People who have wrought many years at making Salt-petre in Germany, and understand it as well as any of our old Women do making soft Soap, that so much has been said and so little done in an Article so essential to the safety of America; it is true, they are but mechanicks, and don't understand Theory, but let them make a sufficiency for our present wants, and let the Theorists improve and amend their defects at leisure.

Colonel Francis & Mr. John Lukens have strongly recommended that this man should immediately go to your City, tho' it subjects us to some inconvenience.

We expect, agreeable to the engagement of the Committee of Safety, that the Ammunition order'd from this County will be

replaced as soon as possible. We have another hundred weight of Salt-petre to send down.

We are,
Gentlemen,
Your Obed^{t} hum^{e} Serv^{ts},

JA. SMITH, JOHN HOUSTON,
GEORGE IRWIN, JOS. DONALDSON,
CHAS. LUKENS, GEO. EICHELBERGER,
THOS. HARTLEY, JOHN KEAN.
DAVID GRIER,

Committee of York County.*

Directed.

To Robert Morris, Esq^{r}, and the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES OF ASSEMBLY, 1775.

Wednesday, October 25, 1775, P. M.

A Memorial from the Committee chosen by the Freeholders of the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, to solicit Assistance, and devise Means, for keeping the Peace of the said Counties, and defending them against the Connecticut Intruders, was presented to the House, read, and is as follows, viz. :

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Memorial of the Subscribers, being a Committee chosen by the Freeholders of the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, to solicit Assistance, and devise Means, for keeping the Peace of the said Counties, and defending them against the Connecticut Intruders.

Sheweth,

That the late House of Assembly taking into Consideration "the 'Intrusion of a Number of People into this Province, under a 'pretended Claim of the Colony of Connecticut, to the great Annoy-'ance of the good People of this Province, did specially direct their 'Delegates to lay the same before the Congress, with the mischievous 'Tendency the pursuing such Measures will have, and to procure the 'Aid of Congress, to quiet the Minds of the good People of this 'Province, and prevent further Intrusions and Extension of Settle-'ments under the said Claim, until the Matter shall be determined 'by the King in Council, to whom both Sides have submitted the 'Dispute."

That the Honourable Congress were pleased to appoint Five of

*See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 384.

their Body as a Committee to hear the Parties, and to devise some effectual Means for answering the aforesaid Purposes; and the said Committee being attended by your Memorialists on the Part of the Freeholders of the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, and by the Connecticut Delegates in Behalf of the Claimants and Intruders from that Colony, did condescend, with great Patience and Candour, to hear what was offered on each Side; declaring, that as it was not the Intention of the Congress to take upon them the Decision of any Matters touching the Merits of the Controversy, it would be sufficient for the Parties to confine themselves to such Points only as might enable the said Committee to answer the purposes of their Appointment, namely, to "devise some Way by "which the Recommendation and Authority of Congress may be "reasonably interposed for keeping the Peace till a Decision of this "Matter, agreeable to the aforesaid Request of Assembly."

Wherefore, waving the principal Arguments touching the Merits of the Controversy, and particularly the Settlement of the Western Bounds of Connecticut, under a Royal Commission in 1664, then solemnly assented to and accepted by themselves, and since that adjudged absolute and final in several Instances (as we doubt not it will in the present); we say, waving these Points, your Memorialists insisted on the following, viz.:

That were it even possible for the Connecticut Claim to derive the least Support from the Charter, they have prosecuted it in an unwarrantable and Riotous Manner, holding their present Possessions only by forcible Entry, and unjust Depredations upon the Property of the good People of this Province.

That near Fifty Years ago all that Part of Delaware which they now claim, from 41° upwards, was settled by Pennsylvania, as far as then purchased from the Indians; and the Settlements still extended farther as new Purchases were made, without any Claim made known, or Interruption offered, on the Part of Connecticut.

That their Claim is a novel Thing, or at least was not heard of among Pennsylvanians till a little before the Indian Treaty and Congress at Albany in 1754,* and was hardly considered by any Body as a serious Thing, till at that Treaty it was made known that they were privately dealing with the Indians, by Two's and Three's at a Time, at the House of one Lydius, for some Lands on Susquehannah.

That the Deed† (if any), signed by the Indians at that Time, was not obtained as usual from their Chiefs in Public Council or Treaty, but privately, and through the Persuasion of the said Lydius, and also contrary to the Laws of Connecticut itself, which prohibits all Purchases from the Indians without Leave of their General Court.

That if the said pretended Deed were not void on the foregoing Account, it is absolutely so for the following Reasons,

First, Because at a solemn Treaty held between the Governor of

* Archives, Vol. II., p 137–143, 181.

† Ib. p. 147, 158.

Pennsylvania and the Indians October the 25th, 1736,* in a Deed for the Lands from the mouth of Susquehannah up to the Mountains—The Indians made a further Covenant and Declaration of Trust, in the Words following: "That neither they, nor any in "Authority in their Nations, would at any Time bargain, sell, grant, "or by any means make over, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, "whether White Men or Indians, other than the Proprietors of "Pennsylvania, Children of William Penn, or to Persons by them "authorized and appointed to agree for, and receive the same, any "Lands within the Limits of Pennsylvania, as it is bounded North-"ward by New York. But when we are willing to dispose of any "further Rights to Lands within the said Limits of Pennsylvania, "we will dispose of them to the said William Penn's Children, and "no other." And the Consideration mentioned by the Indians, as inducing them to make this Deed and Declaration was the upright Conduct of William Penn, who, although he had in the Year 1696 purchased the Susquehannah Lands within the Northern Part of his Charter from Governor Dungan, who had purchased them for him, the said William Penn, in 1683, yet was willing to pay the Indians over again, as he had Occasion to settle them.

That on the 6th Day of July, 1754,† in a Public Council at Albany, Colonel Johnson and the Commissioners or Delegates of all the neighbouring Provinces being present, the Indians gave a Deed to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania for another Parcel of the Susquehannah lands from the Mountains nearly up to the Forks, including also a great Part of the Lands on Delaware now claimed by Connecticut, but declared they would not yet sell the Shamokin and Wyoming Lands, but reserve them for their Hunting-Grounds, and appointed John Shickalamy, a noted Chief, to live on them, and prevent any Settlements of White People.

But it being then suggested to the Indians that some prirate Persons were endeavouring to obtain Deeds from some of their People for Part of these Lands, and the aforesaid Deed of 1736 being shewn to them, by which they declare, that they held the said Lands in Trust, to be disposed of only to the Children of William Penn, they did accordingly the Ninth Day of July, 1754, sign and execute an Indorsement on the Back of the Deed of 1736, "for themselves, "their Children and Children's Children, confirming, ratifying, and "holding good the same, covenanting, promising and engaging to "and with Thomas and Richard Penn, Esquires, that neither they, "nor any under their Authority, should sell, grant or convey to any "other than the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their Heirs "and Assigns, any Lands within the Limits of their Province," &c.

That on the 9th Day of the said Month of July, 1754, the Commissioners of the Colonies met in Congress, drew up a State to be laid before His Majesty; and as if foreseeing the evil Consequences

* See Archives, Vol. I., p. 494–499. † Col. Rec. Vol. VI., p. 90–129.

that would ensue frem private Purchases of Lands from the Indians, and the exorbitant and unwieldy Claims of some Northern Colonies, under their Charters, agreed to the following Articles. viz.: First, "That all future Purchases of Lands from the Indians be void, unless "made by the Government where such Lands lie, and from the In- "dians in a Body in their Public Councils."—Second, "That the "Bounds of those Colonies, which extend to the South Sea, be con- "tracted and limited by the Allegheny or Apalachian Mountains, "and Measures be taken for settling from time to Time Colonies of "His Majesty's Protestant Subjects Westward of said Mountains, "in proper Cantons."

That the Pretended Indian Deed to some Persons in Connecticut, being posterior to all this, and dated July 11, 1754, must, in every Sense and View, be fraudulent and void.—It must be void, because the Indians could not convey that on July 11, to any other Persons, which they had twice before declared they held in Trust, to be conveyed only to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. It is fraudulent, not only as being obtained privately, contrary to a Resolution of the Colonies in Congress, made two Days before, with the Assent of Commissioners from Connecticut itself, but also as extending beyond the Mountains, which they had agreed should limit all Colonies, claiming to the South Sea.

That the Connecticut Claimants, no Doubt conscious of the Weight of these Reasons, did not pretend to make any Settlement under their own Charter, or the said pretended Indian Purchase, but thought proper to petition His Majesty, "that it might be his Royal "Pleasure (not to extend the Old Colony) but to grant them the "said Lands to erect and settle thereon a New Colony, in such "Form, and under such Regulations, as might be consistent with "his Royal Wisdom."

That failing in this Application, (as it might be justly expected His Majesty would not grant those Lands a second time, which were before granted to William Penn) they recurred to their pretended Indian Purchase, and set up their Charter Claim, but never durst settle any of the lands in their own Right, till they were first purchased by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in November, 1768, at which Time the Indians in Public Council solemnly denied ever having made any Sale of the Lands in Question to the People of Connecticut; as the Six Nations had before disclaimed the same by the Sachem Hendrick, and other Chiefs, sent to Philadelphia for that Purpose in January, 1755.*

That the Connecticut Claimants were not only thus prevented by the Indians from settling under their own pretended Purchase, and obliged to wait till they could come in under the Purchase of Pennsylvania; but even now dare not settle one Foot of their said Purchase, which reaches over or beyond the Pennsylvania Purchase; and that upon the Whole, they had intruded themselves into this

* See Col. Rec., Vol. VI., p. 217, 277–293.

Province without any Shadow of Right, and hold their present Possessions by forcible Entry and Invasions of the Property of Persons holding under this Province. In Proof of which, your Memorialists produced Numbers of Affidavits and other Vouchers, setting forth their first Intrusion, and Attempt to dispossess Mr Ogden, and other Settlers at Wyoming, in February, 1769; their being twice taken by the Sheriff of Northampton, and defeated in their Designs; their Escapes from Prison and Bail; Breach of their Faith; Returning again to the Lands, and Taking to their Assistance Fugitives from the Justice of this Province, till at Length they succeeded in their present Lodgement at the said Wyoming, a Place within the undoubted Charter Limits of this Province, and to which its Laws and Jurisdiction were actually extended by our Legislature, long before any Act of the Colony of Connecticut for that Purpose.

That the Peace of the Province has for several Years past been constantly interrupted by these Intruders, endeavouring to extend their Settlements, and to draw off our Inhabitants to their Party by every undue Means in their Power; tempting some of the lowest of them with Offers of Commissions, Civil and Military; and others, particularly those who hold as Tenants, to become Landlords themselves, by Offers of the Lands on easier Terms than those of Pennsylvania.

That their late Attempt to extend themselves Westward at least 50 Miles from Wyoming to the West Branch of Susquehannah, was attended with the most provoking Circumstances of Treachery, as well as Want of Sympathy for the Distresses of their Country, or Regard for Public Union.—Because in May last, after actual Hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and the Colonies, the Assembly of Connecticut made a new Law, extending their Jurisdiction to the said West Branch of Susquehannah, and thereby exciting their People to make further Intrusions upon us, which was most ungenerously attempted by them in an hostile Manner the latter End of September last, in open Disregard of the Injunction of the Continental Congress, at a Time when they thought our People were least expecting them, and least prepared to receive them; many of the best Men of the County being absent in the Public Service as Riflemen.

That upon this State of the Matter, and in the present Temper of the Frontier Inhabitants of this Province, whose Minds are so justly inflamed against those Intruders, as a Set of Men who have made repeated Attacks on their Property, and to whose future Engagements no Faith can be due, your Memorialists took the Liberty to suggest to the worthy Committee of Congress their Apprehensions that the said Frontier Inhabitants, now considering themselves under the Necessity of repelling Force by Force, can be no way quieted, or the public Peace preserved, "but by those Connecticut People "yielding up the Lands of which they have taken forcible Possession, "and retiring within their Old Bounds East of New York, there

" patiently to wait the Decision of the Controversy by that Authority " to which both Sides have submitted, and which may soon be " expected."

The Reply made to these Arguments appeared to us too evasive and inconclusive to trouble your Honourable House with a Recital of them. Upon the Whole, instead of acquiescing in our Proposal to withdraw these Intruders, the Connecticut Delegates gave in the following written Proposal, calculated, under the Sanction of the Congress if it could be had, to obtain for their People a still stronger Establishment in a Tract of Land almost as large as all Connecticut; thereby delivering them the quiet Possession and Use of Lands, honestly purchased, and paid for to an immense Value, by Multitudes of good People belonging to all Parts of our Province.

FORM OF A RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS PROPOSED BY THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATES.

"Whereas it is represented to this Congress that some Disturbances have lately happened among the People inhabiting the Lands in Controversy between the Colony of Connecticut and the Proprietors of the Colony of Pennsylvania, which, unless speedily quieted, may interrupt the Harmony and weaken the Union of the confederated Colonies, when their united Efforts are necessary for the Defence of their common Rights and Liberties; and that the Peace of said Inhabitants cannot be preserved nor Offenders duly punished there by the Civil Authority of the Colonies of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, or either of them, by Reason of their interfering Claims of Jurisdiction, and the Assembly of the Colony of Pennsylvania and the Delegates of the Colony of Connecticut have requested the Interposition and Advice of the Congress in the Premises.

"Resolved, that in the Opinion of the Congress, it is expedient for preserving the Peace of said Colonies, that a Temporary Line of Jurisdiction be fixed between them, and therefore recommend for the present, and until there shall be a Legal Settlement of said Controversy or some other Regulation established, that the Colony of Connecticut confine the Exercise of its Jurisdiction (at the Place in Controversy) to that Part of a Township incorporated by the Assembly of that Colony by the name of Westmoreland, that lieth East of a Meridian Line beginning at Latitude 41° North at a Distance of 15 English Miles West from the East Branch of Susquehannah River, and from thence running North to the North Line of the Lands in Controversy. And that the Colony of Pennsylvania forbear to exercise Jurisdiction within those Limits, unless the South Limit of said Town include any of the Inhabitants who settled and hold under the Claim of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, that then those Inhabitants remain under the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and that all the Inhabitants on said controverted Lands be suffered peaceably to occupy the Lands now in their actual Possession.

"Provided nevertheless, that nothing contained in this temporary Provision shall any way affect or prejudice the legal Title or Claim of either Party to any of the said Lands. And it is further recommended, that all Persons who have been arrested only for attempting to enter upon and take Possession of any of the vacant or uncultivated Lands in Controversy, be forthwith released, and that all their Effects be restored to them. And that for the future all concerned carefully avoid whatever may tend to disturb the Peace, or interrupt the Harmony and Friendship that ought at all Times, and more especially the present, to subsist among all true Lovers of their Country."

On the foregoing Proposal it was observed first by your Memorialists, that the Bounds pointed out would extend the Jurisdiction of Connecticut not only over the Wyoming Lands and fifteen Miles West of Susquehannah, but also Eastward to Delaware over the Minisink and other Lands settled and governed under Pennsylvania for 50 Years past. They further observed an affected Obscurity and the Use of ambiguous Words in the Proposal, where it ought to have been explicit and clear—As for Example—a Temporary Line of Jurisdiction is proposed "until there shall be a legal Settlement of the Controversy."—But when they were asked what they meant by a legal Settlement, and whether the expected Determination by the King in Council would be acquiesced in by them as such, no decisive Reply was obtained, but rather a Suggestion that they would not consider such Determination as final in their Case. The like Ambiguity was observed with respect to the Words—"Actual Possession"—they affecting to consider all Lands on which no Persons live as vacant and free for their People to sit down upon; and we considering all Lands for which we have paid and which have been surveyed off to us as our Actual Possession, which no Man has a Right to enter upon without our Leave, whether we occupy them or not. And as to a Temporary Line of Jurisdiction your Memorialists declared it to be a Matter which they could neither consent to nor have any Concern in advising, for the following Reasons:

First, Because the Legislature of this Province did extend its Jurisdiction over the whole Lands in Controversy long before the Colony of Connecticut made any Act for the like Purpose, and therefore that Jurisdiction can neither be suspended or limited but by the Legislature of this Province itself, or by the general Consent of those interested.

Secondly, Because such general Consent can never be expected. For wherever such Temporary Line may be fixed, it must give Dissatisfaction to Multitudes, and sacrifice (at least for a Time) the Property of one Part of the Country for the Peace or Convenience of the other.

Thirdly, Because Application being heretofore made on the Part of Connecticut to the Honourable Proprietaries of Pennsylvania for such Temporary Line, they refused to consent to the same, considering that it would be injurious to their Cause, and an Admission that

the Lines of Connecticut, settled more than an Hundred Years ago East of New York, could now extend West of the same, and approach those of Pennsylvania.

Fourthly, Because it seems evidently intended by the Proposing such Temporary Lines to give those Connecticut Intruders an Opportuity of introducing still greater Numbers of their People, and rendering themselves so strong as to be able to dispute the Possession, whatever may be determined respecting the Merits of the Controversy.—And that on the Whole, a Temporary Line, being involved in such Difficulty, affecting not only the Rights and Estate of the Honourable Proprietaries of this Province, but of Multitudes within it, and which however determined must ruin and give Dissatisfaction to many—Your Memorialists could not but think it a Matter, in which it would be wrong even to wish the Interposition of Congress, all whose Recommendations should be received with Reverence and without murmuring, and that therefore some other Mode should be agreed upon, in order to be strengthened by the Recommendation of Congress—Either First, that those Intruders who have so justly alarmed their Neighbours, should withdraw, as originally proposed to the Committee of Congress by your Memorialists; or Secondly, that a Plan should be devised for preventing their further Extension of Settlements, the Introducing any more of their People, or any way molesting the Inhabitants of this Province in their Persons or Property, till a Determination of the Controversy by the King in Council, with some proper Security that they will abide by that Determination, and in the mean Time submit to the Laws of Pennsylvania. But on a Matter of so great Weight and Concern to the Province in general, We declared further, that we wished to take the Advice of your Honourable House.

Being therefore convinced that any Accommodation by means of a Temporary Line is an Idea never entertained by the late or present House, we pray you would take the Premises under your wise Consideration, and advise us whether the Peace of this Province can be best preserved by the First or Second of the above Propossitions, or whether any other Plan might be more agreeable to you; And as the Settlement as well as Execution of any Plan of this Kind may be attended with Difficulties and Delays, of which these Intruders may wish to take Advantage, as usual, We further pray, that the Inhabitants of the said two Counties of Northumberland and Northampton may in the mean Time be duly strengthened and supported for the Defence of their Property against all such Iavasions and insidious Attempts as that lately made upon them—And your Memorialists shall pray, &c.

WILLIAM SMITH,
HENRY KEPPELE, JUN.
TENCH FRANCIS,
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
ROBERT HARRIS,
FRANCIS ALLISON,
JOHN COX,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,
REUBEN HAINES."

October 25, 1775

Thursday, October 26, 1775, A. M.

The House met, pursuant to Adjournment; and, upon Motion, resumed the Consideration of the Memorial from the Committee chosen by the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, to solicit Assistance, and devise Means, for keeping the Peace of the said Counties, and defending them against the Connecticut Intruders, and after some Time spent therein,

Ordered,

That Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Ross, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Chreist, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dougherty be a Committee to consider the Contents of the said Memorial, and report thereon to the House.

Friday, October 27, 1775, A. M.

The House met pursuant to Adjournment.

The Committee appointed to consider the Memorial of the Committee chosen by the Freeholders of the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, to solicit Assistance and devise Means for keeping the Peace of the said Counties, and defending them against the Connecticut Intruders, reported, "That they had taken the said "Memorial into their serious Consideration, and are satisfied that "the Matters and Things therein represented, are justly stated, and "deserve the Attention of the House."

Ordered,

That the above Report be taken into Consideration in the Afternoon.

October 27, 1775, P. M.

The House, pursuant to the Order of the Forenoon, taking into Consideration the Report of their Committee on the Memorial of the Northumberland and Northampton Committee, together with certain Resolutions of a former House of Assembly, passed on the 13th of January, 1774, concerning certain Intruders from the Colony of Connecticut, "who in a riotous and tumultuous manner 'have taken Possession of a Tract of Country within the known 'Limits and Boundaries of this Province, and retain their Possession in an hostile manner, to the great Disturbance of the Peace 'of the same, confederating in Defiance of the Laws and executive 'Powers of this Government, with a Number of ill-disposed Persons, and affording Protection to Offenders of the most atrocious 'Kind: Whereupon the House resolved, that they would concur 'with the Governor in every reasonable measure, to strengthen the 'Hands of Government in preserving the Peace and suppressing all 'Riots, Tumults and illegal Attempts to disturb the Inhabitants of 'this Province in their peaceable Possessions." And whereas it appears that the said Connecticut Intruders, in Contempt of the Authority of this Province, and to the great Annoyance of its peace-

able Inhabitants, do still continue their Intrusions and Invasions of private Property, and particularly in the latter End of September last, regardless of the public Union, and taking an ungenerous advantage of the Calamities of the Times, did attempt to extend their Settlements to the West Branch of the Susquehannah, near Fifty miles from Wyoming: Wherefore,

Resolved,

That the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, settled under the Jurisdiction of this Province, were justifiable, and did their Duty in repelling the said Intruders, and preventing the further Extension of their Settlements.

And whereas the Jurisdiction of the Counties of Northampton and Northumberland is extended by Acts of Assembly to the North Bounds of this Province, and the matter in controversy between Connecticut and this Province is submitted to the Determination of the King in Council: wherefore,

Resolved,

That to admit or to agree to any Temporary Line of Jurisdiction between the Inhabitants of this Province and the said Intruders would be sacrificing the just Rights and Powers of this Government, would prejudice the Cause in Question, and be injurious not only to the Proprietaries of this Province, who have already refused to agree to any such Temporary Line, but likewise to all those who have purchased and hold Lands in those Parts under the Faith and Sanction of our Laws.

Resolved,

That those Connecticut Intruders, having in a forcible and hostile manner obtained their Possessions in this Province, ought, for the Preservation of the Peace thereof to surrender up those Possessions, and wait for a proper and legal Decision of their Claim.

Resolved, nevertheless,

That this House will acquiesce in any Plan that shall be recommended by the Honourable Continental Congress, agreeable to the Request of the late House, whereby those Intruders may be permitted to enjoy their present Settlement till a Determination of the Controversy by the King in Council: provided Assurance be given that they will abide by that Determination, and in the mean Time introduce no more Settlers upon the controverted Lands, and submit to the Laws of this Province.

Resolved,

That if such an Agreement cannot be obtained, this House will concur with the Governor in every reasonable measure for protecting and supporting the Inhabitants of the said Counties of Northampton and Northumberland in the Defence of their Property and just Rights.

Committee of Berks County to Assembly, 1775.

Reading, Berks County, Novr 1st, 1775.

Sir:

The Committee of this Place having a few Casks of Powder yet on Hand, and considering the great Inconveniences to which the Public are lyable thro' the Want of that necessary article; I am directed to make you an Offer of it for the Public Service, provided the Honble House of Assembly will reimburse them for the same.

The Bearer, Mr. Potts, can inform you of the Price of the Powder, and if the Proposal should be agreeable to ye House, we should be glad to be acquainted with it as soon as possible.

I am, Sir,

With great Respect,

Your very humble Servt.

CHRIST'R WITMAN, Chairman.

Directed.

To the Honble John Morton, Esqr., Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

℔ favor of Jonathan Potts, Esqr.

Indorsed.

Lre from the Berks Committee proposing to sell Powder. Nov. 7, 1775, Col. Cadwallader & Mr. Hawell ordered to purchase it.

Joseph Reed to Committee of Safety, 1775.

Sir:

Inclosed is the acct of the Rations* settled in the Continental Army—as from the different Circumstances of the People some alteration will probably be made, I did not fill up the Blank in the Advertisement.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obed. &

very Hble Serv.

JOS. REED.

Nov. 11, 1775.

* Not found within.

Wm. Thompson to John Allen, 1775.

Camp on Prospect Hill, 14th Novr., 1775.

Dr Sir:

I expected to have seen you as I passed thro' New York on my way to the Camp, but your being out of Town prevented me from having that Pleasure. Your Friends, the two Mr. Craigs, whom you mentioned in your Letter to me before my Regt marched, have behaved in such a manner, during this Campaign, as to merit every Friendship in my Power to confer on them; And Fortune has in some measure put it in my way to serve them. Captain Miller has got tired of the Service & Resigned, and Charles being by the Committee of that County appointed first Lieut., has got the Company, and I have contrived to fix Thorn First Lieut., and at the same time continue him Quarter Master to the Regt., which makes his pay better than a Captain. Be assured, Dr Sir, I shall think myself happy in having it in my Power, in any part of my Life, to serve either you or your Friends—And am, with the greatest esteem,

Your most

Obedt Hum. Servt.

WM. THOMPSON.

To John Allen, Esqr.

Committee of Safety to James Maul, 1775.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1775.

Mr. James Maul.

The Committee of Safety judging it extremely necessary that a suitable Person, with a Boat, be station'd near the mouth of the River Delaware, to give the earliest Notice of the approach of any English Ships of War that may be destin'd against this City, you are hereby appointed to that Service, in Confidence, that you will exert the utmost Vigilance and Industry in procuring and forward Intelligence of this Nature.

You are therefore, without loss of Time, to take on board your Pilot Boat four Persons besides yourself, three of whom to be Men, and such as you have Reason to believe will be sober and attentive to their Duty, and proceed to the Thorough-fare below Reedy Island, which is to be your general Station, with Liberty sometimes to run down to the Thrum-Cap Road. In this Station you are to remain untill recall'd by us, observing to keep a constant Look out, both

Day and Night, and setting an exact and regular Watch of two Men.

From the Receipt of Advice from Mr. Henry Fisher, of Lewis Town, or by means of Vessels or otherwise, of a Ship or Ships of War coming into the Bay, you are to come up directly to New Castle, and after lodging Information with the Commander of that Town, who will forward the Intelligence to Fort Island and to the Committee of Safety here, you are instantly to return to your Ground. But if your Advices should be of a very alarming Nature, such as the arrival of several Men of War, or if only a few, but of considerable Force as large Frigates, and you are of Opinion you could as soon, or sooner, reach Fort Island than an Express by Land, you must in that Case, besides calling at New Castle, run up in all haste to Fort Island, and on coming in Sight of the Island hoist certain Signals, which the commanding Officer of the Armed Boats there is to be made first acquainted with.

If on the contrary, the Ships should be few or but of small Force, you are not to quit your Station otherwise than in running up to New Castle as above directed, untill they heave in Sight. You are to apprise all Vessels of their Danger, unless it should oblige you to run out of your way in coming up to lose time in reaching it.

For these Services, you are to be allowed for your self, Boat and Men, Twenty five Shillings ℔ Day.

It is impossible to instruct you how to act under particular Circumstances and Situations not foreseen by us, but we depend in all these Cases upon your Zeal for the publick Service, and on your Fidelity to the French reposed in you, which you ought to consider as extremely important.

We are your humble Servants,

For G. C.
T. W., jr.
R. W.
J. M.

J. N.

Committee of Frederick County, Md., to J. Hancock, President of Congress, 1775.

Frederick County, Maryland,
November 24th, 1775.

Sir:

I am directed by the Committee of this County, to Transmit to you Copies of the Examinations of Allen Cameron, John Smith and John Connelly, and a Letter to one Gibson from Connelly, and Lord Dunmores Speech to White Eyes, and proposals by Con-

nelly to General Gage for the Raising an Army for the Destruction of the Liberties of the Colonies. Any orders relative to the Prisoners will be strictly observed. The Committee and Inhabitants of this County being Determined to pursue every measure which the Congress may recommend to them, as nesessary for the preservation of these Colonies at this time of Imminent Danger.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your most hble Servant,

JOHN HANSON, jr., Chairman.

Directed.

To Hon^ble^ John Hancock, Esq^r^., President of the Congress, Phidelphia.

Fav^r^ Mr. Williams.

Examination of A. Cameron, Dr. Smith and Jno. Connolly, 1775.

Frederick Town, Maryland,
in Committee Chamber, November 23d, 1775.

Allen Cammeron, Doct. John Smith, and John Connolly being taken into Custody, were brought before the Committee, and the following examinations were taken.

Allen Cammeron, a native of Scotland, which he left for an affair of Honor, and came to Virginia with an Intention to purchase back Lands, and intended to go to Henderson for that purpose; but finding it Difficult to pass thro' the Back Country, encouraged by Lord Dunmore and promise of advancement, he agreed to accept a Commission as first Lieutenant in the Regiment to be raised by Lieuten^t^ Colonel Connolly.

Doct. John Smith, a native of Scotland, left Charles County, Maryland, for Political Reasons, and intended to go to the Mississippi, but finding it impracticable, he returned to Norfolk, and being induced by Lord Dunmore, with promises of preferment he accepted the appointment of Surgeon to Colonel Connolly's Regiment.

John Connolly, native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, admitts his Letter to Gibson, Copy shewn him, he went 25th July from Fort Dunmore to Lord Dunmore, and Delivered him Proposals in substance the same with that found in his possession and in his hand writing; That he was sent by Lord Dunmore to General Gage with letters and his proposals inclosed to Gage, that he left Boston the 14th or 15th of September, and returned to Lord Dunmore in the middle of October, that he brought Instructions from General Gage to Lord Dunmore, who granted him a Commission of Lieu-

tenant Colonel Commandant of a Regiment to be raised in the back parts and Canada, with powers to nominate officers which were to be Confirmed by Lord Dunmore. That he is now on his way to Detroit where he was to meet his Commission and Instructions, That he left Lord Dunmore about ten days ago, who had with him two Sloops of 16 & 18 guns. That the Ship on which Lord Dunmore is on board, is armed with 6 or 8 guns. That a Vessell of 20 guns is daily expected from Jamaica. That John Smith never was appointed Surgeon, that he told Smith, if he was the man he represented himself to be, it was possible he would appoint him.

A True Copy from the Minutes, by

UPTON SHERIDINE, Clk. pro tem.

Resolved, that the said Allen Cammeron and John Connolly be kept in close and safe Custody, untill the orders of the Congress be known; and that the Chairman, Transmit Copys of the Examinations, and papers to the Hon'ble the President of the Congress, and to the Conventions or Councils of Safety, of the Colony of Virginia and this Province.

Resolved, that Doctor John Smith be kept in Custody till the further orders of this Committee.

A True Copy from the Minutes, by

UPTON SHERIDINE, Clk. pro. tem.

Copy of John Connelly's Letter to John Gibson—Speech of Lord Dunmore, 1775.

Portsmouth, Aug^{t} 9th, 1775.

Dear Sir,

I have safely arrived here, & am happy to the greatest degree in having so fortunately escaped the narrow inspection of my Enemies, the Enemies to their Country, to good order & Government; I should esteem myself defective in point of friendship towards you, should I neglect to caution you to avoid an over zealous exertion of what is now so ridiculously called patriotic Spirit, but on the contrary, to deport yourself with that moderation for which you have been always remarkable, & which must in this instance tend to your honour & advantage. You may be assured from me, Sir, that nothing but the greatest unanimity now prevails at home, and that the innovating Spirit amongst us here is looked upon as ungenerous and undutiful; and that the utmost Exertion of the powers of Government, if necessary, will be used to convince the infatuated people of their folly. I could, I assure you, (Sir,) give you such convincing proofs of what I assert, & from which every reasonable person may conclude the

Effects, that nothing but madness could operate upon a man so far as to overlook his duty to the present Constitution, and to form unwarrantable associations with Enthusiasts, whose ill-timed folly must draw upon them inevitable Destruction. His Lordship desires you to present his hand to Cap^{t} White Eyes, & to assure him, that he is very sorry he had not the pleasure of seeing him at the treaty, or that the situation of affairs prevented him from coming down. Believe me, Dear Sir, that I have no motive in writing my Sentiments thus to you, farther than to endeavour to steer you clear of the misfortune, which I am confident must involve but unhappily too many. I have sent you an address from the people of Great Britain to the people of America, and I desire you to consider it attentively, which will, I flatter myself, convince you of the idleness of many Declamations, & of the absurdity of an intended Slavery. Give my love to George, & tell him that he shall hear from me, & I hope to his advantage. Interpret the inclosed Speech to Cap^{t} White Eyes, from his Lordship; be prevailed upon to shun the popular Error, & judge for yourself; act as a good Subject, & expect the rewards due your Services.

I am, D^{r} S^{r},

Your sincere F^{d} & Serv^{t},

JNO. CONNELLY.

To Mr. John Gibson, near Fort Dunmore.

Brother Cap^{t} White Eyes:

I am glad to hear your good speeches sent me by Maj^{r} Connelly, and you may be assured I shall put the one End of the Belt, which you have sent me, into the hands of our great *King*, who will be glad to hear from his Brothers, the Delawares, and will take a strong holt of it; you may rest satisfied, that our foolish men shall never be permitted to have your Lands, but on the contrary, the Great *King* will protect you and preserve you in the possession of them. Our young people in this Country have been very foolish, and done many imprudent things, for which they must be sorry, & of which I make no doubt they have acquainted you; but I must desire you not to listen to them, as they would be willing you should act equally foolish with themselves, but rather let what you hear pass in at one Ear & out of the other, so that it may make no impression on your heart, until you hear from me fully, which shall be so soon as I can give him farther information, who am y^{r}

Fr^{d} & Brother.

Cap^{t} White Eyes will please to acquaint the Corn Stalk with these my Sentiments, also, as well the Chiefs of the Mingoes and the other Six Nations.

Your sincere ffr^{d}

& Elder Brother,

DUNMORE.

Extract of Letter to Chas. Stedman from his Father, 1775.

"My dear Charles,

I am apprehensive that You and Your Company have had a very disagreeable Journey, the cold here ever since you left us, has been Extreme.

News that may be depended on:

The 9th, 11th and 12th Instant, Arrived at Boston, 3 Ships of the line and 12 Frigates, under the Command of Admiral Shulman, with 32 Transports with 5 Regiments of Foot, each 900 men, ... 4,500
400 Artillery, ... 400
700 Recruits for the Regiments at Boston, . . . 700

5,600 men.

100 pieces Brass Cannon, from 4 to 24 Pounders, with a vast Quantity of Amunition & Warr like Stores of every kind; 4 or 5 Regiments more were to leave England the 10th October, of 1000 men each, which will make the Army in Boston, when Joined, above Twenty Thousand Effective men. Three General Officers are Arrived in this Fleet, viz., Lord Mark Kerr, Lord Romney and Mr. Boscawen, all men in great Repute in the Military World. Forty thousand men will Certainly be sent to America next Spring; the English Army is to be Augmented to Eighty-Five thousand men, and Fifty thousand Mercenarys are to be taken into Pay; Sixty Ships of the line are to be put into Commission, not to destroy the American Privateers but to Watch the motion of the different Powers of Europe upon this unhappy Occasion, between the Parent State and its Colonies."

Your most Affectionate Father,

ALEX'R STEDMAN.

November 26th, 1775.

Directed.

Charles Stedman, Junr Esqr.

A Verbal Message to the Governor from the Assembly, 1775.

Ordered:

That Mr. Potts and Mr. Brown wait on the Governor with the Letter addressed to the House from Northumberland County respecting the Connecticut Settlers at Wyoming, & request his Honor will

be pleased to give Orders for a due Execution of the Laws of this Province in the Counties of Northumberland & Northampton.*

November 25th, 1775.

Copy of Letter from Committee to Henry Fisher, 1775.

Philadelphia, Novr 28, 1775.

Mr. Henry Fisher:

Sir,

We wrote you some time past by Mrs. Hidgecock, informing of the appointment of ten Pilots, station'd at Chester & Philada, to bring up from thence any Vessel bound up, & Carry down to that place every one outward bound. We at the same time requested you to Inform all the Pilots of your place that they were by no means to proceed higher than Chester, where one of the new Commission'd Pilots would go on board. Some of the Pilots who have lately come up, say they have never had any Notice of the above Regulation. If this is the Case, we suppose Mrs. Hidgecock has Neglected to give you the letter. We must now desire you will immediately acquaint all your Pilots of the above regulation, & in the Name of the Committee forbid them at their Peril to act in Contradiction to it, in doing of which you will much Oblige

Yr, &c.

We should be glad to know of Jack Saunders any Notice from you.

Directed—

To Henry Fisher.

Recommendation of James Lea, 1775.

To the Honourable the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

James Lees, one of the Associators in the Company late Lieutenant Colonel John Nixon's, now Capt'n Francis Gurney's belonging to the third Battallion of this City Militia, Intending to address your Honourable Board for a Commission in one of the Regiments of Troops about to be raised in this Province, We, from his steady attachment to the Cause of Liberty, as well as constant and unwearied attendance to Military Discipline, do recommend him to you

* See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 275.

Honourable Board, as a person qualified to hold and act in any commission under the Officers of the Field.

We are, with the greatest deference,

Your most humble Servants.

Benjamin Loxley,	Hugh Lennox,
Joseph Wetherill,	Jas. Milligan,
Wm. McCulloch,	Joseph Falconer,
Thos. Robinson,	James Barnes.
Francis Gurney,	

To the Hon'ble the Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen,

The above I flatter myself will be a sufficient inducement to your Honourable Board, to recommend me to the Honourable the Continental Congress, for a Captain or Lieutenant's Commission in the Troops now to be raised in this Province, which favour shall ever be gratefully acknowledged by Gentlemen,

Your most obedt. humble Servt,

JAMES LEA.

Directed.

To the Hon'ble the Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania.

Obligation of Certain Connecticut Settlers, 1775.

Whereas, we, the Subscribers, with Silas Parks and others, our Associates, have Riotously, and in defiance of the Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, seized upon, and taken possession of a Tract of Land, surveyed for the Honorable the Proprietaries of this Province of Pennsylvania af'd, situate on the waters of Lakawaxin, at a place called Wallinpapeck, in the County of Northampton, for which forcible Entrys, Riots, and other illegal acts of ours, Bills of Indictment have been found against us. And the Sheriff and Magistrates of the said County, producing his Majesty's Process or Writts unto us, we confess the legal service thereof, on us severally, and do voluntarily, and most chearfully, surrender ourselves to the humanity of the Honorable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, in regard to our possessions, and to the lenity of the Laws of said Province in regard to our Crimes, and will appear agreeable to our Recognizances, at Easton Court, next Term. And we do each for himself, solemnly and voluntarily declare and promise, that we will in future pay due obedience unto, and be governed by the Laws of Pennsylvania, in every respect. We also disclaim all Title to our present possessions,

in pursuance of any Claim or pretended Right, Us or any of Us, may formerly have had under the Susquehanna or Delaware Companys in Connecticutt, and we Covenant, and promise to yield up our said possessions to the said Proprietaries, or their agents, at any time they may please to demand the same, and we do severally impower James Biddle, Esq., Attorney, or any other Attorney in the Province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, to appear for us, and to receive a Declaration in Ejectment, as of any Term, after this date, and to Confess Judgment thereon, with full power to release all Errors in the said Judgment. We likewise promise that we severally will avoid all future Quarrells with our neighbours, and unite and Muster with Captain Van Ettan's Company, and if necessary, are willing to march where our assistance may be required for the Defence of American Liberty, in the Common Cause, and chearfully hereafter obey all and every the Resolutions and Orders of the Continental Congress. The Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, or the Committee of Safety, of all whome, we severally and humbly crave forgiveness for past offences, and in Testimony of our sincere intentions to behave becomingly in future, we have hereunto set our hands and Seals, this Eighth day of December, 1775.

Test. GERRET BRODHEAD,
JOHN VAN CAMPEN,

WIAM. FITCH,
ZADOK KILLAM,
ENOS WOODWARD,
ELIJAH WITTEN'
HEZEKIAH BINGHAM,
WILLIAM PELLET,
DELIVERENCE ADAMS,
AMOS PARK,
MATTHEW CLARK,
ABEL KIMBALL.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALEXANDER BOYLE, 1775.

Philada. Decr 12th, 1775.

Mr. Alexr Boyle.

Sir,

We, a Committee appointed for sending the prisoners taken at S. John's and Chamble, to the towns of Lancaster, Reading, York & Carlisle, in this Province, now commit to your care four Wagons, with Baggage and Prisoners with Rations, for five days, which are to be distributed by the appointment of their proper Officers from whom you are to take directions, and proceed with your Charge and deliver the Baggage and Prisoners safe into the town of Lan

* See Letter of Charles Stewart, next page.

caster, where they are to be provided for by Mr. David Franks, in behalf of the Crown, according to ye custom of ye Army. We apprehend on the Journey no further expence will be necessary than providing Lodging on the Road, for which Mr. Clement Biddle will furnish you with money, which you are to dispense with frugality, and see that the Prisoners are treated with humanity; the reasonable expence of such as are commission Officers, you are also to defray, and 'tis expected you will conduct the whole with propper economy.

In behalf of James Mease, Esq., and self,

D. R.*

Charles Stewart to Gov. Penn, 1775.

Kingwood, 13th December, 1775.

Sir,

In pursuance of your Honor's Letter of 25th ult°, to the Magistrates of Northampton County, which was delivered to George Taylor Esq., in Philada., he and I met at Easton on the 28th, where the Contents were made known to Messrs. Gordon, Keichlin and Van Campen. The Justices Nich[s] Depui and Garret Broadhead, were wrote to attend at Easton, but did not come; In a day or two after, Writts were renewed against the N. England people, who had been formerly indicted, and Mr. Taylor furnishing ammunition for the Occasion. Mr. Sherriff proceeded over the mount'n, where some time was spent in collecting a Posse, meantime, I sent a proper person to Examine the situation of Fort Parks with directions to return and meet Mr. Sheriff, who accordingly did, and reported, what was found afterwards true, that the Yankys would make little or no resistance, therefore those that were found were taken, about one half got out of the way. Mr. Sheriff returned forthwith, without demolishing any part of the Fort, and the prisoners, were forty miles on their way to Easton, when an express from Fort Augusta arrived, with intelligence that the Sheriff and Posse of Northumberland, had not yet moved up the River, and wanted to get some assistance from Northampton County; this account embarrassed us exceedingly. The prisoners were told, that when they met me, terms would be made, and declaring their willingness to do any and every thing, I produced to them the inclosed paper,† which they readily executed, and sent a man back with them to see that they performed what fur-

* See Min. of Committee of Safety in Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 424, appointing Mr. Mease and Col. Roberdeau to carry the request of Congress into execution.

† See on pp. 687–8.

ther promises they made, viz., to cutt down the Stockades of the Fort, and to collect all the Settlers that had hid or fled, and get them to sign the Coppy of the Inclosed, and send it to Easton, at Court, next week, with their principal men, where they propose to take Leases for their respective improvements, or purchase, which some of them say, they mean to do if possible. Silas Parks, who is the only one amongst them who stood indicted, had gone to Wioming the day before the Sherriff got up, had he been taken, I would not have consented to his stopping short of Prison; The rest we had in fact no process against, except a Warrant, in which their Names, as they gave them in, was inserted, notwithstanding Yankys have so often deceived me. I realy expect these men will appear at Court, and gladyly come under Lease, if they do not, I flatter myself the Papers they have signed, will operate against them hereafter, and be a foundation for calling on them again; at any rate, I beg leave to assure your Honor, I did it for the best, and was cautious of giving reason, to censure us for Cruelty. I also thought, treating those people tenderly, might facilitate the expedition of the Northumberland Sheriff at Wyoming. I sent an express to them, informing them what was done, and a Coppy of the Terms; I likewise sent a Duplicate of the Writt, attested under the seal of Mr. Gordon's Office, that they might have all the authority could be given them to secure the old offenders that are at Wyoming. As the party who went to Fort Parks, or Wallunpapeek, were weary at their return, Some disputes having also happened among them, it was with great difficulty I could collect a party to go and joyn the Sheriff of Northumberland, however, about thirty set out on Monday evening, and Tuesday morning, with Isaiah Jennings at their head; I expect that if they can cross the Creeks, they will be this night with the Northumberland men at Waphalapane, the place proposed in their Letter to meet at. I had daily intelligence from Wioming whilst I was over the Mountain; great divisions have arisen at Wioming lately. Lazarus Stewart has sent me repeated assurances of his neuterality at least, and his adherents are hourly wrangling with the Real Yankys, so that I think a Surrender must ensue. John McDowell and his Son in Law, Jacob Stroud, from Fort Penn, set off last Sunday to bring away from Wyoming their Relations, who are numerous, and secure the moneys due them at Wioming, which is considerable. I believe Stroud will do all he can to serve the Cause now, as he has lately been chosen a Colonel, and I gave him to understand he must exert himself, or his Cockade would be in danger, complaints having been made against him for supplying the Yankys with Ammunition and Arms, to disturb the peace of the Province. Mr. Taylor has done every thing in his power to serve Government on this occasion, and furnished the ammunition, without which nothing would have been done. Mr. Kinkler and Mr. Van Campen, have also been active. I hope the Northumberland Posse will succeed without shedding Blood, at any rate, I am convinced they will make them sub-

mitt, and a few days will bring the news. If your Honor think proper to let the Wallinpapeck Lands to those people, on Lease, the Coppy of the draught, with Instructions as to terms, will be wanted at Easton Court. If the paper they signed* contain sufficient power to enter Judgment on, I would advise it to be done, to prevent future disputes about possession with them. If Col. Tench Francis, & Mr. Taylor, were appointed to treat with the people, I believe it would be answering a good purpose. I know no man so fit to talk to Yankys, as Col. Francis & Taylor may surely be depended on. I will, if able to ride, be at Easton, but am, and have been for several days, in great pain with a Rheumatism in my legs.

I am,

Your Honors most Obedient

Humble Servant,

CHAS. STEWART.

Directed.

To the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Application—Francis Gurney, 1775.

Philadelphia, December 16th, 1775.

Gentlemen,

From an anxious desire to serve my Country in her present struggle for Liberty, I beg leave through your Body to be recommended to the Hon^ble^ the Continentall Congress as a Candidate for a Lewtennant-Colonelcy, in the Troops now to be raised, and I flatter myself, my future conduct will not disgrace your recommendation, as my best endeavours (Joined to what litle experience I may have acquired during a five years actual service last war,) shall be constantly exerted to discharge my duty in that station to the utmost of my abilities.

I am, with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obed^t^ hum. Serv^t^,

FRANS. GURNEY.

Directed.

Robert Morris, Esq^r^,

Chairman of the Committee of Safety.

* See it page 687.

Committee of Naval Affairs to Committee of Safety, 1775.

The Committee for Naval Affairs present their Compliments to the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennsylvania, and acknowledge that they have been supplied by them with many important articles, which they could no where else procure, and are now brought to the necessity to beg the said Committee to supply the principal Surgeon of the American Fleet with thirty-six pounds of Salt-Petre, which they can no where else obtain, and is absolutely necessary for the service they have to execute.

By order of the Committee,

F. MATLACK, Clk.*

Decr. 20, 1775.

Copy of a Resolution of Congress, 1775.

In Congress, 20th Decemr, 1775.

The Congress taking into Consideration the Disputes between the people of Pennsylvania & Connecticut, on the Waters of the Susquehannah, came to the following Resolution.

Whereas, a Dispute Subsists between some of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut, Settled under the Claim of the Said Colony on the Lands near Wioming, on the Susquehannah River, and in the Delaware Country, and the Inhabitants Settled under the Claim of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, which Dispute it is apprehended will, if not Suspended during the present Troubles in these Colonies, be productive of pernicious Consequences, which may be very prejudicial to the common Interest of the united Colonies—therefore,

Resolved, That is the Opinion of this Congress, and it is accordingly recommended that the contending parties immediately cease all Hostilities and avoid every Appearance of Force untill the Dispute can be legally decided: that all property taken and detained be restored to the original Owners, that no Interruption be given by either party to the free passing and repassing of persons behaving themselves peaceably through said disputed Territory, as well by land as Water, without Molestation, either of person or property; that all persons seized on and detained on Account of said Dispute, be dismissed, and permitted to go to their Respective Homes, and

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 433.

that all things being put in the Situation they were before the late unhappy Contest, they continue to behave themselves peaceably on their respective possessions and Improvements untill a legal Decison can be had on said Dispute, or this Congress shall take further Order thereon. And nothing herein done shall be construed in prejudice of the Claims of either party.

December 21st.

Ordered, that an authentic Copy of the Resolution passed yesterday, relative to the Dispute between the people of Connecticut and Pennsylvania be transmitted to the contending parties.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHAS. THOMSON, Sec^{y}.

Petition of John Armstrong for a Battalion, 1775.

Sir,

As we understand Troops are to be Immediately raised in this Province by order of Congress, we think we are able to raise a compleat Battalion in this County, Therefore hope the Committee of Safety will Indulge us with one.

For that purpose I beg leave to recommend the Gentlemen whose names are in the inclosed list for officers. We are of opinion that Cores raised in confined districts where both officers and men are acquainted, is the best mode, as it may not only prevent discord, (too often prevalent amongst promiscuous Crowds of men,) but be more likely to be of real service to the Common Cause.

We are, Sir,

Your Humble Servants,

John Armstrong,
Jno. Byers,
Robt. Miller,
John Agnew,
James Pollock.

Committe Correspond^{ce} Cumb^{d} County.

Cumberland County.

Col., William Irwin,
L^{t} Col^{o}, Ephraim Blane,
Major, James Dunlap,
Cap^{ts} James Byers,
S. Hay,

Lieut's. A. Parker,
W. Bratton,
G. Alexander,
P. Jack,
S. Maclay,

W. Alexander,
J. Talbot,
J. Wilson,
J. Armstrong,
A. Galbreath,
R. Adams,
Lieu^{ts}, S. McKenney,
R. White,
J. McDonald,

Ins^{ns}, J. Brooks & adjutant,
W Lush,
W. Boyd,
W. Holmes,
W. Miller,
J. Murray,
J. Montgomery,
W. Graham.

Carlisle, Dec^{r} 29th, 1775.

Directed.

To Doctor Benjamin Franklin, President of the Committee of Safety. Philadelphia.

Order of Committee respecting Fire Arms, 1775.

Gent^{n},

The great demand for fire arms, in order to equip the Boats and Vessels employ'd in defence of the River Delaware, and to supply the Marines on Board the Continental Arm'd Vessels now ready to sail, has occasion'd the necessity of our collecting all the Arms belonging to the publick in every part of the Province. The Associations in this City have already deliver'd up all that were in their hands, and we hope those in the Country will chearfully comply and deliver up all that are in their Custody. We hope before the Country can be exposed to danger, a sufficient number of Arms will be procured to furnish those who cannot supply themselves, and in the mean time most earnestly request you would exert yourselves to procure as fast as possible and send down to this Comm^{ee} all the publick Arms that are in your County, to be employ'd in immediate Service. And upon your transmitting an account of whatever sums have been expended either by your Committee or the individuals who have the Custody of those Arms, for repairing them, such sums shall be paid to your Order.*

* See Minute of Council of Safety, Dec. 30. Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 439. Similar letters were addressed to the different Counties.

Committee of Maryland to Committee of Safety, and Letter—John Connolly, 1776.

Hagirs Town, 10th Jan. 1776.

Sir,

Inclosed you have a Copy of a Letter wrote by Doctor Connelly (in confinement) to Captain McKee of Fort Pitt, which was found with Doctor Smith, who made his escape with several Other Letters to Capt. Lord of the Illinois, & the Commander of Detroit, advising them to remove the troops under their Command down the Mississippi, and join Dunmore, Smith is sent to the Congress, in custody of Capt. Shriock, & the Committee here are of opinion that Captain McKee ought to be secured, & understanding that he is now your way, have thought proper to send you this Letter that you may take order therein.

I am with respect,

Yr Obt Servant,

SAML. HUGHES,

President of the Committee for the Upper District of Frederick County.

Directed to the President of the Committee in Lancaster.*

(Copy.)

—

Frederick Town, Maryland, Jn 16th, 1776.

Dr Sir,

I have more to say to you than I will committ to paper. I mentioned You in proper terms to Genl. Gage, and had done something to your honour & advantage could I have got up safely to Detroit.

Capt. Lord who was to act under me, will now be in danger at the Illinois, I have, therefore, desired him to push down the Missippi and join the Earl of Dunmore and the 14th at Norfolk. Assist the Bearer with a Canoe, Gun, &ca., which make a charge of, and send an Indian Express with my Letter to Capt. Lernoult at Detroit, pray give Mrs. Connolly any assistance she may want, & throw it into the Indian Department, for which I have authority to direct You. God Bless you. Adieu.

I write you in Bed, with two Centinels at the Door, with hourely Apprehensions of Death.

JOHN CONNOLLY.

(Copy.)

* See Letter from Committee of Lancaster, January 15, on page 697.

Agreement between Committee of Secrecy of Congress and Others, 1776.

It is agreed between Sam. Ward, Silas Dean, Josiah Bartlett, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, and Thomas McKean, Esquires, members of the Committee of Secrecy of the Continental Congress, and Ozwald Eve and George Losch, both of the county of Philadelphia, that the said Ozwald Eve and George Losch shall & will manufacture all the Salt Petre which shall be delivered to them severally for one year from this date by the Committee of Secrecy aforesaid, into good Gun Powder, and furnish all the Sulphur and charcoal, &c., necessary for that purpose, at their own costs and charges, and also refine the said Salt Petre, and carry the same to their respective Powder Mills, and redeliver the powder at such place in the city of Philadelphia, as shall be assigned by s[d] Committee, or one of them; and that in consideration thereof, the said committee in behalf of the said United Colonies, shall and will pay to the said Ozwald Eve the sum of eight dollars for each hundred weight of good Gun Powder, he shall so manufacture & deliver, and also pay to the said George Losch the like sum of eight dollars for each hundred weight of good Gun-powder, he shall so manufacture & deliver. It is further agreed between all the s[d] parties, that the said Ozwell Eve and George Losch shall provide good, Strong, Seasoned barrels, half barrels, and quarter barrels for s[d] powder, in such proportions as they shall be directed, and that they shall receive one-half of the cost thereof. Witness our hands the 11th January, 1776.

(Signed)

Joshua Bartlett,	Silas Deane,
Thos. McKean,	B. Franklin,
Sam. Ward,	Robt. Morris.

Oswell Eve.
George Losch.

(Copy T. M.)

Committee of Berks to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Reading, Jan'y 12th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

The Committee of Berks County having perused your Letter requesting them to send you such of the Provincial Arms as they might have in their Hands; I am directed to inform you that the Committee never had any such Arms in their Possession, such of them

as were left in this Place since the Last War, having been taken into the Care of Messrs. Jonathan Potts & George Nagel, who (as they are informed) have been at considerable Expence in repairing them.

I am at the same Time directed to request you would permit some Part (if not the Whole) of the Powder in Our Hands to remain in this County, as the Committee think it hard to leave the Inhabitants without any Part of the Public Amunition, in Case of Accidents.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble servt,

MARK BIRD,
Chairman.

Directed—

To the Honble the Committee of Safety of Penna. at Philadelphia.

℔ Favour of
Jonathan Potts, Esqr.

Committee of Lancaster to Committee of Safety, 1776.

In Committee.

Lancaster, January 15, 1776.

Gentlemen,

We this Evening received a Letter from the Committee of the Upper District of Frederick County in the Colony of Maryland, inclosing the Copy of a Letter, directed from Doctor John Connolly to Captn McKee of Fort Pitt. We transmit you herewith copies of both Letters.*

The suspicious Appearances against Mr. McKee, obliged us to interfere in this matter, in which we trust, we have not far exceeded the Line of our Department. At the same Time that we thought it our Duty to expedite an Inquiry into the present Affair, we have endeavoured to proceed in it with all the Prudence & Delicacy, due to the general good character of Mr. McKee. We have wrote to him by our Secretary, requiring his Attendance here immediately, but accompanied with private directions to compel his Appearance, in case of his Dis-inclination or Refusal to come down. We know not with Certainty, that he is in our county, but have desired our messengers to apply to the Committees of the adjacent Counties, should he have Reason to believe he is in either of them. Captain Shryock, the

* See p. 695.

commanding Officer of the Guard, who convey Dr. Smith to Philada, has two Packets of Letters, directed to the Honourable Congress, which may perhaps throw some further Light on this Transaction. We beg your particular Instructions to regulate our future conduct.

We have received your Letters respecting the public Arms and the Packet inclosing the Rules and Regulations for the better Government of the military Associators, the articles of Association, &c. We have wrote to the several Colonels of the Battalions in this County, (of which there are eight) inclosing to each nine copies in English and four in German, requesting the same to be distributed amongst the several Captains, in order to be signed by the Associators. We have pressed the doing of this as expeditiously as may be, and that a Return thereof should be made to this Committee. We have also given directions for the collecting in the public Arms, as soon as possible, in pursuance of your order.

The Blankets engaged by Mr. Hough in York County for the public Service, we expect will cross the River Susquehanah to-morrow, and will be sent down by the first conveyance to Philada. The obstruction of the Susquehanah lately by the Ice, has caused this delay in the Blankets coming to hand.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servants,

By Order of the Committee.

J. YEATES,
Chairman.

Directed,

To the Honourable Committee of Safety
for the Province of Pennsylvania.

Daniel Joy to Samuel Howell, 1776.

Sir:

Agreeable to your request I have look'd at the Fire-raffts, & turn'd my thoughts a little towards considering what combustable matter it will be necessary to charge them with. First, as to their shape it will do, But they should be raised upon three Loggs at least, and three or four pieces of Scantiling trunnled across them, & the tight part of the rafft Trunil'd upon the Scantling, & a few holes in it with canvass hose nail'd about them to vent the rain or other water that may get into them. The hose will prevent the water from flying up, which otherwise would—water, with the assistance of heat, will soon sepperat, (or in other words rott)—the only sub-

stance of the inflametery Matter they may be charged with, therefore, will become less inflametery, and the reason I shall offer for their being raised higher, is to have the gutters (which will be charged with a kinde of quick-match) high enough to prevent the splash of water from getting into them & the raffts, altho it will not prevent it from burning, will retard it, & perhaps make the raffts swim too Deep or cant on one side. The materials I shall propose charging them with must first be dipt in boil'd turpentine—first lay a tier of faggots supported here & there, with billots of wood to keep them from the bottom & give a free passage for the air, Then put Shingle shavings, Billots of wood & faggots alternatively, untill the Body of the Rafft is full; Then lay three false Gutters, (at equal intervals) large enough to receive with freedom them that are to be charged with quick-match. The Small gutters to be prepared in the following manner: Take several clear thrids of woostard or yarn, slack twisted together, & dip it in a compound of pounded gun-powder & salt-peter, well mixed up with Spirits of Turpentine, & then well Dryed, lay it the whole length of the gutter, over which put a wisp of Tow, oakem or straw dipt in Spirits of Turpentine & Dryed, & tack it down with a few Nails to keep them both fast—put them by in a dry place for to be ready in a minuets warning. Now return to the rafft; after the false gutters are lay'd raise it with the same Meterials, as before, to the hight of the false gutters, over which extend along a wisp of Straw dipt in Turpentine, supported here and there with small sticks to keep it from Obstructing the passage of the small gutters, & yet to leave an easey passage for the fire to communicate itself to the Straw; Then lay several wisp of straw as before cross-ways, & some to be carred up through the Middle from the intersection of the others, in order that the whole may be on Fire by the time they get's alongside the Enemy; Then raise the remainder with ceder rails or dry sparrs nearly of the length of the rafft—first a tier one way, kept apart by here & there a faggot, Then a tier crossways in the same manner, & so alternatively untill high enough; Then the whole should be secured together by two Small chains from one corner to the opposite, laying them in the angle of the ceder rails aforesaid, crossing each other in the Middle on the top, under them at the place of crossing put the end of a small lever, & force it round untill they are very tight, then fasten it, by which means you will secure it from being pulled to pieces by the Enemy; Then place a few Pistol barrels or Blunderboss pointed towards that part you may Judge the Enemy will come with their boats to tow them off, and in the middle put Rocket casses charged with fire balls, old Blunderbuss, Musket & Pistol barrels charged with Serpent composition. They are to be placed at a small angle, (from the perpendecular) inclining towards the Enemy, that when they take fire shall continue blowing of the matter they are charged with, & the straw that will be over them amongst the Ships rigging & sails—over them raise a ridge of straw

like a roof, on which scatter a quantity of powdered rosin—Next secure it from the weather by Thatching it with rye straw, & pay it well with Turpentine as above, after that is hardned give it a coat of hot tar, which will endure the weather better than Turpentine—when they are going to be used sprinkle them with Spirits of Turpentine, chain a number together, (two at least) the chain of sufficient length to admitt of the rafft of Each Side as fare as the fore chains of the Enemys Ship; They should be conducted apart the Ships Bouys by the Galleys, otherwise the Buoy will stop them. I think it will be highly necessary to have a few of the raffts, to be kept in some creek below the Chevee de Frizes, in order to sett them on the Enemy on the flood—Darby, Chester, or Racoon creek, will do.

N. B. The faggots being putt but thin & laing between the rails will prevent it's forceing to close, but give sufficient room for the fire to worke on the Meterials—A few wood flats or old Shalops, charged as above, to be made use of at a critical time by running them alongside the Enemy, would not be amiss. The channel of to be stopt in such a manner as to keep our Enemys out & let our Friends in, which cannot be done but by a Chain, Boom, or a Draw Bridge, at the Piers, and that to be well supported by a good Fort, the Chevee de Freezes, with which the other part of the channel is to be stopt, should be fastened together with chains or cables. Ships of War will pay very little regard to Forts unless there be something besides to stop them.

Every Fort that is built of Stone, the Stones oft to be laid in & out, not on an Edge, which only serves to make a long broad facing, unless they are broad enough to extend the whole thickness of the wall, for a few Shott will make such fine worke tumble down. Any Battery, in the situation that our New Battery is, with a wall behind it, is bad, for some of the Shott that may be fired at it will act in a double capasity, by Projectile & rebounding forces, which last (rebounding from the wall) will do ten times the damage the former will. The best Battery for imediat service are those that are made of Tusicks, Sods, Clay or Earth, built brest high, & the guns mounted high enough to point any way over the Battlement—The carriages made broad at the bottom to keep them from over-setting, & long Trails & only two Trucks.

Above all things, I would recommend Beacons to be erected at the Distance of every 12 or 15 miles, all the way to the Capes, to be set on fire when the watch at the Cape is certain there is a Fleet bound up our Bay, then the next to light his, & so on untill it is observed here, that we may not be surprized, &c. The Beacons to be Tar bb^{ls} on Poles, & the watch at each to have a glass & be constantly looking (in the day time) to the Beacons next below him.

Solders, with long fire armes, will always be able to bear down them that are armed with short ones. I would propose that the defficiency in the length of our Musket barrels should be added to

the Bayonetts, so as to be equal in length with those in the British armey, if not a little longer. Look back into History & you'll finde the New improvers in the art of War has allways had the advantage of their Enemys. I look upon it as no great difficulty to take the largest Ship in the British Navy, by having one of our Merchant Ships fill'd with Boards, Scantling, or any kinde of Lumber that will float, & to be raised with it on her Deck as high as the Ship of War's quarter Deck, with a battlement on one side of an easy assent, and another vessel whose fore parts should be raised with Lumber in the hold & on Deck for a battlement, & lashed alongside the other. This last vessel to be for Men armed with Hand-granados, (Smokeballs made small) hangers, Pistols, Lances & Battle-axes & Muskets, and a guard of Rifle-men to play into the Ships tops while the other boards & get's Possession of the Quarter Deck. A considerable improvement may be added, which will be of Infinett advantage in the first onset (but will take up rather much room) which is a large Copper with Forceing Pumps fixt to it, (with or without an air vessel) the valves to be made of Brass, (with rule joints.) This Copper, placed in one of the vessels filled with water & continued boiling, Men appointed to play it (as they do a Fire Engin) upon the Man of War's Decks, which will soon oblige them to quit their Quarters—all parts of the Engin to be made of such meterials that boiling water will not desolve. Carriages may be made, on which 2, 3, or 4 small Guns may be mounted, to run down to the river or elsewhere.

I think an Engin may be made with Copper & Glass Windows, (Bulls Eys) in it properly Ballast'd, so as a man may convey him self (by the help of a compass & a Candle lighted, the first to direct him to his object, the other to let him know when he wants a supply of air,) under a Man of War's Bottom, & to take with him two or three other vessels, charged with 2 or 3 hundred wt of Gunpowder—These vessels to have machinery Locks that may be sett to any time, & on the upper part a pair of Jaws (to go by a spring) large enough to receive a Man of War's kill, & by forcing up the vessel untill the springe flys & the Jaws lay's hold of the Kill, then to proceed with the other two unto two other Men of War, leveing one at each. Then to proceed on shore—when the first blowes up it will be looked upon as an accident, the second will cause doubts, and the third confusion.

If any of the above hints proves of any advantage to the Publick I shall not think my time spent in vain, & if at any time in future I can be of any service to you, I shall be happy in executing it. In the Intrem,

I remain with much esteem,

Your Hble Servt.

DANIEL JOY.

Philada, Janry ye 16th, 1776.

To Mr. Samuel Howell.

Andrew Allen to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Jan'y 18th, 1776.

S^r^:

The Congress having understood that there has been some Dispute about the classing the field-Officers of the Battalions lately raised, have determined to leave that matter altogether to the Comm'ee of Safety, & desired me to signify to them their Resolutions on that Head. They also desire that the Comm'ee would examine the Prisoners taking with Capt. Campbell, and if there appear no material Reasons for detaining them in Prison that they may be discharged, as the Expence of maintaining them runs high. I would have attended the Board this morning for these Purposes, but am obliged to be present at an Examination of Col. Bull, upon some Charges exhibited ag^st^ him by his officers.

I am with Regard,

Your most obed^t^ Serv^t^.

AND'W ALLEN.

Directed,

To John Nixon, Esq^e^., Chairman of the Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania.

Henry Wynkoop to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Bucks County, Jan. 24th, 1776.

Sir,

In consequence of the request of the Committee of Safety to promote the making of Salpetre in the Country, the Committee of this County have appointed James Wallace, Andrew Kichlein and Joseph Fenton, jun^r^., to attend the Salpetre Works in Philadelphia those are persons of reputation and influence in different parts of the County who upon their return from the City will set up the Work at their respective Homes, the Committee apprehend that the intention of your Board will be better answered in the Country, and with much less expence to the public, in this way than could be done by sending people about the Country, as much greater attention will be paid to the exhibitions of those Gentlemen than could be expected from any persons that could be induced to undertake the laborious task of traveling about for that purpose. The Committee have likewise appointed Mr. James Wallace the officer to receive the Salpetre made in this County. I aprehend the mode of paying for the Salpetre will prove discouraging to the people, as they will have t

go to Philadelphia with the Officer's order before they can be paid for any small quantity of Salpetre they may have carried in, this is such a roundabout troublesome and expensive way of geting their money that I think it ought to be remedied unless the Committee are possessed of reasons to the contrary which I at present do not think of, Mr. Wallace is a gentleman of property strict Honesty and firm attachment to our cause, and what evil or inconvenience can arise from some money being put in his Hands to enable him to pay for the Salpetre as it is brought in; if the Committee should judge that proper, I desire that Mr. Wallace may be acquainted therewith, that he may make that alteration in an advertisement I put into his Hands to be published relative to this matter.

I am,
Sir,
Your very humble servt,
HENRY WYNKOOP.

Directed.
To the Chairman of the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

John Connolly to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Jan. 26th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

Altho' the generality of mankind are but too easily led away by prejudice, and the measure of their own affections, yet I flatter myself that Gentn of liberal sentiments, divested of circumscribed opinions, will judge of my conduct with that impartiality which distinguishes true magnanimity. In the discharge of that trust reposed in me, I freely acknowledge, that I should have exerted myself to the utmost: but when I assure you, that the cause instigating me to these measures arose purely from a sense of my duty, and the warmest gratitude, I hope, at least, that it may be construed by you (Gentn,) rather, as an error in judgment, arising from misapprehension, than an unpardonable crime proceeding from a corruption of the Heart,—My Person subject to your controul, may be confined, and rigorously treated, but the gentler mode of binding me upon such moderate terms as you may demand, will more effectually secure my Person and confine my wishes than Locks & Chains.

Faults are incident to Human Nature, if I have erred, others are supposed under the same predicament: the agreements & influence of those who direct my conduct have taught me to believe so; and the peculiarly delicate ground on which I stood, at the commence-

ment of these calamitous times greatly influenced my actions, immured as I am within the cold damp walls of an inhospitable jail, secluded from all Society, and almost suffocated with smoke from a lower appartment, permit me to request an enlargement at least from this severe confinement, so injurious to Health, and you may be assured upon my Honor, that I shall attempt nothing, either by Word, or deed to your prejudice, during the present unhappy contest, unless exchanged hereafter by mutual agreement.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obed^{t} serv^{t},

JNO. CONNOLLY.

Address of Men of Rangers Armed Boat, 1776.

To the Committee of Safety appointed for to adopt Measures for the Protection of this Country, or to the Hon'ble Congress.

The Address of the Free Company, belonging unto the Ranger Armed Boat, in the Service of the United Colonies of North America,

Humbly Sheweth,

That we the said company, for the time that we have belonged to the said Armed Boat, have contrary to the articles agreed to, by the said Company, sustained several wrongs, which untill this time we have, with Patience bore, thinking that we should by repeated Complaints made unto the Officers whom this Immediently concerned be redressed, but we at this time finding our Grievance become more burthensome thinks it a proper season for to lay our Grievance before you,

Humbly hopeing,

That the Hon'ble Gentlemen will be pleased for to allow the said company what their articles seteth forth. In the said articles we are allowed ten pounds of Mutton, Beef or Pork, Mutton or Pork we have got none since we belonged to the said Boat tho' often Desired, the Beef that we have received have at several times proved so bad & more especially at this time, Vinegar we have got none since we belonged to the said Boat tho' allowed in the aforesaid articles which causeth us for to lay our case before you hoping that your honours will be pleased for to take it into your consideration, and allow us what is proper for men that is fighting for the Liberty of this Country.

Your Honours have been pleased for to allow us Six pence ℔ week for to buy Vegatables for each man Belonging to the service, but what we receive we could buy for 2ᵈ ℔ man & the Potatoes are so small and so bad that they are only fit for Children for to play Jack Stones with, your Honours have allowed us bread or flower, the Victualler will only give us wʰ he chuses giving us Bread when we chose flower, thinking it a proper time for us to get Bread when we are down the river. We likewise hope that your honours will be pleased for to take us further into your Consideration, and allow us our pay when it becomes due, as there is several of the said Company have Occasion for their pay when it becomes due, having great families, and we hope that these things you will be pleased for to take into your Consideration, and allow us what is proper for men that is ready, able & willing for to fight for the freedom of their Country and Liberty of our Children hereafter.

Signed by Order,

RANGERS.

Rangers to the Committee of Safety, 1776.

Appointed by the free choice of the people for adoptᵉ measures for the protection of this Country.

Gentlemen,

This is for to lett you know, that we the Company of Rangers, Belonging to the Continental Service, after Waitᵉ on you Gentlemen this forenoon, & after coming from your meetᵉ, we went for to do our Duty at our Quarters at the Barracks, as soon as we entered the same our Boatswain was put under Centry, being committed to the Guard house, and there continues, now we the Rangers being sensible that he is confined in the wrong, & thinking it is on the account of our waitᵉ on you at the aforesaid time, that he is confined for, we therefore hope that you will either give us an order for to get the aforesaid Boatswain out of Confinement, or for to Bring the Officer or Officers that Confined him, to be made for to give a true account of what they have confined him for, unto this Gentlemen we should be verry Glad that you would give us an Immedient answer, or else we shall expect that you would be so kind. If that you do not allow us what is right for to order the aforesaid Rangers their discharge.

Signed ℔ Order,

RANGERS.

Committee of Carlisle to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Carlisle, January 26th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

Your favour of the 11th instant we rec^{d}, and in consequence of your request made to us to send down to Philadelphia some persons who might obtain such a knowledge of the method practised at the Salt-Petre Works there, as to be qualified to communicate the Process to any others amongst us who might at this important Period be desirous of serving their Country; We have prevailed upon one Jonathan Kearsely, a Gentleman who, from the knowledge he already has of the Process, and his Zeal to serve his Country, we recommend as a very suitable person, both to instruct others and to carry on the manufactory of the same.

We, likewise, in consequence of your request of the 12th instant, have appointed Robert Miller, Esq^{r}, to receive all the Salt-Petre which may be made in this County.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servants,

Wm. Irvine,
Eph. Blaine,
Jno. Byers,
John Montgomery,
Committee of Correspondence.

Directed.

Doct^{r} Benjamin Franklin, President of Committee of Safety.

Capt's of Penn'a Armed Vessels to Commodore Caldwell, 1776.

Philadelphia, January 31st, 1776.

Sir,

We, the Captains of the Pennsylvania Arm'd Vessels, Beg leave to inform you, That the Fifteenth Article of the Regulations, made for the Government of the Province Fleet, has appeared to be a principal objection to many mens entering into the Service, as well as discouraging to the Officers, and beg you to lay the same before the Hon^{ble} the Committee of Safety.

We likewise beg that you apply to the Board for an Order to mount our Guns on Truck Carriage, being perfectly sensible of the

great disadvantage we shall otherwise labour under (in time of action) mounted in the manner they are at present.

We are, Sir,

Your most obed^{t} hum^{le} Serv^{tr},

JOHN RICE, JAMES BLAIR,
CHARLES ALEXANDER, RICH'D EYERS,
JN. HAMILTON, ALEX'R HENDERSON,
JAMES MONTGOMERY, JAMES MONTGOMERY, for Cap^{ts} Moore & Boyse.

Directed,

To Andrew Caldwell, Esq^{r}, Commodore and Commander in Chief of the Pennsylvania Fleet, &c. &c. Philadelphia.

Indorsed,

Petition of the Captains of the Armed Boats respecting the 15th Article.

MAJOR JOHN BAYARD TO COMMITTEE, 1776.

D^{r} Coll^{n},

I herewith send you a rough Sketch of the heads of an Agreament made with the Committee of Congress. Should your Committee incline to send for any Arms, We would contract with them for the same Amo^{t} on the same terms, with only this difference, that we would purchase or Freight a Vessel there, which may readily be done for about £500 to £700 St'g purchase, or if freighted, as low as could agree; in either case we would expect the Committee to take the Risque of Seizure, &c.

Mr. Rumsey,* a very capable young Gent^{n}, who is concerned with us, goes in the ship to transact the Business; with respect to Medicine, I am of Opinion most kinds may be had at Dunkirk, where the Ship will stop, but on looking over a price Current sent me, I find no kind mentioned but Rhubarb & Liquorice.

I am, D^{r} Coll^{n},

Yours Sincerely,

JNO. BAYARD.

Rhubarb, from 2 to 4–6.
Liquorice 52–6 ℔ Ct.

Directed,

To Coll^{o} Roberdeau, Esq^{r},
Present.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. X., p. 469.

Heads of an Agreement made between the Committee of Congress & Hodge & Bayard & Co., 1776, Feb'y 2.

The Commmittee of Congress to advance £5000 St'g, either in Bills of Exch[a] or Specie, w[t] w[ch] H. &. B. are to dispatch their Ship, now lying at the Capes, to a Certain Port in Europe, & there purchase & Ship on board the Amo[t] in good Arms for this Port, the Congress to Insure the Ship against Seizure, Valued at £900 St'g.

Should the Vessel arrive safe at this Port, H. & B. to be allow[d] the full price the Arms may be Valued at, deducting a Reasonable allowance for the advance of money & the risque of Insurance thereon.

Should the Vessel be taken on her return, then the Congress to pay H. & B. the sum she is valued at & £400 St'g, in lieu of her outward bound Freight.

If, contrary to Expectation, H. & B. are disapointed in the purchasing Arms, by the Prohibition of the State, or any other unforeseen Accident, then the money sent to be laid out in Powder, &c. &c., or whatever the Congress may direct, in that Case H. & B. to be allow[d] the Fr[t] outw[d], as before-mentioned, also a freight on the Goods purchased Inw[ds], & a Commiss[n], Exclusive of what may be charg'd by the Factor there, & the Goods to be on acc[t] of Congress.

Comm'rs of York Co. to Committee of Safety, 1776.

York Town, Feb[r] 3d, 1776.

Gentlemen,

The want of Locks and Barrels for making the Publick Arms, Brass and other Materials Scarce, the Demand for Rifles great, and the Price of the Muskets but Small, in the opinion of the Gun Smiths, with other Reasons, have much Retarded the making of the Publick Arms, at length the greater part of them are got to work; many Arms in a fair way of being Finishd. Labour has been Done and Arms finished to the amount of the Sum sent us by you, and upwards; the whole Money you have sent us we have paid to the workmen, and demands are daily increasing on us. We are very Senceable that from the present applications it will be absolutely necessary that a further Sum be Ready for the workmen, and hope you will send the Sum of £300 or upwards to us by Mr. Swoope. We shall carefully lay out the same for the Publick Service.

We Remain, Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servants,

HENRY TYSON,
JNO. MICKLE,
MICH. HAHN.
} Commiss[rs].

Directed.—To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.

℔ favour of Thos. Hartley, Esq[r].

Minutes of Committee for Erecting Powder Mills, 1776.

3d Feb'y, 1776.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Committee of Safety, for the purpose of erecting Powder Mills, &c.

Present:

G. Schlosser, Jos. Wetherill,
C. Ludwick, Jos. Copperthwaite.
Jno. Bayard.

Doct'r Robert Harris met the Committee, and offers immediately to erect a mill on the Valley Stream, about 25 mile distance from this City, on which there is a Saw Mill, the Stream is never failing, and he will Engage to make one Ton ℔ week, the mill to be ready by the 1st of March, will engage on the Terms the Committee of Safety give to others.

At a meeting of the Committee, 7 Feb'y, 1776,

Present:

Jos. Wetherill, Jno. Bayard,
G. Schlosser, Chris'r Ludwick.

Mr. Geo. Lush attended the Committee, and informed them that he had rented two Mill Seats for the purpose of Erecting Powder Mills, the one on a stream call'd Stoney Run, in Philada. County, about 15 miles from Town, the other on a Stream call'd the Mill Creek, in the Possession of John Roberts, about 10 miles from Town, and that he will Immediately begin to erect said Mills, and is willing to Contract with the Committee upon the same Terms. He has agreed with the Congress, provided the same be continued for 1 year certain, and that he will Engage to deliver 2,400lbs ℔ week of good Powder.

Henry Huback, of Lower Milford, Bucks County, attended the Committee, and proposed erecting a Powder Mill on a Stream call'd Swamp Creek, about 37 miles from Town, on the road to Bethlem. He has a race ready made, and will immediately sett about erecting a mill.

John Flack, of Bucks County, Buckingham Township, attended. He has a Stream that empties in Neshameny, about 25 miles from Town, proposes erecting a mill, and is to attend next week with his proposals.

Thomas Heimburger, of this City, who is a Powder Maker, at-

tended. He has engaged to Erect a Mill in Chester County, Windsor Township, about 33 miles from Town, a few miles from Yellow Spring, on a never failing Stream, & will have a mill built so as to be ready in 4 or 6 weeks, provided the Committee advance him £150, upon good Security, and engage to keep him 1 year employed, the money advanced to be taken out in work.

Wm. Thompson, of Bucks County, on Neshameny, about 22 miles from Town, engages to erect a Powder Mill upon the Committee's advancing him £100, and keeping the mill Employed 1 year, the Stream is never failing; he engages to have the Mill ready in 5 weeks from this date, but would request to have the Salt Petre and Sulphur deliv'd to him refined.

Doct'r Vanlier, of Glouster County, informed the Committee that he had a very suitable Stream for a Powder Mill, on which he has a Fulling Mill, which he would Convert into a Powder Mill to work the Summer season, provided he had proper Encouragement.

Inhabitants of York County to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Gentlemen,

The Inhabitants of this County, who have been always ready to grant their Assistance in favour of Liberty, since the commencement of the present unhappy dispute between Great Britain and these Colonies, consider, that on account of the shortness of the Notice given by the Board, they have not their proportion of the Officers appointed in the several Battalions. The Service suffers by this. The best men and the flower of the Youth, will not engage with Strangers. The two Companies ordered in this County, are already nearly complete; but Officers from other Counties will not be equally successful. Had more companies been ordered in York County, and the Officers recommended from hence, we apprehend they would have been in great forwardness. This County is not very ambitious of having officers, but still it gives disgust to many persons, to see numbers in the other Counties, not even equally qualified, and who have done nothing in the common Cause, preferred, and they unnoticed.

The Committee of Correspondence met on the 5th inst., and came to the Resolutions, which I beg leave to inclose, and hope that they will meet with your Approbation and weight. As it is probable from the present situation of Mr. Swoope's Family, that he will not be able to attend you soon.

Mr. Hartley, the Bearer, will be ready to wait on the Board, and

give them some material information relating to the above, as also some other matters of Consequence.

I am, Gentleman, with
the greatest Respect,
Your most Humble Ser't,
JAMES SMITH,
Chairman.

Directed,
To the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania.

Resolution of Committee of York County, 1776.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for the County of York, the 5th day of February, 1776.

The Committee taking into consideration the state of the County, are of opinion that several Companies, besides the two already ordered, might be immediately raised in this County, for the Continental service, Provided they were Officered in this County. That considering the zeal and Patriotick spirit of the People, we think that in the late appointments of Officers in the Troops to be raised in this Province, this County has not had its proportion.

Therefore Resolved,

That the Chairman of this Committee do write a Letter to the Delegates of this Province in Congress, inclosing this Resolution, to be laid before the Congress, and expressing the willingness of this County to exert themselves to the utmost in Defence of the Common Cause, with a Request, that if any more Troops are soon necessary to be raised in this Province, in the Continental Service, that this County be honoured with the Officering six Companies, and recommending the Field Officers of the Battallion, as we make no doubt but the greater part of the men for the Companies, might be raised in York County.

Resolved,

That a Letter be wrote by the Chairman, to the Committee of Safety, requesting their weight and concurrence with the Congress, in favour of the above Application.

THOS. ARMOR,
Cl'k.

A Copy.

Committee of Safety to Benjamin Rittenhouse, 1776.

Dear Sir,

The present exigency of our Public affairs are such, that the Committee of Safety think it expedient to establish a Gun-lock Manufactory, with a view that a great number of hands may be immediately employed in that branch, altho' there may not be a sufficiency of expert workmen to be had at this juncture, nevertheless, it is imagined that there are a considerable number of ingenious & handy Black and White Smiths, who may soon be instructed in its several parts.

From the general Character which the Committee have had of you, they are of opinion that you are a suitable person to Superintend the execution of their design, they have therefore directed me to write to you, to request your immediate attendance on their Board in this City, in order to confer with you respecting the mode and terms on which you would undertake and carry it on; this they have been encouraged to do from an opinion of your zeal and firm attachment to measures, which an obstinate and inflexible adherence of the British Ministry to a cruel and sanguinary system of conduct, have made necessary.

I am,

with great regard and Esteem.

Directed.—Benjamin Rittenhouse, Norrington, 9th Feb., 1776.

Commissioners, &c. of Bedford, to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Bedford, 9th Feb'y, 1776.

Gent'n,

We received your Letter dated 12th ulto., in which you called upon us to inform you what progress we had made in providing a Number of Firelocks, not less than one hundred, &c.

In this very critical Situation of Affairs, we would write to give you a better account than we do at present. We have but one Gunsmith in the County, who has engaged to make twenty-five Firelocks and has been employed for these three or four months past, but has not got any one of them compleated; yet we are in hopes he will soon have the twenty-five finished. He has been very industrious to procure Assistants or Journeymen, in order to undertake the whole but cannot obtain any; and we also have endeavoured to employ others in the adjacent Counties, but are informed they are already engaged. We have provided Leather, and have employed a Sadler

to make the Cartridge Boxes, agreeable to the Pattern sent us, and will take every necessary step in our Power, in order to have the whole compleated,

By Order of the Commissioners and Assessors.

DAVID ESPY,
Clerk.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Commissioners of Carlisle to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Carlisle, Feb'y 9th, 1776.

Sir,

We received yours by John Montgomery, Esq., in answer to which we have to inform you, that we have engaged a number of Workmen to Compleat the full Complement of Muskets by the first of April next, for which we have taken their Obligations with sufficient security, We have also done all in our power to urge the workmen to their duty and Interest, but some difficultys attend them, particularly on acc't of the gun locks, which are not to be purchased at any rate, We will, however, do all in our power to have them finished at the time agreed on. The Cartouch pouches and belts are finished, but there is no Cloth here suitable to make the Knapsacks of, We would therefore be glad you would order them to be made in Philadelphia.

We are,
Sir,
Your obedient,
humble Servant,
JAMES POLLOCK,
SAML. LAIRD,
Comm'rs.

Directed.

To Benjamin Franklin, Esq., President of the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Rev. John Elder to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Paxton, 21st Feb'y, 1776.

Gentlemen,

If Officers for the several Companies allow'd to complete the Battalions to be raised now in this Province, are not yet appointed; I would beg leave to Recommend Mr. William Bell for a Captaincy or a first Lieutenancy; he is a young Gentlemen of good character and well esteemed in this part of the country, and from his Influence and agreeable disposition, can, I think, in a short time, engage a number of Stout young men, farmers' Sons, well affected to the American cause, and who may be expected to serve from principle and a due Regaid to Liberty; but who will not inlist under Officers they are unacquainted with.

I am,
Gentlem[n],
Y[r] most obed[t]
& very hu[e] Serv[t].
JOHN ELDER.

Directed.

To the Hon'ble the Committee of Safety, for the Province of Pennsylvania, In Philadelphia.

Invitation of Congress to Oration on Genl. Montgomery, 1776.

Sir,

The Congress having directed an Oration to be delivered on Monday the 19th inst., at the Dutch Calvinist Church, in honor of the late General Montgomery and those who magnanimously fought and fell with him in an att ck on Quebec, the Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania are invited to attend at the time and place aforementioned.

CHAS. THOMSON, Sec'y,
of Congress.

Feb'y 13, 1776.

Directed,

President of the Committee of Safety of Pensylvania.

Estimate of Expense for coverting Old Gaol into Barracks, 1776.

	£	Sh.	d.
12 Feet of Scantling for a Bed Steed,		1	
75 Feet of Boards,		4	6
Nails and haling Stuff,		1	6
Work,		3	
		10	
20 Feet of Scantling for a Table,		1	8
20 Feet of Boards,		1	8
Nails, haling and Work,		4	9
		8	1
15 Feet of Boards for a Bench,		1	
Nails,			6
Work,		2	
		3	6

166 Sashlites,		5	10	8		
217 panes of Glass,		10	17	0		
120 Bedsteds,		60	0	0		
20 tabals, £8 1 8		20	1	8		
40 Benches,		7	0	0		
mending flour & Ruff & windows,		12	0	0		
		115	9	4	£103	9 4

The Judgment of

WILLIAM ROBINSON.
CHRISTON SHAFFER.

Plan of a Powder Magazine, 1776.

There is in this city a building of great publick utility, but very unfit for the purpose for which it was erected, particularly at our present critical time, when some person, enemical to the American cause, may take an opportunity to distress us in a very material point, induced thereto from a dislike to ye brave resistance made by the Americans to the oppressive attempts on our liberties, or in ex-

pectation of an ample reward from a tyrannical ministry. The building I mean is our powder magazine, which is as badly situated as possible, in a low swampy place, unprotected by a surrounding wall or fence, & not secured from fire, accidental or designed, whereas magazines should, as much as possible, be placed in dry, airy situations, so as to admit a free circulation, & at the same time well guarded against fire. The most approved method of erecting magagines in Europe is the following.

The walls should be of a proper thickness, according to the intended size of the magazine, & well built to exclude all wet, with windows, or air holes, of a proper construction, as may be seen in the annexed plan, both under and above the floor, to admit a free circulation, yet exclude all possibility of introducing fire, and ye floor should have two wooden or iron gratings, and be raised at least one foot from the ground with a step of stone, the sil of the door should be of the same material. This free admission of air is necessary to keep the powder in a proper state, & preserve the casks which would be damaged by a confined damp air. As shingling is the only roofing used here, there should be at some distance underneath the roof an arch of brick or wood, if the latter, it should be covered with a coat about 5 or 6 inches thick of well tempered potters' clay, or fine mortar, so that if the roof took fire it might not communicate with the powder. The magazine should be surrounded by a good wall or fence, to obstruct all improper approach thereto. At two diagonal angles of this inclosing wall should be placed so many centries to guard the magazine: this situation of the centry boxes I take to be the best, as each centry would have two sides in his view, which would not be the case if they were placed in front & rear. The powder should be moved once a month at least, to prevent its clotting together; in the British European dominions this service is performed by the artillery.

The most eligible place I know of near this city is a piece of waste ground on the west side of Fourth street, opposite the barracks, this situation is airy & convenient for the security of the magazine, as centries could be supplied from the barrack guard, which would save ye trouble and expence of a particular guard for the security of the powder. It would not be amiss if between ten & twenty feet of ground round the inclosing was bought or rented by the public to prevent any person building too near the magazine.*

Indorsed,

Lewis Nicola, Powder Magazine, 2d March, 1776.

* A colored plan accompanies this Letter.

Committee of Safety to Commodore Caldwell, 1776.

Sir,

We are informed that the intention of this board has been misunderstood respecting the passage of such vessels as are not Sea Vessels by the Cheveau Du freze, which has occasioned the stoppage of divers small craft contrary to our said intention, this is therefore to inform you that we had only in intention to prevent Sea Vessels from going down unless they had a permit from this board, our reason for making this regulation, was an apprehension that a pilot might be induced to go down in some of them, contrary to our regulations, and thereby be exposed to the Men-of-War below, who might be with their assistance more easily got up to this city, of course you will conclude that it was not intended to interrupt any other Vessels from passing, you are therefore desired to allow them to pass without any delay, according to former usage.

Committee of Lancaster County to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Lancaster, March 16, 1776.

Gentlemen,

A Sense of the Duties incumbent on us, urges us at present to apply to your Honourable Board. The Committee of this County have peculiarly interested themselves in carrying into Execution the Resolve of the House of Assembly with respect to the six hundred Stand of Arms ordered to be furnished amongst us. The Commissioners had experienced that without our Intervention, the Muskets could not be procured.

With some Difficulty we at length contracted with our Gun-Smith. to supply us with Muskets, Bayonets & Steel Rammers at £4 5*s.* agreeable to the Pattern sent up here. Should the Philad[a] Prices of Work of equal quality exceed that sum, they were to be entitled to a like advance. In consequence hereof, we have now got 200 Muskets made, but have still a Deficiency of 400. The Term to which we limited our workmen expired on the 1st Instant. It was lately the unanimous Sentiment of the County Committee, that the Term should be prolonged. We are apprehensive of meeting with many Obstacles in making of a new contract. Our Workmen universally complain, that the sums already fixed are inadequate to their Labour;—that the Sacrafice they make in quitting their Rifle Business is greater than they can well bear without some Equivalent;—that the Prices in the Western Counties are much higher

than those we insisted on, and that they cannot in Justice to their Families, provide the Muskets & Bayonets at a less sum than £4 10*s.* or £4 15*s.* We are very sensible that their Observations on this Subject are not without Foundation. It becomes us not to be prodigal of the public money. Yet Individuals are equally intitled to the proper measure of Justice. The Exigencies of the Times demand the Fire-Arms for the Defence of every Thing we hold dear;—they are indispensibly necessary for the Preservation of our Rights. Circumstanced as we are, we cannot but think that an addition to the Terms already entered into, extending as well to the Muskets delivered to us, as to those to be brought in for the future, will be a powerful Incentive to our Gun-Smiths to proceed in this Work with Diligence & Alacrity.

We look up to your respectable Body for a Solution of our present Doubts. Some one uniform Price will probably be established throughout the Province. We wish to know your sentiments, how far we can go with Propriety, as to the sums to be allowed our Gun-Smiths, as early as you can possibly favour us with them. This Board will implicitly follow the Directions given to us.

We are, Gentlemen,
with great respect,
your most obedient,
and very humble servt,
By order of the Committee,

J. YEATES, Chairman.

Directed.

To the Honourable the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania.

By Wm. Bawssman, Esqr.

Committee of Chester County to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Chester, March 17th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

Your favour ℔ Express came to our Hands this Morning and shall take the necessary steps to transmit Copies to the different Commanding Officers of Battallions in this County imediately.

We are respectfully,
your most obedient servants,
PERSIFOR FRAZER,
SAM. KENNEDY.

Directed.

To the Hon'ble Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennsylvania.

℔ Express.

Thomas Bedwell to Col. Roberdeau, 1776.

Sir,

At your desire I have delivered in to Mr. Owen Biddle the Plan of the Building, & draught of the Potts, with their exact dimensions, to prevent mistakes I have placed letters of Reference, by the half of which I think is extreamly easy to proceed on a right Principle. The Sulphur I find I can produce properly Refined at the rate of 35 pr. hundred cwt., finding wood myself, being only allowed the Building, Iron work, and a dwelling house for self & family, which for Reasons very obvious should be on the Spot with the Work shops, the whole Expence then woud not exceed what a Gentleman of the Committee Rated it at which was about 7 or 8 hund. pounds, this I think will be the Outside, and if it meets sir with the approbation of the Hon^{o}. Committee, if thought agreable they may have the Places erected while I am out of Town, and shall do my Endeavour to Return if Possible within the time I mentioned, till then I have the pleasure of Rem^{s} Sir,

Your most obedient
and very humble servant,
THOS. BEDWELL.

Directed.
To Col. Roberdeau.

Discovery of Sulphur near Susquehanna, 1776.

Jacob Frees Reports that there is Salpter the other side of Susquehanna River on the Road towards Yorktown on the side of a Hill, wash'd in the Road, Consisting in small square pieces the smell of Sulpher, he shew'd it to several which pretends to understand it, who told him that it is Brickly Impregnated with Sulpher, he thinks that the Hill is a mine of it, he offers the Honourable Comitty of Safety if they Chose to go on the spot, examine the place narrowly, bring Samples and inquire whose land it is, if he gets paid for the trouble as he is poor, Martin Schawecker in Greesem is the place where he is to be enquired for.*

* These are probably Iron pyrites or Sulphuret of Iron—such as are found still in the neighbourhood of Lancaster.

Elias Boudinot to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Eliza^{h}. Town, N. Jersey, March 18, 1776.

Sir,

On taking up the Philadelphia Paper, I observe your advertisement relating to Sulphur. I have but a moment to acquaint you, that within about 10 miles of this Town there is a Hill, on which a well was lately attempted to be dug, when in about 20 feet, several Tons of crude Sulphur Ore was taken out, but finding it increase they filled up the Pit again.

I thought it proper to let you know this, as if you think proper to make any farther Inquiry about it, I will go to the Premises and examine farther into it.

I am in Haste,

Sir,

your very humble servant,

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Directed.

To Mr. William Govett, Secretary to the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Commodore Caldwell's Suggestions, 1776.

That the pay and rank of me and my Comm^{ds} Officers be settled, also the pay of the Warrant Officers be immediately fixed, as it is Impossible to engage any before they know their wages.

That two men be apointed to go down to Liberty Island to inspect into the Stores of each Row-gally, & that they will order what may be wanted to be got for them immediately, also that those men be Associaters & men that is known to have the cause of Liberty at heart.

That proper men be apointed to go to New York with discretionary power to inlist men for the Naval Service, & that the Seamen's wages be £3 ℔ month, as I am very sure you will get none under.

That the Fire Ships & Rafts be attended to & that Cap^{ts}. be immediately apointed for them, also that proper Boats be immediately built to row twelve oars, as none less will have any effect in turning the heavy rafts.

John Harris to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Paxton, March 20th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

A Large Quantity of Pitch & Tarr, may be made up the Susquehannah, Juniata, &c. If wanted for the Publick Service, there is several Persons that understands the Business, and more may be found, it can be d^a at Middletown within ninety miles of Philad^a at a Trifling Expence in our Boats, the Carryage to Philad^a from thence is worth ab^t 8s. ℔ Barril, there is some good Four Pounders Cannon at Sunbury, one at Wioming, with other Military Stores (to witt,) Cannon Balls, Swivels, &c. If wanted by the Publick may easy be Bro^t down Immediately & Transported to any Quarter, Cap^tn Sam^l. Hunter can Tell the Exact Q^ty Cannon, &c., on our River, I Expect a Line, if the Pitch is wanted & shall mention it to the People, who can make it, But an Encourag price wou'd be Best with an Advertisement & some Person appointed to cause a Quantity to be made Immediately, I shall take Pleasure of hinting ab^t any article may forward our Service from time to time, if any thing in that way presents its self to my view.

I am,
Gentlemen,
your most obedient
and most humble servant,
JOHN HARRIS.

Directed.

To the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pensylvania.

James Old to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Gentlemen,

We have made several Attempts to cast Cannon, in the most of which we have been unsuccessful, but have at last cast a twenty-four Pounder, which we look upon to be a very good one; our Miscarriages arose more from trivial accidents than from want of knowledge in the Principal Matters, which is a Misfortune that every new Undertaking of this Nature Labours under, owing to the workmen being Collected from different Parts & used to different Methods of working, and every one of Opinion that his own way is best; however, I believe they have got their different Methods & Opinions collected into one, which they mean to follow, and hope for great

Success. I am at Present under the Necessity of Stopping up the Furnace for a week in order to get the Bellows dress'd, as they are much out of Repair; in the mean time the Workmen will be getting Moulds ready, and doing every thing that is necessary to expedite the Contract. And as the preparations Necessary for this Undertaking will be attended with considerable expences, (exceeding my expectations,) I hope the Committee will consider me Intitled to the preference in Case a further Quantity will be thought Necessary.

The bearer, Captn Joy, has diligently attended the work, and has been of Infinite Service, and Candidly gave his Oppinion in every particular, and must refer you to him for a more particular Account of our Progress.

Mr. Antis has undertaken the Casting and Boreing of the Cannon, and I think has a Sufficient knowledge to compleat them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Humble Servt,

JAMES OLD.

Reading Furnace, March 21st, 1776.

Directed.

To the Honourable the Committee of Safety.

James Richard to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Gentlemen,

I am just inform'd by my Keeper, that I am to hold myself in readiness for a removal in the morning; as I am destitute of almost every necessary, beg that I might be permitted, with a guard, to take from my House such things as my age & infirmities loudly call for, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by

Sirs,

Yr Mo H'ble Sst,

JAMES RICHARDS.

New Prison, Philadelphia, }
Wednesday, 2 oclock. }

Directed.

To the Honble the Council of Safety.

Committee of Safety to other Committees, 1776.

Gent.,

We enclose you a Copy of a Resolve of this Committee,* pass'd this day, in which is left a blank for the names of the persons who are to be intrusted with the Service. And we beg you would fill up the same with the names of such prudent, active, trusty persons as you can engage to undertake the same. Upon your certifying to us who the persons are that you employ, we will pay their draughts on this Board for the Sums necessary to purchase the Arms. We beg you would forward this Service as much as possible, and are, &c.

Directed,

To the Committees of Philad[a] County, Bucks County, Chester County, Lancaster County, York County, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton.

23 March, 1776.

Sulphur in Bristol, 1776.

Bucks County, Bristol Burrow, March the 22, 1776.

To the Committee of Safety:

If the Committee shall think Proper to Enquire of Daniel Thompson, of the Burrow of Bristol, he will Shue the Parson[s] or Parsons, Whare there is Such ore Cauled by the Name of Sulphur ore, which you advertised in the Journal, March the 14th.

I Beg Leave further to Informe you, That the Township & Part of Burrow of Bristol are Not Sadisfied with the accounts of our Larst association; The accounts after Deduction being Tue high. A Grait Part of Thaire accounts Being Money Given, which I Seed. The account and no Credit, which has maid a Grait Stagnacion in the Township and Burrow, which, If the People had a free Election to associate Themselves to the Number of 30 or 40 Sposebel men, and then Chuse There officers, wold Give Grate Sadisfaction, and have a Good Company.

* See it, Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 522.

Committee of Safety to Commodore Caldwell, 1776.

March 23, 1776.

Whereas complaint having been made to this board, that some of the Crews of our armed Boats have so far disregarded the 11th Article of our General instructions for the Commanders of the same, as to put the Masters or Skippers of the Vessels on the River Trade to unnecessary delay & trouble, by demanding such compliments from them as the officers of the British fleet unwarrantably have compelled an obedience to, greatly to the interuption of commercial people and disquiet of the same, and have otherwise disturbed them by firing upon them to bring them too without proper cause. Wherefore you are hereby required to see that a proper obedience be paid to the sd General instructions by all the Officers & Crews in our Provincial Navy, and to direct that all Vessels be suffered to pass without any hinderance or molestation, or any demand of Compliments whatsoever; except what is absolutely necessary to satisfy the inquiries of the Officers of the Guard-boats whether their intentions be hostile or not, of which you are to give proper notice to the Officers of each Vessel, Boat, &c.

Directed.

Commodore Caldwell.

Henry Fisher to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Lewis, Monday Evening 7 o'clock,
March 25, 1776.

Gentlemen,

This serves to inform you that there is a Sloop of War now coming into our Road with a Small Tender, And as it is now night, I cannot inform you whether they are bound Up the Bay or not; the Wind is now at South, therefore have Reason to believe that they will proceed up the Bay. We are apprized of the Matter and shall do our outmost to prevent their getting any Pilot or Pilots from this place.

Yours in haste,

HENRY FISHER.

At Every Different Stage the Express must Date the hour of Delivering this Letter to the other Express. H. F.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, ℔ Express.

Indorsed.

Rec[d] this Express Monday Night 30 Minutes after Ten o'clock, at Cedar Creek.

THOS. EVANS.

Rec[d] at Dover Tuesday morning, at fifteen Minutes after four, Dispatched at thirty-five Minutes after four.

F. BATTELL.

Rec[d] at Cantwell's Bridge at five Minutes after Nine, Dispatched three Minutes after Ten; Arr[d] at Wilmington fifty-five Minutes after Twelve; Detained at the ferry 21 Minutes, boat's being on Wilmington side.

MATT. DELANEY.

Dispatched four Minutes after one. THOS. KEAN.

37 Minutes after 2 o'clock, Richard Kane arrived at Chester, the Left it at 3 & 17 Minutes.

Henry Fisher to Committee of Safety, 1776.

This Comes Express to all whom it may Concern, giving Notice that last Evening Came into Whorekiln Road a Man of War, not less force than forty Guns; this morning they took a Sloop at the mouth of Lewes Creek and my Pilot Boat, which was going Express to the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, therefore all persons along the Bay are hereby Warn'd to be on their Guard, in Haste.

I am yours,

HENRY FISHER.

Lewes, 26 of March, 1776.

Resolution of Bucks County, 1776.

Bucks County, in Committee, 26th March, 1776.

Resolved:

That the Committe Man in each Township be appointed to purhase, as soon as possible, all the Arms that he Judges fit for Service hat may be found in his Township, that are not made use of by Assosiators, & the owners will sell & deliver the same to Henry Vynkoop, Esq[r], in the lower District, to James Wallace, the middle District, & to Samuel Smith, in the upper District, who are hereby ppointed to receive the same, to pay for them, & send them to Philad[a], agreeable to the Request of the Com[ee] of Safety, contained

in their letter of the 23 March, 1776; and that Information be given to the Coll[s] of the several Battal[s] of Assosiators in this County of present critical situation of our affairs, & that they be requested to use their utmost abilities & diligence to put their several Battal[s] in the best order that the nature of the thing will admit of, to be ready to march immediately, if it should be thought necessary; & it is expected & required, that every Township and Committee Man do every thing in his power to assist the Officers in Carr'g the above resolve into Execution.

(A true Coppy from the Minutes.)

JNO. COX, Cl'k pro. temp.

AB[R]. JOSEPH HART, Chairman.

Instructions to Commodore Caldwell, 1776.

In Committee of Safety,
Philad[a], March 26, 1776.

Sir:

The Committee have received certain Advice by Express from Lewis Town, that yesterday Evening a Sloop of War and Tender appeared off that place, and it was expected would proceed up the Bay; You are, therefore, directed to send four of the Armed Boats, well fitted and man'd, immediately down the River, as far, if necessary, as Reedy Island.

You are to direct the Commanding Officer, and other Officers of the said Boats, to act in Concert and by the advice of Cap[tn] Barry of the Brig Lexington, and exert their utmost Endeavours to take or destroy all such Vessels of the Enemy as they shall find in the River Delaware.

L. Nicola to Committee of Safety, 1776.

March 29th, 1776.

S[r]:

As Sheffer & Robinson made a mistake in the account furnished for work at the Jail, I send you inclosed another acct. in which the mistake is rectified, which you'll be pleased to lay before the Committee, & at the same time inform them that I have got 27 bed cases mended, and as bolster cases made or mended.

I am, S[r],

Your most obed[t] Serv[t].

LEWIS NICOLA

Elias Boudinot to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Sir,

Your polite Letter of y^e^ 23d Inst^t^. came safe to hand, and assure you, Sir, if any labours of mine can be serviceable to the common cause, I shall consider myself as highly honoured in the performance. Yesterday I visited the Places referred to in my Information; The well which had been filled in, I found would take up too much Time to dig out, so as to get at a sample, I therefore went to the other, which is on the side of a high Bank, and in a few minutes got a few Pounds, I suppose sufficient for an Experiment, which I send herewith, under the care of Mr. Young. I imagine a great Quantity can be had at both Places, but at what rate I know not, as the Proprietors are willing to give the use of the Ground, but do not choose to undertake to dig it. If it will answer I would advise the hiring of a couple of Hands one week to see what Quantity they could raise, from which an Estimate might be formed.

I am, Sir,
With great Respect,
Your very H'ble Serv^t^.
ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Eliz^h^ Town, March 30, 1776.

Directed.

To John Nixon, Esq^r^., Chairman of Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Fav^d^ by Mr. Young, with a Bundle.

Jon'n Kearsley to Committee of Safety, 1776.

March 30th, 1776.

S^rs^:

I have been employ'd five Weeks with three men, two weeks making Ready and gathering earth, three weeks boiling, &c.; the earth's I have yet got are so lightly impregnated with Nitrous particles that I have as yet got but 15lb of Salt Petre. I have 14 Tubs, 4 Boilers, containing upwards of 200 Gallons, Besides Receivers ashers, Stand Coolers, &c.

Reading in the Journal, 20th Instant, three works in Virginia, Produced daily 200^wt^ of Salt Petre, I desire to Know if there is Discover'd any new Method or New Materials that is in my power

to procure, or fall in with, that I may in some measure be able to answer the great demand.

I am, Sr,

his country's devoted Servt.

JONATHAN KEARSLEY.

P. S. I intend to try one month longer. Please to answer as soon as may be, the above.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety, in Philadelphia.

Order of Comm'ee of Safety to Capt. Proctor, 1776

Sir,

The Committee, understanding that you have carried from the Province Island the Bedding that was there for the accommodation of the Sick, and that there are not there at present any beds for their use, desire that you would immediately send back such of the beds and beddings as Doctrs Rush & Duffield, or either of them, shall apply for.

By Order, &c.

To Captn Proctor.

Intelligence Received by Congress, 1776.

Mr. Samuel Sample, an Inhabitant of Pittsburgh, and nearly Related to Mr. John Connolly, came to this City about a week ago. The day he arrived he went to the Jail, and was permitted to see and Converse with Mr. Connolly freely, as well as with others in the like Situation, and was in several of their Appartments. A plann for a general escape of the State or Tory prisoners, It now appears, had been in contemplation among these prisoners sometime before. It happened, the day after Mr. Samples admission, that their whole scheme of escape was discovered; Upon this such Orders were given, that tho' he applied to different members of Congress for leave, he cou'd not be allowed a second interview, which seemed to vex him a good deal. These circumstances, and his connection with Mr. Connolly, being known to several gentlemen now in Town, some of them from a regard of their Countrys safety, could not refrain from observing as follows.

That a Stout full faced boy, about 14 or 15 years of age, has fre-

quently, every day since an Intercourse was denied, waited on Mr. Sample, at his Lodgings, with letters or messages from the Jail. Mr. Sample has several times been questioned about the boy and his business with him, and has as often declared that he knew nothing about the boy, but that he is going up to Carlisle with him; notwithstanding his professed ignorance of the boy, it is known that he has engaged a horse to carry him, and to deliver the horse safe at Carlisle. The boy being asked if he was going along with Mr. Sample, said he was going to Carlisle with him; being asked if he wou'd go any farther, he answered with some hesitation, he believed he would go to Pittsburgh with him.

It is well known that Mr. Connolly's great hopes of strength & support in his Designs are on the River and waters of the Ohio. It is humbley submitted to superior Judgment, whether letters from him to that country might not yet have a bad effect; whether it might not be safer to send letters by a boy travelling with, or some distance before or behind a particular friend, than by the friend; whether upon some farther enquirey into the matter, It might not be proper to direct that both friend and boy shoud be very narrowly searched at some proper distance from the City. If these hints shoud tend in the smallest degree to promote the safety of the country, the writter of them gains his only aim.

Mr. Sample setts off this day, April 2d.

In Congress, April 2, 1776.

Resolved, that the enclosed be delivered by Mr. Wilson to the Com'ee of Safety of Pensylvania, & request them to take such steps as they think best for the public Service.

CHAS. THOMSON, Sec'y.*

CAPT. PROCTOR TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

Fort Island, April 2d, 1776.

Gentlemen:

On examining the present mode of finishing the Barracks I find they will not contain as many Men by one third as ye may by ading a litle more Labour & Cost; Namely, in Laying a floor over head and fixing skylights, or Dorment windows, of Six or Nine lights in Each Room; and as but two Chimneys are Compleated, in Carrying on the rest small fireplaces may be aded with verry little labour more, then the way they are Now done. If you see the propriety of such amendment, please to direct the workmen Accordinly. Our works are greatly retarded by so much rany weather, and in order

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 533.

to Carry on my part with more expedition have made a shift to get all my men to this place. From the late resolve of Committee in Augmenting my Compy to One hundred and Twenty Men, I find a deficiency of Blankets to be forty, and by a Resolve prior to the Augmenting my Company, Ordered I should provide one Hundred Blankets, which I performed, and fifteen over, which I hope the Gentlemen will excuse, as more Considerably were given gratus then what exceeded the order, and now lack Twenty-five to Compleat my Compy, which I can procure in a Day if You have no Objection.

I have been under the Necessity of Leaving four of my Men Sick in Town, who are at a Considerable Expence to the Province, there being no suitable place of reception for such People here. I have two men very unwell, but will not remove them untill I know your Pleasure.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Hb'le Servt,
THOS. PROCTOR, C. A.

Directed,
Messrs. Climer & Biddles, in Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Committee of Chester County to Committee of Safety, 1776.

In Committee,
April ye 3d, 1776.

To the Honourable Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, your Honourable Board did some time past by your letter to this Committee Recommend that the Ammunition Should be Immediately distributed Amongst the Assosiaters, Pursuant thereto We have made proper Enquiry into the Quantity now in this County & find it to be four Hundred pounds of Powder only, which upon an Estimate of the Number of Assosiaters is entirely insufficient for a Distribution.

Therefore, we require of Your Honourable Board the Additional Quantity of Eight Hundred & fifty Pounds wt. of Powder & Lead Sufficient for the whole; Also, fifteen thousand flints, In Order to Supply them with twenty-three rounds ℔ man, which we hope You will send to this place with all Convenient Speed, Directed to the Care of Nicholus Fairlamb, And it Shall be Immedately Distributed According to Your Request.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Chairn.

Committee of Safety to Angus Macbean, 1776.

8th April, 1776.

Sir,

Mr. James Maule, Pilot, applying to this Board for liberty to go down with your Ship, the Committee are of Opinion that it is unsafe at present to Suffer any Pilot to go down the River, and therefore cannot grant the Permission.

Whenever it can be done with Safety you will have Notice, and 'till then it is hoped you will not undertake to engage any Pilot upon that Service.

Directed.—To Angus Macbean.

Committee of Safety to Peter De Haven, 1776.

Philad^{a}., 10th April, 1776.

Sir,

The state of this Province is such at this time with respect to Arms, that the Committee of Safety think it very improper to suffer any Arms to be sold to go out of this Province; and being informed that a certain M^{r}. Frailey, of Germantown, has a number of Arms for Sale, which he has offer'd to M^{r}. Johnson Smith for the Virginians, we do therefore request you would apply to M^{r}. Frailey, and acquaint him with the opinion of this board, & also to purchase all the said Arms which can be made fit for Service, allowing a reasonable price for the Same.*

Directed.—To M^{r}. Peter De Haven.

Benjamin Loxley's Proposals, 1776,

For Casting 2 Brass 8 Inch Mortars, 2 4 2-5th Howbitzers, 2 Cannon, 6 p^{drs}, for our Congress or Committe of Safety, Viz. :

That all Mettal, Fuel, and all Other Necessarys which I shall have Occasion for to carry on the said Business, Also the use of the Furnace for Melting the Mettal, to be paid at the Expence of the said Congress or Committee, and to pay me for Moulding, Casting,

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 538.

Boring, Proving and Turning them, such a Compensation as shall be judged Equivalent to the time and Trouble, and all Expences that shall Accrew on the Above said Ordnance.

In consideration of the Above Conditions being agreed to, I will do my best endeavours to go on as Expeditiously as the Weather will permit with the aforesaid Castings, &c.

And also Cast 200 Shells, 4 inches, 2-5ths, on the said terms, for the 4 inch, 2-5th Howbitzers.

BENJA'N LOXLEY.

N. B.—Cash to be Advanced to defray the Expences of carrying on the said Work.

April 16, 1776.

Henry Fisher to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Lewistown, April y^e^ 16, 1776.

Gentlemen,

Before now I doubt not but you have heard of a small Brush that we had with the tender belonging to the Roebuck, on Esther Sunday—the same day the ship took a small sloop and brought her into our Road, where she guted and turn'd her on Drift, it being thick and hazy wether, we could not tell where she drove. On Thursday the wind being to the Westward, the ship hove up and stood out to sea, in quest of her tender as we suppose, for she has not been seen since Tuesday last; on Thursday night she anchored of about East from the light house, on Friday came Cape May. A ship which I take to belong to Sam Fisher and Andrew Bunner, (of your Place,) when the Roebuck hove up and stood over towards her and took her; the same Evening I saw from the light house five sail comeing down from under Cape May, which I took to be the Hornet & Wasp, and three New England Schooners, they all anchored there that night. On Saturday Morning the Ship Roebuck came into our Road, with the other ship her Prize, and in a very short time man'd two of her boats, and sent them over towards Cape May, as I judged to cutt some of them vessels out, very luckily for them the ship hove out a signal for them to come aboard again, which they did, or they would have caut a Scotch Prize and be Damn'd to them. On Saturday Evening, the five sail under Cape May, made sail and stood out likewise, the Roebuck after them, and on Sunday afternoon the ship returned into our Road, after an unsuccessful Cruise, where she now lies, without her tender; some People to the South of our Cape, says that they saw her tender taken by a Sloop, some days agoe. I have rec'd some orders from you and from Capt.

Richards & Simmons, which I shall strive to comply with. Having no more to add,

I remain, your
Humble Servant,
HENRY FISHER.

Directed,
To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.

Committee of Secrecy of Congress of N. Carolina to Committee, &c., 1776.

Halifax, April 23d, 1776.

Gentlemen,

We expect a busy scene in our Province, and have therefore judged it expedient to remove the prisoners taken during the late Commotions, some to Virginia, some to Maryland, and some to Philadelphia, lest being in the neighbourhood of their Connections, a rescue might be effected, when every one's attention will probably be engaged, and every one's service will be necessary in the impending Campaign, should the leading men get an opportunity of employing their influence, at a time when we may be invaded by a powerful Army, we fear the consequences would be very embarrassing. We rely altogether on your honorable Board for taking such measures as will prevent the return of the Prisoners sent to your Colony, of whom you have a List inclosed. We shall transmit an account of circumstances particularly relative to each, as soon as it can be extracted from the Report of a Committee appointed by the Provincial Congress to enquire into them.

We are, Gent'n,
With great Respect,
Your Obed. Servants,

By Order of the Committee of Secrecy, War and Intelligence, of the Congress of No. Carolina.

THOS. BUSHE,
Chairm'n.

Directed,
Committee of Safety, Pennsylvania.*

* See p. 734.

Congress of N. Carolina to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Halifax, N. Carolina, 26 April, 1776.

Sir,

Our Committee of Secrecy having written to your Committee of Safety, announcing their Resolution of sending to your Colony certain Prisoners taken in our late Commotions, who cannot be properly secured here without great hindrance to our Military exertions, and manifest danger of escaping and exerting their dangerous influence over the disaffected part of our Inhabitants.*

I am directed by the Congress now sitting, to request of you that you will receive them, and order them to be so secured, that we may have nothing to apprehend from their return during the present situation of our Colony, and I am also authorized to assure you that upon any similar occasion, this Colony will take every measure in their power to assist yours and every of their Neighbouring Colonies. The list inclosed, differs in some particulars from that sent by our Committee of Secrecy, occasioned by some amendments made by the Congress to their Report.

I am, in behalf and by order of the Congress,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

SAM. JOHNSTON,

Presid't.

Directed,

The Hon'ble The President of the Committee of Safety, Pennsylvania.

List of Prisoners Destined for Philadelphia, 1776.

1. His Excell'y Donald McDonald, Esq., Brigadier Gen'l of the Tory Army, and Commander in Chief in North Carolina.
2. Colo. Allen McDonald, (of Kingsborough,) first in Commission of Array, and second in Command.
3. Alexander McDonald, son of Kingsborough.
4. Major Alexander McDonald, (of Condrach.)
5. Capt'n Alexander McKay.
6. Capt'n John Leggale.
7. Capt'n James McDonald.
8. Capt'n Alex'r McLeod.

* See list below.

9. Capt. Alex'r Morrison.
10. Capt'n John McDonald.
11. Capt'n Alex'r McLeod.
12. Capt'n Murdock McAskell.
13. Capt. Alex'r McLeod.
14. Capt. Neil McArther.
15. Capt. Angus McDonald.
16. Capt. James Meese, of the light horse.
17. Capt. John McLeod.
18. Capt. Thomas Wier.
19. Capt. John McKinzey.
20. Lieut. John Murchison.
21. Kennit McDonald, Aid de camp to Gen'l McDonald.
22. Murdock McLeod, Surgeon.
23. John Smith, Adjutant General.
24. Donald McLeod Quarter Master.
25. John Bethune Chaplain.
26. Farguard Campbell, late a delegate in Provincial Congress, Spy and Confidential emissary to Governor Martin.*

Memorial to Congress, 1776.

April 26, 1776.

To the Honorable the Continental Congress, the Memorial, &c.

The Committee under the authority of the Provincial Assembly, having built vessels and erected works to fortify and strengthen the approaches to the City of Philadelphia by the River Delaware, have employed therein all the large Cannon now in their possession, tho' but very few in number, and entered into Contracts for procuring more, with which they hope speedily to be supplied; but as from the particular circumstances of a part of their Defences, some of heavier metal than those they now have or may in any reasonable time expect to have cast in this Province, will be extremely requisite; they took an early occasion of solliciting your honorable Body for a few pieces of the heaviest Cannon taken by Commodore Hopkins at Providence, since landed at New London. The Committee from an earnest Desire of saving their City from the Ravages and calamities of War, as well as from an idea that its Preservation is of Importance to the Common cause of America, beg leave to renew their Sollicitations on this subject, requesting that you would give Order that a part of such heavy cannon, together with two of the largest Mortars, and their proportion of Shells, be appropriated to the use of this Committee, for which they will allow the full value.†

* See page 733.
† See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 550,

Henry Fisher to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Lewis Town, 27th April, 1776.

Gentlemen :

When I wrote to you Last, on the 27, I acquainted you of what Had past for several Days before, and now shall go on to send you by Every Opertunity a kind of a Journal of what is Transacted by the Roe Buck and her Tenders. The same Day that my Last was Dated their arived a small Tender, as I apprehend, from Virginia; as she is one of that Built, Viz., a smawl Sloop, she brought in with her a small Coasting Schooner, the wind being at W. S. W., the Ship Hove up in the afternoon, as did the Brig^{t} I mentioned, and stood out to sea, the Ship Returned, but the Brig^{t} went away to the Southard; the Ship, Tender, Bauldens Boat and Schooner Remaind in the Road all Day on Friday, on Saturday morning they all went to the Southward. At 2 o'Clock this afternoon the ship Came in with the wind at South—she sent Bauldwins Boat and her sloop Under Cape May, she seeing two Vessels above Cape May makeing up the bay they all made sail after them, but before the ship got two Leagues above the Cape the wind took her at North-west by West; she still Keeps up the Chase, and is at this time as high up as the Brown, which is 4 Leagues above the Cape; the Tenders is over under the Cape May Channel. How far they may Proceed up is uncertain, but by all appearance she is in Quest of the two Vessels that is above her—but as it is my Duty to Give you Notice of any British Pirate makeing up our Bay, so that you may be apprized.

But after writing the above I went up to take the other look at the Devel, to my Great Joy I Perceived her on shore away to the Eastward of the Brandywine,* as near as I Can Judge, and what is better she Run on at the top of high water, where I hope she may Remain, till some of your arm'd Vessels may Come and fill her as full of holes as Ever there was a ship in the Bay of Honduras, by the Worms. Haveing no more to add,

I remain your Humble
Servant to Command,
HENRY FISHER.

N. B. The above was sent of at a Quarter after six o'Clock, from me. Saturday Evening.

H. F.

Ceder Creek, April 27, Rec^{d} the above $\frac{1}{3}$ after 8 O'Clock, p^{r} me,
Thos. Evans.

Recev^{d} $\frac{1}{4}$ after one O'Clock—Despach^{t} at 2 Sunday morning, Dover, Apr^{l} y^{e} 28th.

F. Battell.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. X., p. 552.

Rec[d] 45 minutes after Six—Dispached at Seven.

MAT'W DELANY.

Rec[d] 20 minutes after Ten, and Dispatcht 26 after Ten.

THOS. SHEAN.

Recd a 12—Dispacht 20 m. after.

WM. KERDIN.

Directed—To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.*

℔ Express.

HENRY FISHER TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

Lewistown, April 28, 1776.

Gentlemen:

When I wrote you last, I acquainted you of the Roebuck being on shore to the Eastward of the Brandywine; she Remain'd there all Saturday Night, on Sunday morning she got off and made sail, steering over S. S. W., and in a short time she stuck fast again,† but by the wind being to the Eastward, and her Lightning her self got of again—(to my great Greif) it appears that the Vessels she was in Chase of Yesterday was Cap[t]. Barry and a Sloop, for this morning there is to be seen a Brig[t], two Schooners, two Sloops, the French Tatan & one Pilot Boat, all going down under Cape May, out of Reach of the Roe Bucks horns. About 10 O'Clock this Forenoon, the ship and Bauldwins boat anchor'd in our Road, the wind at this time at South East.

I have forwarded this by Express to Mr. Archibald McCall, and haveing no more to add,

I Remain your

Humble Servant,

HENRY FISHER.

(P. S.) Please to send me Down by the bearer, Mr. John Maull, one of Nearns Best three feet Spyglass, as I am in great want of one. Yours, &c. H. F.

Directed—To the Committee of Safety, in Philadelphia.

℔ Express.

* See another letter below.

† See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 552.

Committee of Safety to Com. Caldwell, 1776.

In Committee of Safety, April 30, 1776.

Sir:

The Committee of Safety, understanding that you have Returned with the armed Boats, have directed Mr. James Mease & Mr. Sam[l] Morris, to Enquire into the Cause. Should those Gentlemen be satisfied that the fleet should go down again, you are to proceed back untill you are *fully* convinced that the Roebuck has got off. If any thing of Consequence should turn up, give us the Earliest Notice of it.

I am y[r] hble Se[r].

By order of Committee,

JOHN NIXON, Chairman.*

Directed.—To Commodore Caldwell.

Committee of Safety to Capt. Joy, 1776.

Dear Sir:

Not having heard from you for several days, & the intelligence we have had from other Gentlemen being rather discouraging, we have thought proper to send by express to you, to be particularly acquainted what progress has been made towards boreing & proveing the Cannon you have cast, and whether you have any probability of succeeding or not, or what the obstacles are that you have met with. Perhaps on receiving particular information from you, we might be able to devise some measures to remove such obstacles to your success, we therefore hope you will be very particular in your answer, as it is of the greatest importance to the safety of this City that we be not led away by deceitful hopes.

We are, Sir, &c.

* See Letters of H. Fisher above.

Amount of Men in Actual Pay, Officers included, in the Naval Service of the Province of Penn'a, 1776.

With the Company of Artillery at the Fort, Viz^{t}.

The Washington,	50	Men.
Franklin,	38	
Congress,	37	
Effingham,	22	
Burke,	24	
Cambden,	39	
Chatham,	24	
Experiment,	31	
Bull Dog,	39	
Ranger,	37	
Warren,	22	
Dickenson,	35	
Hancock,	48	
	446	
Floating Battery,	116	
Ship Montgomery,	117	
		679
Train of Artillery at the Fort,		119
Total,		789

Muster'd to the first of May, 1776, by

LOD'K SPROGEL, M. M.

Sheriff's Return of Assembly Men for Chester Co., 1776.

This Indenture, Made the first Day of May, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & seventy six, between Robert Semple, Esquire, high Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Pennsylvania, of the one Part, And John Holmes, James Maxwell, Esq^{r}., James Brown, William Geddes, Judges, and William McFarlane, Will^{m} Brown, Joseph Brady, Hugh McCormick, and Church Cox, Freeholders, Inspectors and Electors by the Laws of this Province, to vote for Representatives in the General Assembly of this Province for the County of Cumberland, of the other Part: Witnesseth, That at an Election held this Day at the Court House, in Carlisle, for the County, afs^{d}, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, pass'd the 23d Day

of March last past, entituled "An Act to encrease the Number of "Representatives in Assembly for the City of Philadelphia, and in "the several Counties therein named." Jonathan Hoge and Robert Whitehill, were duly elected and chosen Members of the General Assembly of this Province or Representatives for the County of Cumberland, until this first Day of October next. In Witness whereof, as well the said Sherif as the Freeholders afs[d] have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and affixed their Seals, the Day and Year first above written.

Rob't Semple, Shff.	[L. S.]	Wm. McFarlane,	[L. S.]
John Holmes,	[L. S.]	William Brown,	[L. S.]
J. Maxwell,	[L. S.]	Joseph Brady,	[L. S.]
James Brown,	[L. S.]	Hugh McCormick,	[L. S.]
William Geddis,	[L. S.]	Church Cox.	[L. S.]

Henry Fisher to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Lewistown, May ye 1st, 1776.

Gentlemen,

When I wrote you last on Sunday ye 28 of April, the Roebuck lay in our Road, on Monday Morning she hove up and stood out to sea, and in the Evening she Returned, into our Road, on Tuesday she went out again with Bawldurns boat and gave Chase to a Schooner that was standing in, which proves to be the property of King & Harper of your Place, from Hispanniola she was chased from the southard by another British Pirate of twenty guns, so that being between two Fires he was oblig'd to run his Vessel on shore near the false Cape, the Inhabitants went down, the Pirates on seeing that Hall'd off, and stood into our Road they brought in with them two sloops, one a Bermuda built, the other is a Clump Deep Loaded, the other I believe is a tender. Mr. King has saved all his Cargo save some Molasses, which they will git out to day. Just after Mr. King run on shore there came in a Brest of him a Virginia Pilot Boat, The Capt. came on shore for a Pilot, I advised him to go back to Indian River, but the surf being so high he could not get of, we made a signal to the boat to anchor, which she did, the above boat is from St. Astatia, and has five or six tons of Powder on board, the wind is now at N. W., therefore I make no Doubt of her Giting safe into the River. I beg gentlemen, that you would apply to the Congress to have twenty-five or thirty men of the Delaware Battallion to be Stationed at the false Cape to cover the Landing of any Cargo that may arive, as that is a Place where any of your Vessels may run there Jib Boom over the Sand and save there Cargos if they should be Chased, at the same time let the Congress

know that there is three Companys of the above Battallion here, and that they have arms only for one, and that they have no Powder nor lead save a little that we have in our Magazeen, which is but Trifling. So that Gentlemen, I beg that you may use your Interest with the Congress to have the Companys Equipt, as they are a parcel of fine fellows, I believe would fight if they had ye Needfull. The Roebuck and the other Pirate with the two Sloops & Bauldwins boat Lyes in our Road, at this time the winds at N. W., fresh Breeze. I shall not send of the Express by water till I see that they are making up the bay, without that you send me orders, for tiss uncertain how long they may Remain here. It has Not been in my Power to get off my Boat without a risk of her being taken, which I shall take great Care of, Haveing no more to add save that I shall give you the Earliest acc^{ts} of the transactions of the British Pirats.

I am,
with due respect,
yours, &c.,
HENRY FISHER.

P. S. I have stationed John Adams at the False Cape on purpose to give signals to any of our ships standing in for the Land, if you disapprove of this send me word by the first opportunity.

I am yours,
HENRY FISHER.

The Express left Lewis at 12 o'Clock this day.
HENRY FISHER.

Came to Cedar Creek 20 Minits after two & went of at 3 o'clock.
THOMAS EVANS.

Rec'd at Dover at six of the Clock, dispatched 15 minutes after six.
F. BATTELL.

Rec'd 50 after ten, Dispatched at Elaven.
MAT. DELANY.

Rec'd at Wilmington at Four o'clock, dispacht 10 min. after four.
THOS. KEAN.

Rec'd at Chester 20 m. after 6, and Disspached 20 after 7.
WM. KERLIN.

Directed.
To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia. ℔ Express.

Return of Assembly Men for Lancaster County, 1776.

This Indenture made the second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, Between John Ferree, Esquire, high Sheriff of the County of Lancaster in the province of Pennsylvania, and Eberhart Gruber, Esquire, Thomas Clark, Joseph Miller, Robert Craig and Andrew Little, Freeholders of the County aforesaid, Assistant Judges of the Election held on the first day of May in the year aforesaid at Lancaster, for choosing two additional Representatives for the County aforesaid, to serve in the General Assembly of the said Province of the one part, and Joshua Hains, James McDowel, George Rine, Adam Lightner, John Johnston & John Shannon.

Six of the Inspectors and Electors at the said Election of the other part, Witnesseth, That the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said County of Lancaster having right by the Laws of the said Province to vote for Members of Assembly did meet at the Court House in the Borough of Lancaster in the County aforesaid, on the said first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and then and there by a majority of free and lawful votes did elect and choose Thomas Porter, and Bartram Galbreath of the County aforesaid, Gentlemen to serve as their additional Representatives or Delegates for the said County in the General Assembly of the said Province of Pennsylvania, agreeable to the directions of an Act of Assembly of the said Province, for that purpose lately made and provided. In Testimony whereof as well the said Sheriff and the Assistant Judges of the election aforesaid, as the said Inspectors and Electors have hereto set their Hands & Seals the day and year first above written.

JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

Joshua Haines,	[L. S.]	Everhard Gruber,	[L. S.]
James McDowell,	[L. S.]	Thos. Clark,	[L. S.]
George Rine,	[L. S.]	Joseph Miller,	[L. S.]
Adam Lightner,	[L. S.]	Robert Craig,	[L. S.]
John Johnston,	[L. S.]	Andrew Little,	[L. S.]
John Shannon,	[L. S.]		

Zantzinger & Kuhn to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Lancaster, May 2d, 1776.

Sir,

By the Bearer Adam Eckel we have sent you seven Cakes of refined Salt Petre from our own works, 480lb, upon Examination we are in hopes it will receive the aprobation of the Comittee of

Safety, we request the favor of you to send us 4 Quarter Casks of Powder, and the Ballance please to pay Mr. Adam Zantzinger.

We are,

Sir,

your most H'ble Serv'ts,

ZANTZINGER & KUHN.

Directed.

To the Chairman of the Comittee of Safety at Philadelphia.

Order to Henry Fisher, 1776.

Sir,

Your Letter of yesterday's date reached the Committee in about 21 hours, and is laid before Congress this morning for their consideration of the several matters you have recommended for the security of the Trade.

The Committee have conferred with Capts Richards and Falconer about the Difficulty you have found in complying with the order not to employ Pilots in the Alarm Boat in the Bay, and as they know the Sentiments of the Committee upon that Subject, you are requested to regulate your conduct therein by the Directions they shall give you.

Henry Fisher to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Lewistown, May ye 5th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

On yesterday one of the British Pirates with two tenders stood out to sea, and took a schooner and sent in here, this morning with her two tenders, at 10 o'clock this morning the Roebuck and the other ship with the two tenders and Prize schooner, all got under sail with the wind at E. S. E., and went out of the Road and are makeing up the Bay, they have got the Sloop, tender, Dawson's Boat and Prize Schooner all ahead of them, with intent I beleave to sound the Channel, the wind is fresh, therefore the whale boat from here can be of no use. But I am in hopes as Mr. Edward's Boat is at Mother Kill she will give the alarm by water, and I have sent a

Letter to Cantwell's bridge to be forwarded to Port Pen to the Alarm Post there.

I am,
with respects, yours,
HENRY FISHER.

My Express went of at 20 m. after 11 o'clok.
HENRY FISHER.

Came to Cedar Creek ¾ after 10 o'clock, & went of at 2 o'clock.
THOS. EVANS.

Rec'd at Dover 6 o'clock, Dispatched at ¼ after 6.
BATTELL.

Rec'd at Cantwell's Bridge 55 Minits after ten, dispached 10 Minits after eleaven.
MAT. DELANY.

Rec'd at Wilmington at five o'clock Monday morning, Dispatch[ed] 10 Minutes after five.
THOS. KEAN.

Rec'd 20 minits after 6 o'clock at Chester, Dispached 10 minits after 7 o'clock.
WM. KERLIN.

Directed.
To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.

THOMAS HAMBURGER TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

Philadelphia, May 6th, 1776.

To the Committee of Safety, &c.

Gentlemen, I have undertaken a piece of work which I hope wi[ll] be of great use to the publick, viz., a powder mill, and as I find th[e] Expences to be far beyond my expectation, I would therefore onc[e] more call upon you for a further advancement of one hundred pound[s] to carry through the work, which I think will amount at least [to] four hundred pounds. I therefore would desire that you would b[e] kind enough to comply with my request as soon as possible, in orde[r] to bring such an needful undertaking to perfection, which if on[e]

finished, I doubt not will be of great utillity to the publick, your complyance to this request will very much

Oblige Gentlemen,

Your Humble Serv't,

THOS. HAMBERGER.*

N. B. Gentlemen please to give me an order to receive some Saltpetre.

Capt. Read to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Ship Montgomery, May 7th, 1776.

Gentlemen:

I received yours at half past Twelve, and Immediately sent to the Commanders of the Boats to Repair on Board, which they did; I then Read the orders Received from you. They Requested a Number of Men, they being Short. Capt. Davidson furnished Seventy-four. Capt. Brown with the Chief of his Marines are gone. Capt. Gamble is furnish'd with a Six Oar Boat, four Men with Mr. Greenway, third Lieutenant, who most Voluntarily offered their Services, and would have gone to a man Could I have Spar'd them, they this Night Rendizvouse under Hog Island, to receive Capt. Dougharty's orders, whom I gave a Copy of yours to me and his Signals, we have furnished them with Small Arms and Cartouch Boxes fill'd; you mention Inclosing an order to Capt. Wickes, to supply what may be defficient, that Order was not Inclosed, Capt. Wickers Came on board soon after, I read that part to him, he said he received no orders and could not let any of his Men go without it, tho' wish'd at the same time to do it, and would Immediately on Receipt of the orders. Thinking it Necessary to have a Surgeon to attend the Boats, I ordered my Doctor to apply to the person attending the Hospital, to furnish him with the Medicine Chests that Doctor Duffield had with him, which he brought on Board, but have no keys for them, Could wish you would send them by the Victualing Boat. Several of the Boats are very short of men, Capt. Davidson has Left 36, we have 54, all included, making it late to get them all despatch'd, have sent you this short Sketch of the Manner they have been Supply'd, Capt. Dougharty will attend Strictly to the disposition of the fire Sloop, and think Capt. Gamble has been exceedingly cool and deliberate on it, and appears to go with hopes of Success, which I sincerely wish him.

Since writing the above, the province Sloop came down about 10

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. X., p. 561.

O'clock, went on Board, where was Colonel John Cadwallader, Alexander Willcox, Esq^{r}., James Mease, Esq^{r}., and Cap^{t}. White, Received their orders, then went on Board. Cap^{t}. Wickes, with a Letter for his Men, which he comply'd with, from thence on Board the Gallies to acquaint Cap^{t} Dougharty of the Situation of the Ships of war; this morning they were to proceed as soon as possible, they could see their way at Six O'clock this Morning; sent on Board Cap^{t}. Wickers, the two Pilot Boats, and the two fire Boats; on Board of which he has put 10 Seamen, 1st Lieutenant, 24 Marines, and the Cap^{t}. with Two Searjeants, equip'd with Small arms, all in great Spirits; our Doctor, M^{r}. Machenery, is gone on Board George Verts Shallop to attend the Fleet, with one of the Medicine Chests from the Pest house; the Province Sloop went down early this morning with the Gentlemen on Board; we are now going to Assist Cap^{t}. Wickes thro' the Cheavax-de-frizes with the hands we have left on board us and the Battery.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very Humble Serv^{t},

THOS. READ.

Directed,

To Andrew Caldwell, Esq^{r}., Commodore of the Province Fleet, and the Genlemen of the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

John McKinley to Committee, 1776.

Wilmington, 2 O'Clock, P. M.
Tuesday, 7th May, 1776.

Gentlemen:

M^{r}. Bridges' Brig is just got into our Creek, escorted by the Wasp. The Twenty Gun Ship at the Creek's Mouth has fired a Gun, but the Vessells are out of reach. We are preparing to defend them. The Rockbuck at New Castle & several Tenders.

Yours, in haste,

JNO. McKINLY.

Directed,

To Council of Safety, Philadelphia. ℔ Express.

Capt. Read to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Ship Montgomery, May 8th, 1776.

Gentlemen:

Yours Just came to hand, we are prepared as well as our Number will admit of, Capt. Davidson, Capt. Weckes & myself, form a Line with the Battery, all we want is Men; Amunition, I fear, is much wanted for the Gallies, as I have heard a constant fire kept up from 10 o'clock till five, Since I have not heard a Gun; I have been well Assur'd the Boat with the powder Joined them before they came to Action; you may depend on it I will do every thing that time will Admit of; pray send provisions according to the Numbers that you think will Join us, and match Tubs which were much in want and Can't do Without.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Very Humble Servant,
THOS. READ.

Have Dispatch'd about for Intillegence as soon as the Return shall accquaint you. T. R.

Directed,
To the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Capt. Read to Committee of Safety, 1776.

May 8, 1776.

Gentlemen:

According to your orders have Supplied Capt. Jehue Airs with Eighteen Small arms & Amunition for them, and on Board the Shallop that has the Powder a parcel of Cartriges fill'd for the galleys, as the Powder Being Loose Can be of no use unless the had Emty Cartriges to fill. I am much Surprized that Mr. Towers Shou'd Send Powder without being fill'd, as he must know the have no spare Cartriges or Paper on Board, that if you order any more Powder it may fill'd, as no Vessell belonging to the fleet has any Spare Cartriges to fill. Capt. Davidson send ten Boxes of fill'd allso, and beg you may not Send any more Boats or Men to be arm'd from me, as I have now furnished Airs' Boat with all I have, we now want to be Supplied with what is Sent Away.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Very Humble Servant,
THOS. READ.

P. S.—Just Rece[d] your orders by the Pilot, Shall Lose no time to Proceed down as Soon as the Wind & Weather will Permit, which can't be before Day Light in the morning.

T. READ.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety.

COL. SAM'L MILES TO COMMITTEE, &c., 1776.

Wilmington, Wednesday,
8th May, 4 o'Clock.

Gentlemen:

Our Boats and the two men of war have been ingaged for two hours at long shot, I believe there is no damage done on either side, tho' I suppose three or four hundred shot have past between them, the men of war are the Roebuck of 48 guns, & the Liverpool of 28, our Boats fire much better than the other Vessels, but in my oppinion ingage at two great a distance. The Wasp being at Wilmington, as soon as the men of war had past the creek's month, sail'd out and has taken a brig, which he is now bring in; I write this from the Bank of the river, where I have been with one hundred Riflemen ever since morning, in order to afford any assistance that might be wanted. A great deal of amunition has been wasted, the Committee will Judge what Quantity will be Necessary for the Action, how long it may last is at present I think entirely uncertain.

I am, tho' very cold & hungry,

Gentlemen,

your very H'ble Servant,

SAM'L MILES.

Directed,

To Col. Roberdeau, or any of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, Thos. Heinberger, Jacob Antony.

JNO. MCKINLEY TO COMMITTEE, 1776.

Wilmington, 8th May, 1776.

Gentlemen,

The Roebuck & another Man-of-War, supposed about Twenty Guns and their Tenders, are lying near the mouth of our Creek. We shall keep Five Companies of the militia of this County constantly under Arms & properly stationed, so as to prevent their getting any Supplies of Provisions from the shore. Officers & Men shew a becoming Spirit, & expect they will acquit themselves as they ought.

I am, with esteem,
Gentlemen,
Yr most obedt hum. Serv.
JNO. McKINLY.

Directed,
To the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.
Favoured by the Rev. Mr. Davidson.

JNO. MCKINLEY TO COMMITTEE, 1776.

Wilmington, 8th May,
15 Minutes past 4 o'clock.

Gentlemen,

The Gondolas have been engaged with the Roebuck & Liverpool about Two Hours, and we are certain have often hit the ships. The Roebuck run a ground about half an Hour agoe at high Water, & being ebb cannot get off this Tide. The Wasp went out of our Creek about 15 minutes agoe, & hath taken a Brig which was in company with the ships, & sent her down the River, the Wasp is standing up again.

Yours, &c.
JNO. McKINLY.

Directed,
To the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.
Pr. Express.

John Barry to Rob. Morris, 1776.

May 9, 1776.

Mr. Morris,

Sir,—I think if the Lexington Was Fited out to Come Down she might be of service, for the More thare is the Better. We shall Keep them in Play, if you think I shall be of More service heare than up, I think she Might be fited by some boddy up, than some of the Carpenters ought to be up than.

I Remain, Sir,

Your Humble Servt.

JOHN BARRY.

P. S.—I think if Mr. Wharton Was up he wood soon Get her Ready.

Directed,

Robert Morris, Esqr, Philadelphia.

Capt. Read to Committee, 1776.

Ship Mongomery, May 9, 1776.

3 o'clock. Just below the Chevaux De frize.

Mr. Donaldson & Mr. Penrose came on Board and gave me the following account, the Ships are afloat and the galleys Playing about them, the situation we are in for want of Seamen is Terrible, that the Pilot got us a shore and the Reprisal Run on Board we Carried away his Jibb Boom. I do think and I believe that our Best station is above, to guard the pass and to get their as soon as the tide will admit, abrest of the Battery. I have Receᵈ some Powder, but in such manner without measure to fill the Empty Cartriges, for which their has been an Indent some time, I shall send for Capt. Weeks to consult him, it is the opinion of all the Gentlemen on Board.

From Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servant.

We have not a Pike or Pole ax on Board, and no Medicins, no Amunition on Board the Battery, it being sent to the Gundolors.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Capt. Read to Committee, 1776.

Ship Montgomery, May 9th, 1776,
9 o'clock.

Gentlemen,

Yours came to hand of ½ past five, according to yours of the 8th half after nine have Dispatch'd the Powder out of your Ship, before I got your Last, we have had no boat from below since Last Night, by your Last Determination, it distresses me much the want of Powder in the Ship, having but Six Rounds for Each Gun on Board, will take the first oppertunity to get throo the Cheavex De frize, as the Wind is, I Expect some boats up every Hour, I think it not Prudent to go far down till I can Know how the are situated, I will endeavour to act with every Precaution, & give every assistance Possible, our situation will admit of, we are geting our People Quartered, the Keep so continual going and Coming that we hardly now Whether we have them or not. I shall observe your Instructions as Near as Possible.

I am, Gentlemen, your
Humble Servant,
THOS. READ.

Directed,
To the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Capt. Hallock to Committee, 1776.

On b^d the Hornet, 10th May, 1776.

To the Honorable Marine Committee.

Gentlemen,

Capt. Procter's Company of Artillery served on board the Hornet as Vollenteers, w^th a great deal of Freedom, upon my request, and at our return they were called into the Garrison, which leaves me with only Twenty-five men, including officers, and they having been hurried from Town, had not Time to get their cloths and bedding on board, therefore, if you think proper that we shall come up part of Way, that we may get those & other necessarys that we greatly

Want, If you should not approve of this request, we are willing to stay your pleasure.

I am, Gent.

Your most obed^{t}, H'ble Serv^{t}.

WILLM. HALLOCK.

P. S.—The powder taken on the Hornet is in Very bad order, Casks without Hoopes, & Cartridges damp and broke to pieces.

Directed,

To the Hon'ble Marine Committee.

In Marine Committee,
Philada., 10th May, 1776.

Sir,

Your letter of this day is just come to hand, and as we don't imagine your services will now be wanted, you had best come up in order to be properly fitted, &c., but keep your people on board.

By order of the Committee,

Signed,

ROBT. MORRIS, V. P.

Directed,

To Cap^{t}. Wm. Hallock,

Proposals of Thos. Bedwell, 1776.

To the Hon'ble Committee of Safety, the Proposals of Thos. Bedwell for the Refining of Crude Sulphur, Thos. Bedwell proposes that the Hon'ble Committee be at the present charge of erecting Furnaces, proper for that Work, and for that purpose to Advance a sum not above Twenty-five pounds, which sum so advanc'd to be repaid at the expiration of One Year, provided, he be fully employed during that time, he also proposes that they be at the Charge of sending the Crude Sulphur, and having the same taken away when refined, cooperage, &c., and that the sum of Twenty Shillings be paid on delivery of every Hundred weight so refined.

Joseph Borden to Committee, 1776.

Borden Town, May 11, 1776.

Dear Sir,

I herewith send you a sample of Sulphurious Stones from a new discovered place, that I take to be Ritcher than any before discovered, and have heard of another place which I had not time to goe and view. I should have waited upon you this day, but am Just going out to view and agree, for a seat to build a Mill, to bore gun barrels. I shall be with you on Monday next.

I am, Sir,

Your Humb. Servt.

JOS. BORDEN.

Capt. Thos. Read to Committee, 1776.

Ship Montgomery, May 11, 1776.

Gentlemen:

I should be extremely glad that you would furnish us with the stores you have Indent of, as we can do nothing without, the Carpenter has no kind of Plank on Board. Mr. Nixon has a Memorandum of Several things that he is convinced we greatly want, the Chains and Anchors for Mooring, as I am sure our Bowers will not hold us athwart the tide when the wind blows up or down; the powder sent down comes in such a manner that a number of the Cartridges broke in such a condition that it will scarce bare touching without falling to pieces and the waste considerable, we have Room for no more; the paper that the Cartridges are made of is too thin, they should double it, and that some method should be taken to get us Man'd, you may depend on it we can make no defence in the situation we are in. As for Volunteer, I will not be in the Ship with them, they know nothing, and will do nothing they are ordered, which several of the Gentlemen has been witness of. I have dispatch'd the Boat with Beer and a quantity of wads, which, with those on the way I think they will have a prety good Stock. I have wrote to Capt Dougharty to send a Return of the Ammunition the Boats have now on Board; the quantity we have on Board, inclosed you have an account of what Remains.

From Your Humbe Servt,

THOS. READ.

Directed.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

H. Dougherty to Committee of Safety, 1776.

New Castle, 11th May, 1776.

Sir,

The Enemy's Ships are still in sight, at Anchor & Moor'd abreast of the upper End of Ready Island, the Roebuck close in with the Jersey shore, and the Liverpool with the Pennsylvania.

A Counsil of War has this day been held on our present situation, with Twenty rounds of Powder each, (including a Supply this day Wills' Pilot Boat, and but few 24 p^{d} Shott; Sundry of the Boats,) with Eighteen pounders have Not a Single One. The result of the Council of War is to remain here untill we Can be Amply furnished with Amunition of Every Kind, & if it may be thought proper, to send down the Ships that we may make a general Attack upon the Enemy, as we think it unadvisable to risk the Galleys down in that part of the River, without being Sustain'd by the Province Ship, &c. Yesterday it Blew Fresh at N. W. with the Ebb Tide, which made a Swell in the River, Just at the time the Enemy's Ships were getting under Way, which Obliged us to put Our Fleet in Motion, & Spread across the River, Not knowing but their intention was to run up; & during the time we Lay in this Suspence, three or four of the Galleys had Very Near been founder'd.

I remain,

Y^{r} Very Hum^{ble} Serv^{t},

(By Order of the Council of War,) H. DOUGHERTY, Presd^{t}.

Directed.

Robert Morris, Esq^{r},
President of the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Capt. Proctor to Committee, 1776.

Fort Island, May 12th, 1776.

Mr. Chairman:

S^{r},

I have herewith Inclosed a Return of Stores Rec^{d} at this place for the use of the Battery and fleet, with the Disbursements, also an Acc^{t} of the Amunition as Ordered formerly by the Committee to the Commissary, which is not Rec^{d}. The tann'd Hides I have not Rec^{d} and the powder is in much want of Airing. Lieu^{t} Simons

brings with him the pay list and Master Rolls, which you will please to order payment for.

Yours with great Esteem,

THOS. PROCTOR.

Directed,

Jos. Watkins,
To the Hon^ble^ Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

N. Fairlamb to Committee, 1776.

Chester, May 15th, 1776.

To the Honourable the Committe of Safety of the Province of Pensylvania.

Gentlemen,

As Lieutenant Finney has made application to me for 2 Gun Locks, which he Proposes to fix to 2 Guns he has Got made for 2 of his men at his own Expence, I thought it my Duty to make Application to you for them, and Likewise the Price, as he Intends to fit them out at his Expence, they being his Servants, and already Entered into the Provincial Service in Col. Attlee's Battalion, which if you Should think Proper to Comply with my Request, I Desire you would Send them by the Bearer, Mr. Kirk, and I will see the Money Paid for them.

NICH'S FAIRLAMB.

Directed,

To the Honorable Committee of Safety. Pennsylvania.

Henry Fisher to Committee, 1776.

Lewistown, May ye 15, 1776.

Gentlemen,

This Day, about noon, Came down the Bay, and anchored in our Road, the Roebuck, Leverpool & two Tenders, and as I thonght it my Duty to let you Know it, I have sent of this Express that you may Govern your selfs Accordingly. Excuse me for Dictating to you, but I think it would be Necessary for to have some of your Arm'd Vessels under Cape May for to Protect your Vessels from the

insults of the Pirates' smaull Boats. I am inform'd that Lieut^{t} Bal is to be sent on board his ship, if that be the case, it will be attended with bad Conciquences, for he has had such Liberty, that I Doub he has got better information that I could wish, therefore I mus beg that you would use your Interest with the Congress to have hin Remain a Prisoner, if you have any Regard for us here. I shoul be glad to here something about the matter that I Desir'd you t lay before the Congress in regard to us here, (some time ago,) an in the mean time beleave me, Gentlemen, that I shall doe Every thing in my Power to give you the Earliest acc^{t} of any New matte that may turn up. Puting full Confidence in you that you will do Every thing in your Power for us here.

I Remain Your Humble Servant,

HENRY FISHER.

Capt. Sheldon return'd yesterday from Sinnepuxent, says there was a Vessel there sent in by the Sloop Congress, taken in the Latt 28, bound from Pensacola, one Hammond, the Prize Master; he said the Capt. when he saw the Sloop Congress burnt all his papers but after being taken there confess'd she was charter'd as a trans port; there was found on board 2 or three hundred half Johs, which I forget, her deck is fill'd with Lumber.

J. KING.

N. B.—The Sloop Congress was in Chase of two Ships, which the Prize Master thought struck to her.

My Express set of at 15 m. after 5 o'Clock in ye Afternoon.

HENRY FISHER.

Came 20 minuets after 8 o'Clock, went of at 9 o'Clock from

THOMAS EVANS.

Rece^{d} fiftey five minits after Seven, Dispach^{d} Ten after Eight.

MAT'W DELANY.

Rece'd at Wilmington at Half after two, and Dispacht Fort Minuets af. Two.

THOS. KEAN.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia. Express.

Committee to Col. John Cadwalader, 1776.

Philad^{a}., May ye 16th, 1776.

Sir,

The Officers of the Armed Boats have addressed the Public in Print, relative to their Conduct in the late Engagement. What they have set forth in their Justification reflects such Misconduct in the Committee of Safety as to make it necessary that a minute Inquiry shou'd be made into all the attending Circumstances, and as you are acquainted with many Particulars on that Subject, I am directed to request you will be in Town to-Morrow Evening, as the Examination is to come on at 9 O'Clock on Saturday Morning.*

Committee to John Coxe, 1776.

In Committee of Safety.

Sir,

The Committee being desirous of collecting as soon as possible all the military Stores necessary for the Defence of the Province, they request you will immediately procure Waggons to transport all the Shott you may have already made by their Order. As this method of Conveyance will be unnecessarily more expensive than that originally intended by Water, you are requested to get this Business done on as good Terms as possible, the Difference between the customary Freights and this extraordinary Expence to be allowed you.

Directed.—To John Coxe, Esq^{r}.

Committee of Reading to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Reading, 18th May, 1776.

Gent^{m}:

The Committee of this place Rec^{d} a letter dated 10th April, from the Committee of Safety, Desireing they would deliver to Cap^{t} Herbert as many Arms & Acct^{s} as he woud apply for to supply his Comp^{y}, it was not in the power of the Com^{tee} to supply him, as there was none Compleat as I am inform'd; I was not here at the time Cap^{t}. Herbert march'd, if there had been I am of opinion our Com^{rs} woud not a D^{d} them to the Com^{tee}, as the Com^{tee} never was

* See Colon. Rec., Vol. X., p. 571.

Concern'd in providing the Arms, it was totally left to the Coms'ᵉ that are nonassociators, which we set forth in our Pation to the Assembly, when we pationd for altering the Association or Militia Act, But as yet I have seen no provision in Cace the Comrˢ does not do their duty; Ours have not by any means. I beg to mention a few words Concerning the Arms that are amakeing in this province for our Militia, if it is of no Service I hope it will give no Offence. If the Committee of Safety will send me the price of one hundred Muskets & Accoutrements, with orders on the Comitioners to Deliver to me such as they have ready, on my paying them what they Cost, I am of apinion in two weeks after the Recᵗ of there Orders & Cash, I shall be able to Deliver in Philadᵃ the number mentioned. If each County will do the same, all the Troops now in pay of the Continent & this Province may be armed in three weeks from this date—I mean the Continental troops in the Barracks at Phiᵃ. I woud not have you be under any aprihentions about the malitia's arms, as they can be fully supplyed by the nonassociators arms, & if they are not it is not of so much Consiquence, as those that are in pay & aught to Learn there Duty which they cannot do without arms. I am convinced you may Collect in the Different Counties a thousand muskits, but few accutriments; if you send the Cash to the differant Counties to sum person you can confide in the arms will be ready amediately, but till you send the Cash to pay the Smiths they will deny giveing up the Muskets; they like to see the Cash, without having the Trouble of going so far as Phiᵃ for it.

I am, Gentⁿ, your
Very Humᵇˡ Servᵗ.

MARK BIRD.

Directed.—To the Chearm. of the Committee of Safety, Philadᵃ.

Capt. Lambert Wickes to Committee, 1776.

On bord the Ship Reprisal, off Chester,
May 20th, 1776.

Sir:

I this Day Reed your favr, With a Letter for Captⁿ Lacey, which I shall take care to Send Him as soon as possible. Captⁿ Wickes Remains above the fort for want of a Pilot to Bring him Down; one of the men I sent on Shore at Great Island Hospittal is Ded for want of the Assistance of a Docktor, as I am Informd there is None Attending here since they was Landed. We have four in there Now which I am affeard Will go the same way If not properly attended This Neglect yol pleas to have remidyed, if in your power; you may Depend on my utmost Care and attention to your orders, from

Sir, Your obliged H'ble Servᵗ.

LAMB'T WICKES.

P. S. Pleas make my complyments to Misses Morris; We are Now waiting for a Pilot to Carry us Down the Bay, there is None on bord & None Engaged that I Know of. L. W.

Directed.—To Robt Morris, Esqr., at Philadelphia.

Commodore Davison to Commanders of Gallies, 1776.

Ship Montgomery, 20th May, 1776.

A true Copy of Orders sent to the Commander of each of the Twelve Gallies stationed between Fort Island and the Main, by Samuel Davison, Esqr., Commander in Chief of the Pennsylvania Fleet.

Sir:

Have to advise you I have Received from the Honourable the Committee of Safety, my Commission and Instructions to act as Commander in Chief of the Naval Armament of this Province, In consequence of which you'll Immediatly Unmoore from your Stations and Moore on the East side of Fort Island, in the most convenient place; In consequence, Request your Immediate answer in writing.

Your most OBdt.

SAML. DAVISON.

To

Henry Dougharty, Esqr., Will Recive no orders from Comdr Davison.

John Rice, Esqr., In Town.

John Hamilton, Esqr., Will Recive mo Orders from Comdr Divison.

Richard Eyers, Esqr., Will Recive mo Orders from Comdr Davison.

James Blair, Esqr., in town.

James Montgomery, Esqr., Will Recive mo Orders from Comdr Davison.

Alexander Henderson, Esqr., Will Recive mo Orders from Ditto.

Thomas Moore, Esqr., Will Receive mo Orders from Ditto.

Hugh Montgomery, Esqr., Will Receive mo Orders from Ditto.

Thomas Houston, Esqr., In town.

Lieutenant Hume, Will Reciv mo Orders from Comdr Davison.

Lieutenant Thompson, Comply with Orders.

The Commr of the Amonttion Sloop sd he would oBey Orders. Mr. Edward York, 2d Lieut. of Ship Montgomery, heard the Captns of the Galleys say the Amonition Sloop should not move from her Station.

I sent Mr. Edward York, of Ship Montgomery, with the Orders, as the other side Returned with the answers as enterd Down.

SAML. DAVISON.*

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 608, 616, 623, 680, 701.

Committee to Col. Miles, 1776.

Sir,

You are directed to send Lieut[t] Ball to this Committee, in company with one of the Officers of the Troops under your command; & as it is improper that he should obtain any knowledge of the passage through the Cheveau du Frize, it is recommended that he come here by Land.

Committee of Safety to Congress, 1776.

In Committee of Safety.

Sir:

The late Engagements having greatly lessen'd the Provincial Stores of Gunpowder, the Committee of Safety are under an absolute Necessity of recurring to Congress for a Recruit from their Stock. The Committee, therefore, wish you would endeavour to obtain from application to Congress as large a quantity as they can possibly spare from their other Services.

21st May, 1776.

Directed—To Rob[t] Morris, Esq[r]., requesting Powder from Congress.

Proposals of Mr. Trumbull to Col. Roberdeau, 1776.

Mr. Trumbull Presents his compliments to Col[o] Roberdeau, & gives him his Sentiments on Establishing a magazine of Provisions, for the supply of an Army of 10,000 men, for three months, from which may be calculated for any given Number of men, & for any given Time, taking the Continental Establishment of Issues for a Rule, which is as follows, To wit:

1 lb. Flour,
1½ lb. Beef,
18 oz. Pork,
1 q[t] Beer,
} ℔ man ℔ Diem.

3 pt[s] Pease,
1 p[r] In. Meal,
} ℔ man ℔ week,

8 lb Soap for 100 men ℔ d[o].
3 lb Candles, d[o] d[o].
6 oz Butter ℔ man ℔ week.
1 Jill Rum ℔ man ℔ diem—to Fatigue men only.

These Provisions should be Issued to the Troops, especially if they are newly raised—for 2 days—2 days—& 3 days, which makes out the Week—this is necessary to prevent Waste & Want. Fresh Beef should be given as often as may be, by & by it will be much cheaper than Pork—4 or even 5 days in the Week, will do very well for the most of the year. The following Calculation is at 4 days in the week fresh Beef—the Quantity necessary on these grounds will be

4,200 bbl. Flour,	2,400 bus. Pease,
1,800 bbs. Pork,	800 bus. In. Corn.

The most of the other Articles can be Supplied from time to time, as necessary—in this plentifull Country the People being only previously notified of prospect of need of those Articles. Proper Persons to provide & to Issue the Provisions are necessary, & ought to be appointed, taking care they are persons worthy of Trust & Confidence.

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1776.

Directed—Colo. Roberdeau, Present.

Joseph Ball to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Batsto, May 22d, 1776.

Sir:

Major Cox informs me he wrote you this day, that he had sent to Engage Teams to Hawl up the remainder of the Bullets, Since which the person he sent has returned, but cannot engage any, as the teams this way are employed by the Atsion Compy to Hawl up Iron for the Frigates. I have Spoke to the Carters you sent down to come for the remainder of the Shott, which they are willing to do, provided you do not send them Elsewhere, and that Mr. Erwin has not preengaged them—if these teams could take up Two loads more each, we could get as many more as wd take up the Remainder.

I am, for Mr. John Cox,

Sir, yr H'ble Servt.

JOSEPH BALL.

Directed—To Mr. Owen Biddle, one of the members of the Committee of Safety, in Philadelphia.

Batsto, May 22d, 1776, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Sir,

Your favor of the 20th Inst., came to hand about two hours ago; the six waggons are now loaded and ready to start, and I expect will be at Cooper's Ferry by to-morrow Evening. My Manager sent off three loads this morning, and I am in hopes that my Overseer, who is gone in Quest of Teams, will return sometime to-morrow with a sufficient number of waggons, to take the remainder of the Committees Order up in the course of next week. You judged well in sending Teams from Philadelphia, it being almost impossible to procure them here at this season of the year, most of the Farmers being busily engaged in planting, and those who make carting a business, all employed in transporting goods across from hence to Philada., Brunswick and New York.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed't H'ble Servt.,

JOHN COX.

Directed,

To Owen Biddle, Esq., one of the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

P. S.—All the Shot ordered by the Committee are Cast.

Henry Fisher to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Lewistown, May ye 27, 1776.

Gentlemen,

In my last Letter to you, I acquainted you of Roebuck and Liverpool being in our Road, but on sixteenth they made sail and went to sea, and on Wednesday morning ye 22, the Liverpool returned into our Road; on Friday 24, there came in sight a Snow, which the Liverpool took, altho' we gave her all the Signals that we could, she appears to be in ballast, and I think she does not belong to your Port, she had a White Ensign, with a Bunch of Red or Yallow Strips in the middle; on Saturday afternoon came over from Cape May, the Waspe, Capt. Alexander, but soon returned; and on Sunday morning, the Liverpool and her prize made sail and went to sea. I am perswaded that the Liverpool was scar'd away from her Station, Capt. Barry & Alexander were over in our Road in a few hours

after she went out. I went on board to give them the best information that I could in regard to the Liverpool, upon which they went over to Cape May for the rest of their fleet, and now they are all over under our Cape in quest of the Pirate, and I am in hopes that in a short time they will give you a good acc't of her. I think it would not be amiss if you would send down one of your small Barges that carries a four Pounder, such a craft would be of Service here to Attack their Barges, when they are in chase of our vessels. Mr. Phill Moore, who this letter goes by, will inform you what I mean to doe with the Boat, and where I would have stationed.

Having no more to add,

I Remain,

Your Humble Servant,

HENRY FISHER.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.

Thomas Fitzsimmons and J. Moulder to Committee, 1776.

Gent.,

Agreeable to a resolve of your Board, we have purchased two Vessels, one of which is now fitting up for an ammunition Vessell, the other undergoing some little repair, to make her fitt for a Victualler, both will be ready in three days.

Your directions are to man and fitt them, but it might be necessary to ascertain what Number of men you judge proper, and the Wages to be allowed to the commanders and men. We apprehend six men will be necessary for the Ammunition Vessell, as well on acc't of filling cattridges when wanted, as to carry ammunition to the boats during the time of action, on which acc't we apprehend this Vessell should be provided with a good Barge; we think it proper to wait the Committees determination on these points, which as soon as we are advised of, we will conform to. Martin Wirt is well recommended as a Master for the Ammunition Vessell, & Jas. Simpson for the Victualer.

THOS. FITZSIMMONS.
JOSEPH MOULDER.

Phila., May 27th, 1776.

Directed,

To the Hon'ble the Committee of Safety.

R. Allison and J. Worrell to Committee, 1776.

Fort on Liberty Island, May 29th, 1776.

Gent'n,

We received your letter of Capt. Proctor, wherein you have been informed that we had Inticed the workman imployed about the Peers, which is intirely Groundless, I never spoke to any of them no farther when asked if I could Imploy them, that they Expected to be done with Mr. Davis, I told them we should stand in need of more hands, but in the mean time told them, I would by no means give them the Least invitation to leave Mr. Davis's Imploy, and as for us offering them Extraordinary wadges, they never ask'd, and we never made any offer to them about wadges; there was only two that ever applyed. It is not to be imagined that as we are limitted to a certain sum ℔ day, that we would chuse to pay the Overplus out of our own pockets, but your request in your letter shall be strictly obeyed.

We have had of late a great deal of trouble in keeping our hands on the Island, they have proposed to raise their wadges with us; we have done our Endeavours to keep that down as much as Possible, how long, we cannot tell. The work we have on hand is very heavy, the seem all tyred of it, and we have enough to do to get them to continue on the Island; it is nothing but handling heavy logs continually, and several of the hands has left us on that account. Capt. Farmers company came here last night, several of them are Mill Wrights and House Carpenters, they have aplyed to us for Imploy, we are at a loss what Encouragement to give them, they do expect as much as the other workmen Imployed by us; hands we want, and hands are scarce, should be glad to know Imediatly from the Board how we shall act in this Affair of Imploying these men,

Which will oblige your Humble Servants

ROBERT ALLISON,
JAM'S WORRELL.

Directed,

To Messrs. Biddle & Clymer, Esq'rs, In Committee of Safety.

Committee to General McKinley, 1776.

Sir,

We have received your favour of the 26 Instant, with the several papers to which it refers, and have to acknowledge your attention to the public Safety, by the intelligence you have communicated to us respecting the Swede, this Board will make the proper inquiry respecting him.

Committee to Capt. Hazlewood, 1776.

In Committee of Safety,
June 1, 1776.

Capt. Hazlewood:

Sir,

The Committee of Safety have this day determined to send down one of the Guard Boats to Lewistown, to be delivered to Mr. Henry Fisher of that place. You are therefore directed to send a Boat under the care of Capt. Lawrence, immediately to this Gentleman. As soon as the Boat is delivered, Capt. Lawrence must return with his Boat and crew, directly back, as Mr. Fisher will man the other one from Lewistown. Please to direct Capt. Lawrence to take a receipt for from Mr. Fisher, for the delivery of the Guard Boat and Stores.*

Committee to Henry Fisher, 1776.

Agreeable to your Request we send you by Capt. Lawrence one of Our Guard Boats, and as we understood from Mr. Phillip Moore that you proposed both to officer and man her from your place, we have directed Capt. Lawrence to return immediately with his Crew. The Committee being clearly of Opinion that it would be dangerous to Suffer any Pilot to Cruize in Our bay, you are hereby enjoin'd on no Acct to admit any of those People to go on board the boat. Be good enough to send by Capt. Lawrence a Return of all Stores which you shall receive with this boat.†

John L. Howell to Owen Biddle, 1776.

Philadelphia, June 3rd, 1776.

Sir,

Agreeable to your directions of, I have been round to the Powder Mills as mention'd in the List delivered to me, and find them in the following State, viz.:

Doctr Robert Harris's on Cromb Creek, about three miles from

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 593.
† See Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 593

Chester, began to Work about the 23rd ult. The Dimensions of the Mill House, 30 ft. by 20 ft., Head of Water about 2½ ft., fall about 6 ft., Water Wheel, 12 ft.

The Shaft that Works (eighty Stampers of 2¾ by 3¾ Inch^{s}, & eleven ft. Length) is thirty-two ft. Long, five Mortars made of Two Inch Plank, about five foot each, one Stamper & Mortar for preparing Sulphur.

Drying House 20 ft. by 15 ft., neither floor'd nor plastered. He has received one Ton of Salt Petre & five Hundred w^{t} of Sulphur, or thereabouts, expected to deliver one Ton of Powder on the first Inst., & the same Quantity Weekly.

The sides of the Mill House, & Gable Ends of that & the Drying House being enclosed by Boards not sufficiently seasoned, are very open & must have a bad effect on the Powder, yet the Doct^{r} is of a Different opinion.

The Dimensions of the Powder Mill erecting by Mess^{rs}. Cowperthwaite & Biddle on French Creek, about four miles above Moore Hall, 102 ft. by 31 ft. 8 Inch^{s}.

Two Water Wheels in the Center of the House, 18 ft. Diamet^{r}, four ft. Head & 9 ft. Fall, each Wheel to work three Shafts 32½ ft. Length, Six Mortar Trees 28 ft. Length, 12 Mortars, each Tree 22 Inches Length, 12 do. Br'dth, 17 do. D'pth; Two Stampers, each Mortar 4 Inches Square & 12 ft. Length.

The Graining Mill, 37½ by 27½ ft., built of Stone, not yet cover'd in. Water Wheel, 10½ ft. Diameter, to work seventy-two Stampers for preparing Sulphur, 12 Seives for Graining Powder, & one Bolting Cloth.

One Salt Petre House for refining ready to set twelve Kettles, each Kettle capable of refining 150 w^{t}. Four Drying Houses, 27 ft. by 21 ft. each. One end of the Powder Mill being near finished, can make thirty Hundred Powder ℔ Week, or perhaps Two Tons; will be ready to work about the 25th Inst., the very extraordinary Fresh on the 26th May having fill'd the race, carried away the Dam, (as it has most in that Part of the Country) besides other Damage in the Loss of Boards, Scantling, &ca., has put them back at least Two Weeks.

Thomas Heinberger's Powder Mill on a Creek which emptys into French Creek, about five miles above the aforesaid Mill & two miles from Young's Forge, 36 ft. by 30 ft.

Water Wheel, 16 ft. Diameter, over Shot.

Two Shafts, 22 ft. Length, to work 18 Stampers, each 9 ft. Long, 4½ Inches Square.

Two Mortar Trees, 20 ft. Long, 9 Mortars, each of 12 Inches by 9, & 16 Inches Depth.

One Drying House, 18 ft. by 20 ft, the Mill not floor'd nor the Drying House Plaster'd, expects to begin to Work in Ten Days. His Dwelling House not being yet in hand, I cannot think he will begin so soon; he has received one Ton of Salt Petre but no Sul-

phur; has not began to build a refining House, what Salt Petre he has rec[d] he refines in this City; he expects to make half a Ton of Powder ℔ Week.

Henry Huber is erecting a Mill in Lower Milford Township, Bucks County, about four miles from the Great Swamp Meeting on Swamp Creek; he was not at home, which prevented my receiving any particular Information respecting what Materials he had rec'd for making Powder, or the Works he intended to erect; the following I got from Workmen then there:

The House to be 23 ft. by 15 ft., very little done to it, the dam nor race near finish'd, & unless he has more Hands employ'd than I observed, I cannot think he will begin to work before the first of July.

I made use of every argument in my Power at every Place to push them on to deligence, & forward the making & Delivering the Powder when made to the Commissary here; one circumstance I beg leave to mention, that is, Huber's erecting a Saw Mill under the same roof with the Powder Mill.

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servt,

JN. LADD HOWELL.

Directed,

To Owen Biddle, Esq[r].,* Philadelphia.

Plan for carrying on a Gun Factory, 1776.

By John Nichalson, Philad[a]., June, 4th, 1776.

First.—There must be a convenient place for erecting a Mill for boaring and grinding barrells, to be under the directions of M[r]. Tomlinson, or some other barrell maker, & shops fit to forge barrells in, with 3 or 4 forges.

Second.—A Shop to contain three forges for forgeing Locks, with a good sett of tools to each, aud a shop or shops to contain forty Lock filers, with a good sett of tools to each, suitable to the part of the Lock they have to file, with a forge for every ten Lock filers to harden & temper the Springs, mend tools, & case harden, &c.

Third.—A shop or shops for ten Gun stockers, with each man a sett of tools.

Fourth.—A Casting Shop, & propper tools for a Brass founder to Cast the mounting, & a shop to finish ditto in.

Fifth.—A Shop with two forges to forge Bayonets and Steel

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 579.

Ramrods, & works erected at the Mill for grinding and polishing ditto.

Sixth.—A forge for makeing Swivals, trickers, Pins & Springs for the Ramrods, &c.

Seventh.—A Small Shop for putting the Guns together in, near the Stocking Shop.

N. B —It will be necessary to get all the files & Brass that can be got, as them Articles are become very scarce, and to provide a file Cutter to cut the files over Again. It will be likewise Nessecary to have a Clark that understands Something of the hardware business, in order to provide things as they may be wanted.

Proposal of John Nichalson, Gunsmith, 1776.

To the Hon'ble the Committee of Safety,

I will engage to Supperintend, according to the best of my skill & knowledge, the Manufactory of Musketts, or any other sort of fire Arms, for Land or Sea Service, on the following terms, viz.:

To have three hundred Pounds ℔ Year, with a Convenient Dwelling house for myself & Family, & five Pounds for every hundred Guns made in the Factory under my Inspection.

To have Eight Pounds ℔ Month (Each) for two Apprentices & three Servants, which I will engage to be good workmen.

The Committee to be att the Expence of my moveing my Family & household Goods to s^{d} Factory, and as there can be no proper Value put on the hire of tools on acc^{t} of their being liable to Accidents, I will sell my Tools that I have on hands, with what Gun stocks & Walnut Plank I have, to be Valued by two men Appointed for that purpose, and as there will be a good deal of out business, it will be nessecary to have a horse kept at the factory at the Expence of the Committee for me & the Clark.

Committee to Robert Morris, 1776.

Sir,

I am directed by the Committee to apply to you for four Tons Powder to fill 60 rounds Catridges for the Boats, according to the rules we shall settle as to weight, & if you think necessary we will return the like Quantity from Catridges now in the Boats immediately. Col. Nixon will explain particularly the Reasons.

Capt. Read to Committee, 1776.

Phila^{a}., June 5, 1776.

Gentlemen:

As the Marine Committee have recommended me to Congress for the Command of one of the Continental Frigates building in this port, I must beg the favour of your Board to Accept my Resignation of the Commission you were pleased to honour me with for the Ship Montgomery, belonging to this Province; this Request proceeds from a wish to be in a situation to take a more active part in the present Dispute between America & Great Britain, and I hope it will be so Considered by the Honourable Board to whom I am under great obligations for their appointment and treatment to me since in their Service, and in granting my Request they will do a further favour to their most obedient,

Humble Servant,

THOS. READ.*

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Henry Fisher to Committee, 1776.

Lewistown, June ye 7, 1776.

Gentlemen,

Last evening came into our Road two men of war, one the Liverpool, the other the King Fisher, with a small Sloop and a Pilot Boat which I take to be William Rosses, at the time they were comeing in there was a Snow in our Road bound out, Richard James, master, which made Sail, and Run a shore under the cover of our Fort, the King Fisher sent her boat towards her, but upon seeing a number of troops Assemble on the Beach, the boat put back again, Charles Laurence is got down with his Barge, and is now along side of the snow so that I am in hopes that we shall save the cargo. I shall have a watchful eye over the Pyrates, and when Ever they appear to be makeing up the Bay, shall send of the alarm by water. There is a Ship Brig and sloop under Cape May, which I take to be Part of our Fleet. You may Rest Assur'd that I shall strive to Give you the Earliest acc^{ts} of any New matter that may turn up.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble servant,

HENRY FISHER.

* Accepted. See Colonial Records, Vol. X., p. 595.

My Express set of at 8 o'clock this morning.

H. FISHER.

Came 25 M^ts after 10 o'clock, & went of 39 M^ts after 10 o'clock.

THOS. EVANS.

Dover, 7 June, arrived at 2 o'clock, P. M. and w^t 10 m^ts after 2, 4 minits Before 6, set out 8 minits.

Wilmington, June the 9th, Rec^d Express at 20 minuets after ten, and Dispatched 35 minuets after 10. Pr. THOS KEAN.

Delivered at Chester at 50 minits after 12.

T. K.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE TO COMMANDING OFFICER, 1776.

Sir,

It has been represented to the board that some Officers of the Ship undertake to chastise the marines whenever they think them culpable, and as this is irregular and may be attended with ill consequence, you are required to give notice to all the Officers of your Ship, that the marines being under their own Officers complaint should be made to them of any misbehaviour, and that they are not to be insulted or abused, and if any Officer presumes to strike one of them he must answer for it upon complaint before a Court Martial.

JOHN CONNOLLY TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

June 7th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

My confinement subjects me to pay Mr. Dwees such price for my subsistance, as I imagine to be more than my present circumstances admit of, & without your interposition, the alternative is either want or comply. I am, therefore, to request that you will be good enough

to allow me a servant to furnish such necessaries as I may want, or prescribe some other mode to redress such grievance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most Obed. Servt.

JNO. CONNOLLY.

Directed,

To the Committee of Safety.

Report of Committee on Salt Works, 1776.

The Committee appointed to consider of the most certain and effectual methods of supplying the Inhabitants of this Colony with Salt, Report, that they have examined the Plan proposed by Thos. Savage for making annually on the Sea Coast about sixty thousand Bushels, and are of opinion the necessary Works may be completed in a short Time, at an Expence not exceeding Two thousand five hundred Pounds, but as the Committee conceive this Quantity not altogether equal to the consumption of the Colony, they earnestly recommend to the House an Undertaking of greater extent, to be put under the Direction of Persons of such known Activity and Zeal, as may give a reasonable Hope that the public Necessities in this Article may be fully relieved, without depending on a precarious supply from abroad, which can only be obtained at an exhorbitant Rate.

All which is submitted to the House.

June 10, 1776.

Proposals of Joshua Tomlinson, 1776.

Philadelphia, 12th June, 1776.

The purposals of Joshua Tomlinson to the Honourable Committee of Safety, for carrying on the business of making gunbarrels. 1st. That the sum of Fifty pounds be given to me as a premium for my superiority & sarvice in the above art. 2ly. That the Committee provide a mill for boreing & grinding the barrels, & put the same in good order for doing business, with every usefull mechine to compleat the work, & build a smiths' shop for the forging the barrels, and a House to put coals in, with convenient apartments to accommodate the workmen concerned therein, in or contiguous to the said mill, and the said Committee do leave the mill in such good order as shall

satisfy the Landlord, all the above to be done at the expence of the Committee. 3ly. and I do agree to provide all manner of working tools for carrying on the said work, & to pay the rent of the mill, not being charged with improvements, & that I have a right to make use of the mill as I see cause to my one advantage, and I will deliver musket barrels to the Committee at twenty shilling each. 4ly. the Committee to advance the sum of 200 pounds to inable me to carry on the business, which sum I agree to pay in the following manner, viz., out of the price of every hundred barrels I will pay 15 pounds until the same is all paid, and if it should so happen by any alteration of the times that the Committee do countermande the order, then the money remaining unpaid after that rate of paying the same shall be allowed to me to make good my disappointment in Business.*

Col. Atlee to John Morton, 1776.

Sir,

I have detached under Col. Parry Four companies of the musquetrey, by order rec^{d} by Col. Miles.

The Dividing the Battalion so soon after their junction, is a great disadvantage, as in the little time they have been together they cannot be acquainted with the discipline.

I shou'd be glad the remainder of the Battalion (if consistent with the public service) wou'd be ordered to Phila., or the Detatchment under Col. Parry remanded, that they might jointly be properly Diciplined.

I am, Sir, your most obed^{t},
H'ble Serv^{t}.

SAM. J. ATLEE,

Chester, June 13th, 1776.

Col. Parry says, his detatchment is of only 140 men, that it requires near 100 to be on duty each day, he is in the next room, desires to be heard. O. B.

Directed,

To the Hon'ble John Morton, Esq^{r}, Philadelphia.

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 602.

SECRET COMMITTEE TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

Philada. June 13th, 1776.

Gent[n],

The Congress having rec[d] information of a dangerous Insurrection of Tories in the Lower Counties, have directed me to send down immediately One Ton of Powder & a suitable quantity of Lead if to be obtained. The Powder I have issued orders for, but Lead I have not, nor do I know where to get it, unless upon this occasion you shou'd think proper to spare a quantity for this service.

I have the honor to be, Gent[n],

Your obed[t] Servant,

ROBT. MORRIS,

Chairman of the Secret Committee.

Directed,

To the Hon'ble Committee of Safety of Pensylvania.

JOHN HANCOCK, P. C., TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

Philad'a, June 14, 1776.

Gentlemen,

You will receive herewith from the commanding officer of the troops in the barracks, Mr. M'Lean, a prisoner who was sent hither by General Putnam in irons, for refusing to give his parole and for other misbehavior, the letter respecting him was referred to the committee appointed by Congress on prisoners, & the prisoner was committed to the charge of the Commanding officer in the barracks 'till the committee should report on his conduct, but as the troops are ordered from the barracks, I have it in command to request you to take charge of him, & have him safely kept agreeable to former resolutions of Congress, until the Congress shall take order concerning him.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obed[t] humble serv[t],

JOHN HANCOCK, Presid[t].

Directed,

To the Hon'ble The Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, at Philad'a.

* See Colon. Rec. Vol. X. p. 603.

Committee to Stephen Moylan, 1776.

Sir,

Your Letter was considered at the Committee of Safety, and a proper Person spoke to to superintend the Water Chevaux de Frise at New York. It will be known to day whether he will undertake it, if not, some other person will be immediately sent to you. In the mean Time you may provide the logs and engage Workmen, as very few, perhaps not more than two or three, can possibly be spared from the Works here. In this Businiss House Carpenters who may be found among the Troops may be employ'd as well as Ship Carpenters.

Some suitable Person will be sent you to rig the Gallies and sink the Chevaux de Frise. It takes about 25 or 30 Logs from 40 to 65 feet in length, from 12 to 26 inches thick in the Butts for each of the Chevaux de Freize sunk in our River.

M.

Committee to Stephen Moylan, 1776.

Sir,

This Board have paid every attention to your request for sending a proper person for constructing Navy de Frize, but have not in their power to send you the number of Workmen desired. The bearer Mr. Arthur Donaldson, is a person of Good character and has perfect skill & knowledge in constructing those kind of Machines. It will require Particular attention to furnish him with the best workmen you can procure, and we have not the least doubt he will give perfect satisfaction in the business. We have made no particular agreem^{t} with Mr. Donaldson, or the Workmen he takes with him, but have assured him they will be fully & Generously paid & furnished With what money he may want. The Board will send you a suitable Person to rig the armed Boats, but as we are in constant apprehension of an attack it cannot be Lieut. Allen or any other Officer of the Fleet.

Committee of Safety to Commander of Fleet, 1776.

In Committee of Safety,
15th June, 1776.

Sir,

The Committee of Safety having directed Mr. Cobourne with the advice of Capt. Hazelwood to moor the floating Chevaux de Frize in their proper places and as they may want the assistance of some of the men belonging to your Fleet, we desire you, should on application be made for that purpose, to furnish such a Number as the above Gentlemen may ask for, and as the Fire Brig^{t} is ordered down to her station, you will keep a constant Guard on Board her. Please to have regard to the security of the Floating Chevaux de Frize, and take care that they are pump'd out when necessary.

By order of the Committee,

Signed, GEO. CLYMER.

Committee to Gen'l Washington, 1776.

Sir,

By the inclosed Resolution of Congress, your Excellency will perceive there is an Intention of erecting some Works of Defence at Billingsport on the River Delaware, under the direction of the Committee of Safety. As they are extremely desirous of rendering that important Post as strong as the nature of its situation will permit, a skilful Engineer should be on the spot to view the Ground and furnish suitable Plans. Our Deficiency in that respect, puts us under the necessity of applying to your Excellency to furnish us with a proper Person for that purpose, and we hope the Situation of New York will not be such as to make it improper to comply with our Request.*

Directed,

To His Excellency General Washington.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. X., p. 604.

Robert Smith to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Sir,

I am preparing what is necessary for a beginning of the works at Bellengsport. I have also agreed with a suitable Person to provide what is Necesarey for their subsistance. This and sundry other matters requires money imeiadetly. I have no objection to payeng and provideng for my workmen when the Committee thinks proper to supply me with cash, because that part ought to be done by a person on the spot. As to the other Accoᵗˢ for materials, &c., I do propose to draw orders on the Treasurer in favor of those I shall deal with which will ease me of the trouble of keeping such acco'ts at a time when I shuᵈ and must, be otherwise employed. If what I propose, be agreeable to the Committee, they will be pleased to order me a sum before I go off, which will, I expect, be some time to-morrow. I shall be very busey to Day But will Attend to-morrow forenoon.

I am with Estteem,

Your very h'ble Servant,

ROB'T SMITH.

18 June, 1776.

Directed,

To the President or Comᵗᵉᵉ of Safety,
Present.

Estimate of the Number of Fire Arms fit for Service in Chester County, 1776.

Estimate of the Number of Fire Arms fit for Service in Chester County, Viz.,

			pl.		
1st	Battallion,	Col. James Moore,	100	1500	380
2nd	Ditto.	Col. Thomas Hockley,	100	1500	400
3rd	Ditto.	Col. Hugh Lloyd,	80	1200	300
4th	Ditto.	Col. Wm. Montgomery,	120	1800	450
5th	Ditto.	Col. Richᵈ Thomas,	80	1200	300
					1830

The Petition of Laurence Birnie, 1776.

To the Honorable Committee of Safety.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioner being Master of the business of Filecutting, a branch much wanted and absolutely necessary for the carrying on with success, the important and usefull manufactory of Gunlocks as well as all other branches in Iron work, &c.

The necessity of this work being done, has induced those whome your honors has imployed to oversee the Gunlock factory to make application to me on this head. From a willingness to serve this Country as well in Particular as the Grand cause for which I have alredy associated induces me to offer the following proposals for your Consideration.

First, That your Honors will advance the sum of £300 for the erecting an air furnace, mills, &c., for this purpose.

Secondly. That your petitioner will ingage in 18 months to Return the said sum in files manufactured at the said works: or in cash if required.

That your Petitioner's endeavours shall not be wanting to carry this usefull branch into execution, with the utmost dispatch and alacrity if properly encoraged by this Honorable Committee, and your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever Pray, &c.

LAUR. BIRNIE.*

Committee of Safety to Geo. Bryan, 1776.

20th June, 1776, In Committee of Safety.

Sir,

In order to prevent the Pilots belonging to our Bay, and (particularly such as are acquainted with the Passage through the Chevaux D'Frize) from falling into the Hands of the Enemy; This Board has restricted all Masters of Vessels going down the River from taking a Chevaux D'Frize Pilot lower than Chester, and from thence they are obliged to proceed down the Bay without any Pilot whatever, and in order to exact a strickt obedience to those Regulations, the Masters of Vessels have been required to take an oath to comply with them. As it will be more convenient to the Public if this Branch of Business should pass through your Hands, this Committee requests that you will oblige all Masters of Vessels to

* See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 612.

take an Oath to the above Purpose, which being complyed with, you are hereby authorized to grant Permits to such Vessels to pass the Chevaux D'Frize. You will please to observe that these Regulations are not extended to Vessels which go down the River under the Convoy of Continental Ships of war, and therefore where any Masters of Vessels produce to you a Certificate from the Marine Committee, that their Vessels are to be taken under Convoy, the above Oath is to be dispensed with. Privateers will always receive the necessary Papers from this Board.*

Directed.—To Geo. Bryan, Esq^r.

Committee to Captain Henry Dougherty, 1776.

In Committee of Safety.

Philada., June 25th, 1776.

Sir,

This Committee think proper to inform you & the other Captains of the Galleys, that a respectable Publick Body, the Conference of Committees have issued the enclosed recommendation; which we are disposed to acquiesce in from a desire to promote the Publick Good, which is the sole consideration by which the conduct of this Committee is now and always has been influenced.

You are therefore to repair forthwith before this Board to receive such instructions† as may now be judged necessary.

Mrs. Connolly to Committee, 1776.

Wednesday Morning, 25 June, 1776.

Mrs. Conolly begs leave to present her Comp^ts to the Gentlemen of the Committee of Safety, and to inform them that Col. Conolly is very ill, and hopes they will allow, either the Colonel's Servant to be with him this Evening, or Mr. McLean, who is with him in the day time, as Mrs. Conolly is greatly fatigued, having sat up with him for two nights last past, & being informed that Mr. McLean & Mr. Smith are to be removed this day up stairs, Mrs. Conolly will take it as a particular favour, if the Comittee of Safety

* See Minutes of Committee of Safety, Col. Rec. Vol. X. p. 610.
† See them, Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 617.

will permit Mr. McLean to remain with Mr. Conolly, as he is too sick to be left alone. Mrs. Conolly will be much obliged to the Gentlemen for an answer.

Directed.

To the Committee of Safety.

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT CONGRESS, TO COMMITTEE, 1776.

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

I do myself the Honour to enclose sundry Resolves,* respecting the farther augmentation of the Continental Forces. The Congress have thought it expedient, to order a German Battalion to be raised, as soon as possible, in the Colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland; to be employed in such manner, as will be most likely to defeat the Designs of our Enemies, and to promote the cause of American Liberty, I am therefore to request, you will exert yourselves to carry the enclosed Resolves into effect, as speedily as possible.

I have the Honour to be

Gentlemen,

your most obedient,

and very humble servt,

JOHN HANCOCK, Presidt.

Directed.

"(On Publick Service,) To the Hon. The Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Congress, John Hancock."

* See them in Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 621.

AMOUNT OF MEN IN ACTUAL PAY, OFFICERS INCLUDED, IN THE SERVICE OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE FIRST JULY, 1776.

As ℔ the Muster Rolls, viz^{t}.,

First Battallion of Rifle Regim^{t}, Samuel Miles, Esq^{r}. Col.

	Men.	
Lewis Farmer's Company,	102	
Philip Albright's do.	86	
Andrew Long's do.	51	
Henery Shade's do.	69	
Richard Brown's do.	65	
Casper Weitzell's do.	70	
		443

Second Battallion of Ditto.

John Murrow's Company,	81	
Peter Grubb's do.	65	
John Marshall's do.	70	
William Peeble's do.	93	
Joseph Erwin's do.	57	
Henery Christ's do.	62	
		428

Battallion of Musquetry. Samuel Attley, Esq^{r}., Coll.

Patrick Anderson's Comp'y,	56	
Peter Z. Lloyd's do.	61	
Francis Muncy's do.	52	
Abraham Marshall's do.	44	
Abraham Dehuff's do.	64	
Thomas Herbert's do.	57	
John Nice's do.	55	
Joseph Howell's do.	55	
		444
		1315
Captain Thomas Proctor's Comp'y of Artillery,		117
Amount carried forward,		1432

Amount of Land forces brought over,			1432
The Navy, viz.,			
The Ship Montgomery,	Samuel Davison,	109	
Floating Battery,	John Henesy,	111	
Congress,	John Hambleton,	43	
Franklin,	Nathan Boyce,	48	
Effingham,	Hugh Montgomery,	25	
Dickenson,	John Rice,	33	
Chatham,	James Montgomery,	34	
Hancock,	Thomas Moore,	38	
Warren,	Thomas Houstin,	18	
Burke,	James Blain,	21	
Cambden,	Richard Eyres,	35	
Bull Dog,	Alex^{r}. Henderson,	43	
Washington,	Henery Dougherty,	45	
Experiment,	Lt. Benj. Thompson,	26	
Ranger,	Lt. Robt. Hume,	28	
			——657
Sloop Etna,	Wm. Gamble,	4	
Sloop Sally,	Martin Wirt,	7	
Sallamander,	Charles Lawrence,	13	
Schooner Lydia,	James Simpson,	5	
Porcupine,	Robt Tatnell,	12	
Brimstone,	Wm. Watkin,	10	
Sloop Hetty,	Henery Hoover,	3	
Eagle,	Jacob Hance,	10	
Sloop Terror,	Robt. Hardie,	11	
Vulture,	Wm. Greenaway,	11	
		—— 86	
			——743
Total Amount of Fleete and Land forces in the service of the Prov. of Pennsylv^{a}, the 1st July, 1776.			2175

LOD'K. SPROGEL, M. M.

President of Congress to Committee, 1776.

Philad'a, July 3, 1776.

Gentlemen,

The Congress being informed by an express from the Convention of New Jersey that a number of tories are embodying themselves in Monmouth County, and a considerable number already encamped at the Cedar Swamps, and as the power of the militia of that Colony have marched to New York for the defence of that important place

which is in immediate danger of being attacked, I have it in orders from the Congress to apply to you and request you would immediately send as many of the troops of your Colony as can be spared to Monmouth County, for the defence and assistance of militia and Inhabitants, and to be subject to the orders of the Commander in Chief. The troops will receive the same pay and rations as the troops in the service of the Continent from the time of their march agreeable to the enclosed resolve.*

I am,

Gentlemen,

your obed^{t} humble serv^{t}.,

JOHN HANCOCK, Presid^{t}.

Directed.

To the Hon. the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania at Philad'a.

Mrs. Conolly to Congress, 1776.

Gentlemen:

Absolute necessity obliges me to trouble you again. I have acquainted the President of my Situation, being detained here contrary to my Expectations & have no Fund to defray my Expences, it being out of Col. Conolly's power to Advance money for me under his present Circumstances; since I have been detained here my Expences amount to £10, which I hope the Hon'ble Gentlemen of the Congress will enable me to pay, being conscious of not having taken, and likewise have promised not to take any step to your Prejudice. I must say, I think it very cruel if I must be detained here from an only Child, & without any allowance for my subsistence, which is not deny'd even to those that have acted quite different from me, who, from the natural ties of Affection came to see a Husband in Confinement, dangerously ill.

If you imagine, Gentlemen, it is in my power to prejudice you in the Country, I am willing to be confined to Pittsburgh where my Child is, who must suffer in my absence, which I flatter myself you will agree to under those restrictions, as it will save the unnecessary Expence to Support me here, and afford me the Satisfaction of seeing my Child, who at present is in an Orphan State.

I hope, Gentlemen, this will not pass unnoticed, as it is out of my power to continue here under these circumstance—Board & Lodgings are now at the rate of 35^{s} ℔ week, and I have no Friend or acquaintance in Town to apply to. I hope, Gentlemen, you will

* See it Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 628.

oblige me with your answer, as it distresses me very much when I consider what Expence I am at, & at a loss how I shall be able to discharge it.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most Obd^{t} Serv^{t}.
SUSANNA CONOLLY.*

Arch Street, Philad^{a}, 8th July, 1776.

Directed—To the Hon'ble Gentlemen of the Continental Congress, Philadalphia.

Indorsed—[Letter from Mrs. Conolly, Read 8 July, 1776—referred to the Com^{ee} of Safety, who are requested to make proper provision for her till further order of Congress.

Col. Samuel Miles to Richard Reiley, 1776.

Philad^{a}, July 10th, 1776.

D^{r} Sir:

At the time I left Marcus Hook there was a number of men inoculated for the Small pox, w^{ch} were left under the care of Doct^{r} Davis, but being Ordered to the Jerseys, it became absolutely necessary that the Doct^{r} should go with the Troops—those sick men still remain at the Hook, under the notice of Doct^{r} Chapman—but I should be much Obliged to you, (as I know no other person on whom I can so well depend,) if you would be kind enough to see that those men are served with every necessary provision, while the remain there, for which you will be satisfied. I hope you will not refuse this trouble, otherwise the poor men will possibly suffer.

I am, Sir,
wth much Esteem,
your H'ble Serv^{t}.
SAML. MILES.

Directed—To Richard Reily, Esq., at Marcus Hook.

* An allowance of thirty shillings per week, for the past, and twenty-five shillings per week for the future, was made until otherwise directed by Congress.—See Colonial Records, Vol. X., p. 648.

Robert Smith to Committee, 1776.

Bellengsport, July 13th, 1776.

Gentlemen:

I should have waited on you had not the business here required my constant attendance. I have been collecting materials this week for the shades to accommodet the Labourers on the Fort Ground; the whole is not arived here, but I have reason to expect they will as soon as they are wanted. Next week, I think I shall be able to muster sixty or seventy Carpenters, part of which will begin on Monday morning to work on the Barracks, and I think if the weather favor us we can lodge 150 in three or four days, and as many more in the same time after or by the middle of the week after next. How the Com^tee intends to vitual those labourers I know not. If they shu^d think fit to employ Joseph Cassin, the Person I have employ^d to provide for the Carpenters, I make no doubt he would give satisfaction, as he does here; his character is well known to several of the Com^tee, and in my opinion a very suitable Person. I shall have six of the frames ready for raising by the middle of next week, but they are only of the small sizes, for want of larger and more suitable timber, which comes in very slow; If it was not for Mr. Morris, who spares no pains to collect Logs, I should be unable to proceed. My son waits on the Com^tee with this letter because I could not. The Com^tee, I hope, will please to direct him to receive such a sum of money as they may Judge sufficient to go on with, finding and paying the Carpenters, &c., the sum of £200 I have Received will not answer for next week.*

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,

ROBT. SMITH.

Directed.—To the Com^tee Safety—Present.

Robert Allison to Committee, 1776.

Gentlemen of the Committee of Safety:

As I have been honoured by you in Imploying me at the Works at Fort Island, and as the work there is so nearly Compleated there, I was Ordered to go to Billingsport to assist there, But finding the Imediate Call for our Malitia to the Jerseys, and as I am Lieutenant in Cap^t. Falconer's Company, and it being the desire of the Company that I should Join them, in which I am ready and willing at all times when necessity Calls, to go with the greatest Chearfulness; Therefore, should be glad you would accquit me for the present from

* See Colonial Records, Vol. X., p. 645.

the Imploy. What hands I have shall leave in Mr. Worrell's Care, as he declines going; But yet, Gentlemen, shall submit the matter to your Superior Judgment's whether you Aprove or Dissaprove of my going.

Your answer, Gentlemen,
Will Oblige your very
humble Servant,
ROBERT ALLISON.

July 15th.

Directed—To the Honourable Committee of Safety—Presst.

JOHN DICKINSON TO COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1776.

Gentlemen:

I am informed that the first Battalion is in great want of Canteens, and as they may easily be provided, I should be very glad if three or four hundred would be forwarded to Woodbridge.

I do not know what Quantities of Ammunition and Flints may have been sent with our Troops, but Major Morgan tells me our Battalion has only twenty three Rounds of the former, and three Flints to a man. I think it necessary to mention these particulars, that if any thing remains to be done with Regard to them by your Board, the public Service may be expedited as much as possible.

I am, with great Regard,
Gentlemen, your most
Obedient Servant,
JOHN DICKINSON.

Trenton, July 19th, 1776.

Directed—To the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE OF GLOUCESTER CO. TO COMM, OF SAFETY, 1776.

The Committee of Observation of the County of Gloucester, having Taken into Consideration a Plan Communicated to them by the Committee of Safety of the City of Philadelphia, for obstructing the Navigation, by sinking a Number of Piers at such Place or Places as may best answer the Good purposes designed therefrom—Resolved, that we approve of the above plan, and that we will Contribute thereto.

Ordered, that there be a Committee appointed to act in Conjunction with the Committee of Safety aforesaid, in Viewing the Place and Sounding the Water, to discover where it may be most practicable to Sink the above Works, and accordingly Samuel Harrison,

John Mickle, Joseph Low, John Sparks & Joseph Hugg, or any three of them, to serve.

Signed by Order of Com.

JOS. HUGG, Clk.

July 19th, 1775.*

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY TO BRIG'R GEN. ROBERDEAU, 1776.

Philad^{a}, 23d July, 1776.

Sir:

Agreeable to a requisition from Congress to the Committee of Safety, we have sent forward for the use of the Flying Camp & Militia, in New Jersey, one hundred thousand Cartridges with Ball. As we suppose this Ammunition will be subject to the order of General Mercer, you would oblige us by informing that Gentleman of this Supply as Soon as possible, & forwarding it to him with all dispatch.

By Order of the Committee.

I am your h'ble Serv^{t}.

Signed. JNO. NIXON, Chair^{n}.

To Brig^{r} Gen^{l} Roberdeau.

JOHN READ TO OWEN BIDDLE, 1776.

Fort Island, 23d July, 1776.

Sir:

The Roomes for the Officers in the Barracks are nearly finished—one of the Carpenters (Mr. McCleester) has, at the request of some of the Officers, applyd for the following locks to put on the Doors of their several Apartments, Viz^{t}.

For Cap^{t}. Proctor, 1 Chamber door Lock; for Lieut. Courtney, 2 cubbord & 2 Chamber Door Locks; for Lieut. Stroberg, 2 cubbord & 2 Chamber Door Locks; a Barrack Roome for Cap^{t}. Hamilton, of the Congress Galley, will take 2 cubbord & 2 Chamber Door Locks, as a Barrack Roome, if finished, for his reception.

I am, Sir,

You most Humble Serv^{t}.

JOHN READ.

Mr. Owen Bidle.

* This paper is inadvertently out of its proper place, it is probably in answer to proceedings of the Committee in July 1775.—See Colonial Records, Vol. X., pp. 387, 380, where it will be seen that the New Jersey people contributed generously in logs.

Wm. Pollard to Sam'l Morris, 1776.

Jolley Post, Tuesday Evening,
July 23d, 1776.

Sir,

We arrived safe here with our Charge, & the third Waggon is come up, one of Waggoners is waiting here for Feed for his Horses which he expects this Evening from Germantown & which I hope will arrive before morning.

I beg leave to observe to you that I think these three Loads by no means safely or properly stowed away in the Waggons, there being no kind of Dunnage or Bed for the Casks & Boxes, & the former being set up on End the Hoops are already got loose & fall down; to-morrow we shall have the loading taken out, & a Bed of Straw, &c., laid under it, for though our charge is cartridges, made up, I believe, if you were to see the casks, &c., dance in the Waggons going down Hill, you wou'd not only think it possible, but very probable, for some of the Cartridges to rub to pieces, & shoud a few Grains of Powder get through the casks, on the Bottom of the bare Waggon, bad Consequences *might* ensue; however, Sir, shoud you think my Fears groundless, you will treat this as it deserves, & if you shoud joyn me in Opinion you will be pleased to give a Hint to Mr Commissary, for his Government in future to the Waggons, I am with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most humle Servt,

WM. POLLARD.

Directed,

Sam'l Morris, Esqr.,
in Committee of Safety, Philadelphia.

Col. S. Miles to Committee, 1776.

Point Pleasant, Near Amboy, July 27th, 1776.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed is a Resignation of one of our Officers, which I have taken the liberty to except off, in behalf of the Committee of Safety, and have dismissed the Gentleman from the Service. There are now several vacancies in the three Battalions, which I wish to see filled as soon as Possible, Viz^{t}, Edward Thomson, appointed first Lieu^{t}, & John Perrin, appoint second Lieu^{t}, have never excepted the appointments, and Wm. Barnitt, 3d Lieu^{t}, hath resigned.

I would recommend the supplying those vacancies in the following manner.

John Carpenter, now 2d. Lieut to be promoted, Thos. Boyd & David Sloan, both 3d Lieuts to be promoted to 2d Lieuts, and Joseph. Brown Lee, James Holms & John M'Garven to be Lieutenants.

Mr. Brown Lee & Mr. Holms, have done duty as third Lieuts ever sence the Companies to which they belong were raised, & I think it will be doing them no more than common Justice, their Commissions are dated some time in April last; there is an Ensigncy vacant in the Musketry, & at the request of Col. Attlee I now recommend Mr. Davis to supply sd Vacancy, he is Brother to Doct. Davis of the 1 Battn of Riflemen. If the Committee should think fitt to fill up those vacancies (w'ch I hope they will,) I should be glad the Gentlemen's Commissions were forwarded as soon as possible. I am,

Gentlemen, your most obed't,

Humble Serv't,

SAM'L MILES, Col.
of the Pennsya Rifle Reg't.

Directed,

To the Honorable The Committee of Safty,
For the Province of Pennsy'a.

Petition of Northumberland to Committee, 1776.

To the Hon'ble the Council of Safety of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, have just grounds to believe that they will be disturb'd by the Indians, and as they are the people that will greatly suffer if they are not immediately supplyed with a sufficient quantity of Amunition to defend themselves, we the subscribers, in behalf of said county, request that your Hon'ble board will immediately grant a sufficient quantity of Amunition; as there is four Batallions in the County we think that not less than Seven hundred & Fifty Wt of Powder & Lead in proportion would be necessary for to supply them.

ROB'T MARTIN,
MATTHEW BROWN,
WALTER CLARK,
JNO. KELLY,
JAMES CRAWFORD.

July 29th, 1776.

John Harris to Owen Biddle, 1776.

Paxton, July 29th, 1776.

Sir,

I was informed by two men that came here last week from Sunbury for some Gun Powder stored with me for N°. Thumberland Coty, that Two Seneca Indians came to the Great Island on the West Branch of Susquehannah ab't Two Weeks agoe, & that the next day after s^d^ Indians arrived, the Indians in that neighbourhood moved off with their Familys, Effects, &c., & cut down some if not the whole of their Indian Corn; it appears as if they designed to Join the Canada Indians, or such of the Six Nations or other Indian Nations that may chuse to take an active part in the present warr ag^t^ us; the English Officers that made their escape from Lebanon in Lancaster Coty, no doubt did perswade the Indians on their tour up this River, to take up the Hatchet ag^t^ us, You may depend on it that the Indians cannot be kept Neuter, no Treaty or Presents can Prevent their being concern'd in the warr, therefore if a number of their warriors were engaged in our service, it might perhaps, (if not now too late) prevent them Destroying ourselves, our late success in Carolina may encourage the Southern Indians to join us in that quarter, If timely apply'd to, they would be of the greatest service for to assist us to cut off the Northern or Western Ind's, If a general Indian warr shoud Happen, (may God forbid) that an Indian Warr shoud take place, but we ought to use all the means in our power to prevent it ag^t^ ourselves, & if there is now no preventing it, Let the Warr be pushed on with the Greatest Vigour into their own Country, (they Begining first) Surely their Territory of the best lands in America is a fine prize for our Warriors to fight for; the Frontier Co'tys in this Province is in a Deplorable Situation for want of Powder & lead shoud the Indians Break out soon, w'ch I assure you is expected, the present Q'tys of ammunition in s^d^ Co'tys is verry Trifling, proper magazines at Posts of Amunition & provisions ought to be laid up in time for the Publick use (If Wanted) before escorts & a Treble Expence in conveying s^d^ necessary articles to proper places might be expedient. I know the Indians well from my infancy, warr is their delight, & they will be concern'd on some side & Likely both for & ag^t^ us; the Greatest Spirit Imaginable Reigns among us, I hope it may continue to the end of the Present unjust & cruel warr undertaken by Great Brittain against us, it's Quite Right now, for the Hon'ble the Continental Congress to Get all the Foreign aid Judg'd necessary to assist us, a good Fleet especially, superior with our assistance to that of our Enemy's, with Engineers, &c., from my love for my bleeding country, my acquaintance with y^r^ self, knowing y^r^ situation & Influence, is the Reason I make free to write you this longIncorrect Epistle; there is two places in this

county I have found by Enquiry that it's Likely Good flints may be made. If you'll please to write me a Letter Informing me any news, you'll please to communicate ℔r Lancaster post or first safe conveyance shall take it as a favor. I am Sir, with the

Greatest Respect, your most obed^{t},
& most Humble Servant,
JOHN HARRIS.

Directed,
To Owen Biddle, Esquire, in Philadelphia.

Capt. Thos. Proctor to Committee, 1776.

Fort Island, July 30th, 1776.

Gentlemen:

Agreeable to your Instructions I proved the six Cannon w^{h} last came here, one of which split at the muzell ring about six or eight inches; I have not mounted her, as I purpose by your permission to have a good Iron hoope fix'd as near the fore ring as Posible, well key'd, and give her a Smaller proofe Charge, which if she stands, will do for service hereafter. The other five Cannon are remounted on Traveling Carriages fitt for Action, by which means the Eleven Traveling Carriages I had here are in use, and not a Spare Carriage on the Island, either truck or Traveling; which may hereafter be attended with Verry bad Consequences if we are attackted, as of course some of Our guns may be dismounted and rendered unfitt for Action, having no spare Carriages to remount them; there is no particular I want here that I wish sooner to be remedied. I would further acquaint you that the Carriages intended to be made by Capt. Loxley for the 8 p^{rs} are not began, other then the stuff provided and Laying in pile.

Also, the uper floor of the block houses as the are layed on by edge to edge Leak in every part for want of being Corked, and unsafe for amunition in time of Action, also uncomfortable for the Centinals in wett weather. The 1600 Catridges sent here for 8 p^{rs}. by the Commissary, have all to redue, being half an Inch too wide, and the Catridges sent for the Gunns proved, will not enter the Cillinder, so that if Necessity require must suply the Gunns with 18 p^{r} Catridges untill some suitable are prepared, which if Paper is ordered here shall be performed Imediately.

There is a Quantity of Junk wanted here, for of the little there is I have none fitt for wraping; also, a pound of strong sewing thred to make bags for Grape Shott. I have Detached Two Men of my

Comp^y to take Charge of the Allarm Gunn at Billingsport, with suitable Directions as ℔ advice of Cap^t. Richards.

The 18 p^rs on Mess^rs. Willings Wharfe are in a useless state, and liable to Danger, to remedy which please to send them here, as I have a Suitable place to Mount them on. I spent one Day with the present Ingineer in Reconitering the Ground on & nearBillingsport. He is Verry Assidious to prove the advantages and Disadvantages that might Possibly attend it.

Your Directions to any part of the above shall be attended to by Gentlemen.

Your Most Obd^t Humble Serv^t,

THOS. PROCTOR.

N. B.—The Soldiery are verry uneasy and murmur much at me for the detintion of their working Mon'y.

Directed,

To George Climer & Owen Biddle, Esq^rs., Philadelphia.

Council of Safety to Commodore Davison, 1776.

In Council of Safety.

Philad., July 31, 1776.

Sir,

The Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, intend to Visit the Fortifications and means of defence in our River, on Saturday next, You are therefore to attend opposite Market Street on Saturday morning next at five o'clock, with the two Shallops & two Barges to conduct them and the Council of safety down the River as far as Billings-Port. The Council depend on your prudence in conducting this expedition to the satisfaction of the Convention.

Directed,

To Com^r Davidson.

Council of Safety to Capt. Dougherty, 1776.

In Council of Safety.

Philad^a, July 31, 1776.

Sir,

The Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, intend to Visit the Fortifications and means of defence in our river on Saturday next. You are therefore to attend opposite Market Street on Saturday

morning next, at five o'Clock, with six of the Gallies to parade before the Shallops & boats which will be provided by Com. Davidson for that purpose. The Council of Safety* depend on your attention to this duty in a manner that will do you and the other Officers of the boats the credit we wish you to gain.

Directed,

To Capt. Henry Dougherty.

Henry Wynkoop to Committee of Safety, 1776.

Bucks County, 31st July, 1776.

Sir,

The people in my Neigbourhood have been somewhat alarmed with fears about Negroes & disaffected people injuring their families when they are out in the Service; tho' I beleive there is no real ground for it, yet to quiet their minds, as well as to have some powder for those Associators who have Rifles & others to try their Guns, I should be glad you would grant an Order to the Bearer, Mr. Bennet. to receive a Quarter Cask of powder, or if it be inconvenient to send so much, some lesser quantity. I have sometime ago bought six Barrels of pork for the use of our troops, it is in a safe place, but if it is now wanted I will have it conveyed where you shall order it.

I am,

Sir,

Your very Humble Servant,

HENRY WYNKOOP.

Directed,

To The Chairman of the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia.

* It is proper here to notice a slight inaccuracy in the note on page 636. The Minutes of the *Committee*, instead of occupying the remainder of the X.th Vol., and a part of the next, terminate on page 652, where the minutes of a "*Council of Safety*" commence. This body was appointed by the Convention of the State, which sat in July, 1776, to form a Constitution, and consisted of 25 or 26 persons, many of them different from those of the former *Committee*. The first meeting of this *Council* was on July 24, 1776. (See Col. Rec., Vol. X., p. 658.) The change appears rather in name, than powers and duties, (judging from their minutes). This last body must not be confounded with the *Council* appointed by the Assembly, Oct. 13, 1777, (Vol. XI., p. 325,) to act during a temporary suspension of its functions.

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